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below:

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF LABOR AND PRINTING,

OF THE

Compliments of

H. B. Varner

Commissioner.

H. B. VARNER, COMMISSIONER.

W. E. FAISON, ASST. COMMISSIONER.

RALEIGH:

E. M. UZZELL & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1904.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF LABOR AND PRINTING,

OF THE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

FOR THE YEAR

1903.

H. B. VARNER, Commissioner.
W. E. FAISON, Asst. Commissioner.

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CONTENTS.

Bureaus of Labor.

CHAPTER I.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The following average tables are compiled from blanks filled out by representative farmers from every county in the State. The farmers always respond promptly. In this chapter we also publish letters showing the needs and conditions of farm labor.

The returns were received during the period from July 1 to October 1, 1903, which explains the difference in selling price of cotton and other products shown in Table No. 4.

Table No. 1 shows an increase in value of land in seventy-four counties, and no change in twenty-three. Seventy-three counties report fertility of land maintained, and twenty-four not maintained. Eighty counties report tendency to smaller farms, six to larger, and eleven no change. Ninety counties report labor scarce, six plenty, and one abundant. Ninety-five counties report negro labor unreliable, one reliable, and one no negro labor. Forty-six counties report employment regular, and fifty-one not regular.

Table No. 2 shows cost of living increased in eighty-nine counties, and no increase in eight counties. Highest average wages of men per month $17.77, lowest $10.77; highest wages of women $10.98, lowest $7; wages of children $6.02. Sixty-four counties report increase of wages, and thirty-three no increase.

Table No. 3 shows sixty-three counties produce cotton at average cost of $29.83 per 500-pound bale; seventy-four produce wheat at seventy-two cents per bushel; ninety-two produce corn at forty-eight cents per bushel; eighty-seven produce oats at thirty-four cents per bushel; fifty-three produce tobacco at $7.05 per 100 pounds.

Table No. 4 shows average market price of cotton $58.65 per 500-pound bale; wheat, ninety-four cents per bushel; corn, seventy-five cents per bushel; oats, fifty-one cents per bushel; tobacco, $8.77 per 100 pounds. These prices make the profit on products $28.82 per bale for cotton; twenty-two cents per bushel for wheat; twenty-seven cents

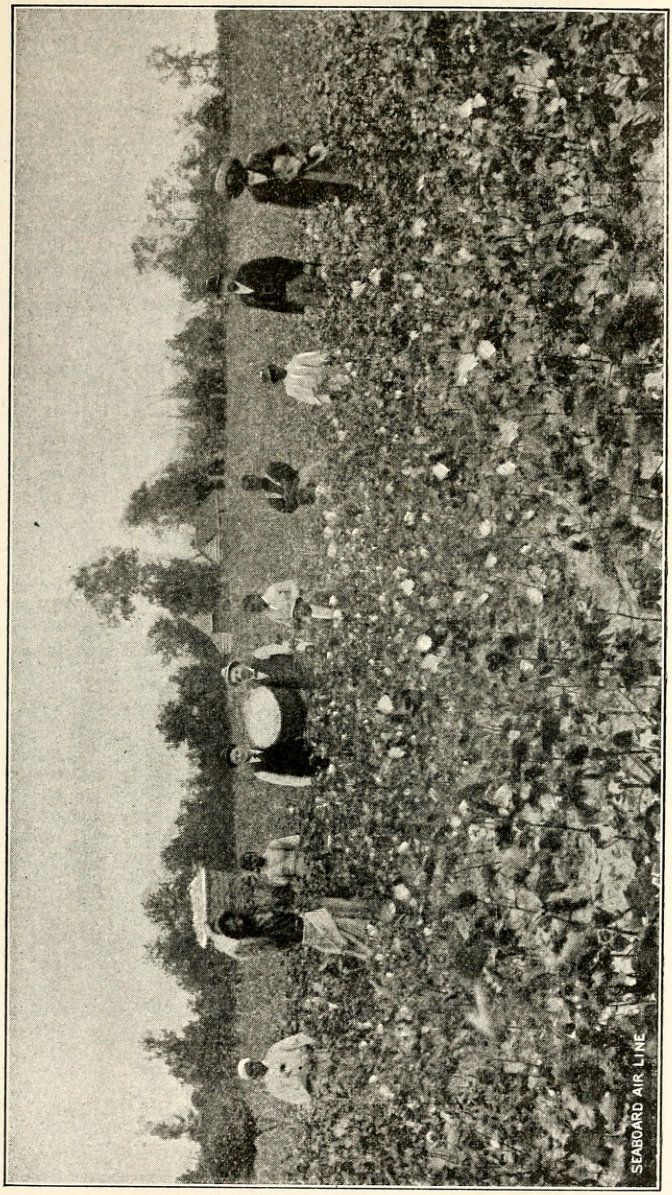
per bushel for corn; seventeen cents per bushel for oats; $1.72 per hundred for tobacco.

Table No. 5 shows educational condition good in eight counties, fair in forty-five, and poor in forty-four. Ninety counties report improvement in education, and seven report no improvement. Twenty-five counties report moral condition good, fifty-eight fair, and fourteen poor. Seventy-two counties report improvement in morals, and twenty-five no improvement. Thirteen counties report financial condition good, forty-nine fair, and thirty-five poor. Eighty counties report financial condition improving, and seventeen report no improvement.

Eighty per cent. answered the question, "Do you favor compulsory school law?" "Yes," and twenty per cent. "No."

Table No. 6 shows cost to produce, selling price and profit on the different farm products by counties. It will be noted that there is a fair margin of profit.

The letters following the tabulated matter in this chapter are of especial interest, giving as they do the opinions of farmers from every county in the State on the conditions prevalent among this the largest class of our citizens.



PICKING COTTON.

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 1—*Showing Condition of Farm Land and Labor by Counties.*

County.	Value of Land Increased or Decreased?	Fertility of Land Maintained?	Tendency to Larger or Smaller Farms?	Labor Abundant or Scarce?	Negro Labor Reliable?	Employment Regular?
Alamance	no	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes.
Alexander	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes.
Alleghany	increased	no	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Anson	no	no	same	scarce	no	yes.
Ashe	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Beaufort	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes.
Bertie	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes.
Bladen	increased	yes	same	plenty	no	yes.
Brunswick	increased	no	larger	scarce	yes	yes.
Buncombe	no	no	smaller	plenty	no	yes.
Burke	no	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Cabarrus	increased	no	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Caldwell	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes.
Camden	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Carteret	increased	yes	larger	scarce	no	yes.
Caswell	no	yes	smaller	plenty	no	yes.
Catawba	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Chatham	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Cherokee	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes.
Chowan	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes.
Clay	increased	no	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Cleveland	no	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Columbus	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Craven	increased	yes	same	scarce	no	no.
Cumberland	increased	yes	same	scarce	no	no.
Currituck	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes.
Dare	increased	no	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Davidson	increased	no	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Davie	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes.
Duplin	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes.
Durham	no	no	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Edgecombe	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes.
Forsyth	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes.
Franklin	no	no	same	scarce	no	no.
Gaston	no	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Gates	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes.
Graham	increased	no	larger	scarce	no	no.
Granville	no	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes.
Greene	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes.
Guilford	no	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes.
Halifax	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes.
Harnett	increased	yes	larger	scarce	no	no.
Haywood	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Henderson	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes.
Hertford	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Hyde	no	yes	larger	scarce	no	no.
Iredell	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes.
Jackson	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Johnston	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes.
Jones	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no.

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 1—*Continued.*

County.	Value of Land Increased or Decreased?	Fertility of Land Maintained?	Tendency to Larger or Smaller Farms?	Labor Abundant or Scarce?	Negro Labor Reliable?	Employment Regular?
Lenoir	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes.
Lincoln	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no.
McDowell	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Macon	increased	no	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Madison	increased	yes	smaller	abundant	------	no.
Martin	increased	yes	same	scarce	no	yes.
Mecklenburg	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Mitchell	increased	no	smaller	plenty	no	yes.
Montgomery	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes.
Moore	no	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Nash	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no.
New Hanover	increased	yes	same	scarce	no	yes.
Northampton	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Onslow	increased	no	smaller	scarce	no	yes.
Orange	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Pamlico	increased	yes	same	scarce	no	no.
Pasquotank	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no
Pender	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes.
Perquimans	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes.
Person	no	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Pitt	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes.
Polk	no	no	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Randolph	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Richmond	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes.
Robeson	increased	yes	smaller	plenty	no	yes.
Rockingham	no	no	smaller	scarce	no	yes.
Rowan	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Rutherford	no	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Sampson	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes.
Scotland	increased	yes	larger	scarce	no	yes.
Stanly	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Stokes	no	no	smaller	scarce	no	yes.
Surry	increased	no	smaller	scarce	no	yes.
Swain	increased	no	smaller	scarce	no	yes.
Transylvania	increased	no	same	plenty	no	yes.
Tyrrell	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Union	increased	no	same	scarce	no	yes.
Vance	no	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes.
Wake	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Warren	no	no	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Washington	no	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Watauga	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Wayne	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Wilkes	no	no	same	scarce	no	no.
Wilson	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Yadkin	no	no	smaller	scarce	no	no.
Yancey	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no.

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 2—*Showing Wages, Cost of Living, etc.*

County.	Increase in Cost of Living?	Wages— Highest Paid Men?	Lowest Paid Men?	Highest Paid Women?	Lowest Paid Women?	Children?	Wages Increased or Decreased?
Alamance	yes	$ 15.50	$ 11.00	$ 12.00	$ 10.00	$ 5.00	increased.
Alexander	yes	18.50	7.90	11.10	4.85	5.85	increased.
Alleghany	yes	18.25	12.15	9.00	4.65	---------	increased.
Anson	yes	11.25	8.50	11.75	6.65	6.75	no.
Ashe	yes	24.20	12.15	11.75	7.25	7.40	increased.
Beaufort	yes	28.65	16.20	14.85	10.15	7.75	increased.
Bertie	yes	17.00	12.50	12.80	8.55	6.50	increased.
Bladen	yes	19.70	11.50	14.40	7.00	5.90	increased.
Brunswick	yes	15.15	10.40	9.90	6.50	5.20	increased.
Buncombe	yes	19.70	11.50	---------	---------	---------	no.
Burke	yes	11.50	8.00	5.75	4.50	2.50	increased.
Cabarrus	yes	13.40	7.85	8.50	5.90	7.25	increased.
Caldwell	yes	18.85	10.00	11.00	5.55	6.00	increased.
Camden	yes	19.35	8.00	12.65	9.20	5.50	increased.
Carteret	yes	20.15	11.70	11.00	8.45	8.45	increased.
Caswell	yes	22.00	10.00	10.50	4.00	5.00	increased.
Catawba	yes	23.75	7.70	11.50	5.25	5.20	increased.
Chatham	yes	16.50	10.00	11.25	6.50	5.25	uo.
Cherokee	yes	21.65	12.65	9.50	5.00	6.55	increased.
Chowan	yes	18.25	11.65	14.30	10.65	6.85	increased.
Clay	yes	22.00	12.50	12.50	6.50	5.20	increased.
Cleveland	yes	12.25	7.00	10.00	5.50	4.00	no.
Columbus	yes	18.60	12.10	12.10	7.80	6.50	increased.
Craven	yes	19.95	15.65	12.75	8.45	9.75	increased.
Cumberland	yes	13.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	4.00	increased.
Currituck	yes	15.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	4.00	increased.
Dare	yes	25.00	13.00	20.00	6.50	6.50	increased.
Davidson	yes	21.35	10.85	9.65	7.50	6.50	no.
Davie	yes	17.35	11.65	15.00	12.00	6.50	increased.
Dupliu	yes	16.20	11.50	8.80	6.90	6.40	increased.
Durham	yes	12.00	7.50	6.00	4.50	3.25	increased.
Edgecombe	yes	15.00	10.50	8.50	6.00	7.00	no.
Forsyth	yes	20.35	11.35	14.95	9.10	6.50	iucreased.
Franklin	yes	11.25	7.00	5.50	4.00	4.00	increased.
Gaston	yes	16.10	8.70	10.15	4.75	5.65	no.
Gates	yes	16.85	12.00	11.00	8.10	5.75	increased.
Graham	yes	19.50	15.15	9.75	6.50	5.20	increased.
Granville	yes	15.00	9.75	7.50	6.00	3.00	no.
Greene	yes	20.00	10.65	8.35	5.65	5.00	increased.
Guilford	yes	15.00	10.00	10.50	6.90	7.80	no.
Halifax	yes	13.85	6.35	7.35	5.15	5.00	increased.
Harnett	yes	11.00	7.00	8.55	5.75	5.10	increased.
Haywood	yes	20.50	8.25	13.00	6.50	5.20	no.
Henderson	yes	19.30	12.00	11.25	6.10	5.50	no.
Hertford	no	18.75	14.30	13.00	10.45	6.50	no.
Hyde	yes	18.15	13.95	11.35	8.30	7.35	no.
Iredell	no	15.00	10.50	6.00	4.00	4.00	increased.
Jackson	yes	23.80	15.15	13.00	7.80	6.50	increased.
Johnston	yes	16.75	11.25	11.00	6.50	5.60	increased.
Jones	yes	15.00	8.00	10.20	5.40	7.00	no.

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 2—*Continued.*

County.	Increase in Cost of Living?	Wages— Highest Paid Men?	Lowest Paid Men?	Highest Paid Women?	Lowest Paid Women?	Children?	Wages Increased or Decreased?
Lenoir	yes	$ 22.50	$ 16.00	$ 16.00	$ 10.50	$ 6.50	increased.
Lincoln	yes	20.00	13.00	15.00	6.50	---------	increased.
McDowell	yes	19.50	11.70	12.35	7.15	4.85	no.
Macon	yes	19.30	9.90	11.15	6.10	5.85	no.
Madison	no	19.50	10.40	---------	---------	6.50	increased.
Martin	yes	16.25	11.50	13.00	9.75	6.50	increased.
Mecklenburg	yes	16.65	13.00	12.65	9.80	9.20	increased.
Mitchell	yes	26.00	15.90	14.60	8.25	8.50	increased.
Montgomery	yes	15.00	8.00	9.80	5.50	5.10	no.
Moore	no	18.30	10.25	13.00	10.85	5.95	increased.
Nash	yes	18.00	10.10	10.30	5.40	7.80	increased.
New Hanover	yes	16.55	13.00	11.20	6.50	5.20	no.
Northampton	yes	15.25	8.75	9.20	5.80	5.50	increased.
Onslow	yes	13.80	9.20	11.00	6.90	6.40	no.
Orange	yes	14.00	10.00	8.00	6.00	5.00	no.
Pamlico	yes	22.75	11.70	16.25	9.75	7.80	increased.
Pasquotank	yes	18.50	10.75	15.60	10.40	6.00	no.
Pender	yes	23.80	13.85	9.65	7.80	5.95	increased.
Perquimans	yes	25.00	12.25	17.20	11.25	9.75	increased.
Person	yes	16.25	8.75	5.00	2.50	3.00	no.
Pitt	yes	16.10	10.80	9.80	7.15	6.50	increased.
Polk	yes	17.35	8.75	9.95	6.50	4.75	no.
Randolph	yes	21.75	16.00	15.75	11.50	5.75	increased.
Richmond	yes	15.00	9.20	8.20	5.90	4.50	increased.
Robeson	yes	14.85	9.50	9.65	6.50	5.00	increased.
Rockingham	yes	17.50	11.00	10.00	8.00	7.50	increased.
Rowan	yes	15.00	9.50	9.50	6.70	6.50	no.
Rutherford	yes	17.30	12.20	12.70	9.15	6.60	no.
Sampson	yes	13.20	10.00	8.65	7.70	5.25	increased.
Scotland	yes	13.65	8.65	10.35	6.35	6.00	no.
Stanly	no	15.00	10.85	10.40	6.50	6.25	increased.
Stokes	yes	20.50	11.85	11.10	7.45	8.50	increased.
Surry	yes	16.85	10.50	10.35	6.35	6.10	increased.
Swain	yes	20.00	11.50	11.85	6.85	8.00	increased.
Transylvania	yes	16.80	11.20	9.55	6.25	7.75	increased.
Tyrrell	yes	19.50	16.50	13.00	6.50	5.00	increased.
Union	yes	12.00	9.35	9.30	8.00	4.60	no.
Vance	yes	17.25	11.20	8.55	6.90	7.45	increased.
Wake	yes	15.55	11.00	13.45	9.10	6.75	no.
Warren	yes	16.00	5.00	7.70	2.50	---------	no.
Washington	no	17.00	10.00	14.45	10.25	7.60	no.
Watanga	yes	17.00	11.15	9.75	6.50	6.35	no.
Wayne	yes	16.30	11.70	11.50	9.10	6.50	no.
Wilkes	no	13.50	7.00	7.40	6.50	4.50	increased.
Wilson	yes	18.85	9.75	12.10	6.70	6.25	increased.
Yadkin	no	17.75	8.00	8.25	4.45	3.15	no.
Yancey	yes	27.85	13.65	11.15	5.85	6.50	
Average	------	17.77	10.77	10.98	7.00	6.02	

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 3—*Showing Cost of Production.*

County.	Cost to Produce—				
	500-lb Bale of Cotton?	Bushel Wheat?	Bushel Corn?	Bushel Oats?	100 Pounds Tobacco?
Alamance	$ 38.00	$ 0.75	$ 0.62	$ 0.33	$ 9.00
Alexander	30.00	.80	.53	.33	8.00
Alleghany	----------	.85	.65	.35	---------
Anson	30.00	1.00	.70	.50	---------
Ashe	----------	.83	.55	.31	---------
Beaufort	31.25	---------	.35	.40	7.00
Bertie	27.50	---------	.35	---------	---------
Bladen	28.00	---------	.58	---------	---------
Brunswick	25.00	.50	.45	.25	10.00
Buncombe	----------	.60	.40	.33	6.50
Burke	50.00	.60	.40	.25	10.00
Cabarrus	34.35	.90	.48	.40	---------
Caldwell	40.00	.73	.43	.28	---------
Camden	25.00	---------	.37	.28	---------
Carteret	37.50	.68	.50	.38	6.50
Caswell	----------	.80	.50	.50	7.00
Catawba	30.00	.75	.40	.30	---------
Chatham	20.00	.48	.28	.23	8.00
Cherokee	----------	.95	.50	.43	10.00
Chowan	31.25	---------	.39	---------	---------
Clay	----------	1.00	.50	.40	10.00
Cleveland	27.50	.65	.45	.40	---------
Columbus	23.35	---------	.43	.18	5.35
Craven	22.00	.75	.32	.28	6.50
Cumberland	40.00	.40	.60	.40	---------
Currituck	----------	---------	.40	---------	---------
Dare	----------	---------	---------	---------	---------
Davidson	25.00	.69	.49	.29	5.00
Davie	35.00	.60	.49	.43	6.00
Duplin	27.50	---------	.50	.20	4.00
Durham	30.00	.83	.60	.38	8.50
Edgecombe	30.00	.60	.60	.60	7.00
Forsyth	----------	.67	.48	.35	6.00
Franklin	27.50	.50	.50	.60	8.50
Gaston	----------	.80	.38	.25	---------
Gates	29.20	.75	.62	.30	---------
Graham	----------	---------	.38	.33	---------
Granville	----------	---------	---------	---------	5.00
Greene	25.00	.40	.40	.33	6.00
Guilford	----------	.72	.47	.45	6.00
Halifax	39.15	.83	.60	.43	10.00
Harnett	35.00	.60	.58	.45	---------
Haywood	----------	.46	.34	.22	7.25
Henderson	----------	.81	.50	.41	---------
Hertford	27.50	---------	.40	---------	---------
Hyde	----------	---------	.35	.20	---------
Iredell	23.50	.78	.40	.36	8.00
Jackson	----------	1.00	.50	.40	---------
Johnston	29.35	.62	.57	.42	6.50
Jones	23.45	---------	.35	.30	3.80

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 3—*Continued.*

County.	Cost to Produce—				
	500-lb Bale of Cotton?	Bushel Wheat?	Bushel Corn?	Bushel Oats?	100 Pounds Tobacco?
Lenoir	$ 30.00	$-------	$ 0.50	$ 0.30	$ 8.00
Lincoln	----------	---------	---------	---------	---------
McDowell	----------	.88	.43	.39	6.00
Macon	----------	.91	.53	.39	7.50
Madison	----------	.50	.30	.16	6.00
Martin	40.00	---------	.30	.15	---------
Mecklenburg	31.65	.65	.37	.25	---------
Mitchell	----------	.85	.73	.37	---------
Montgomery	31.00	.63	.49	.37	---------
Moore	37.50	.88	.85	.45	---------
Nash	23.35	.65	.50	.35	9.00
New Hanover	----------	---------	---------	---------	---------
Northampton	27.50	.85	.48	.35	---------
Onslow	23.00	---------	.38	.15	---------
Orange	----------	.82	.72	.37	7.15
Pamlico	20.00	---------	.30	.25	---------
Pasquotank	35.00	.68	.41	.40	---------
Pender	27.50	---------	.50	.40	---------
Perquimaus	26.85	.50	.33	.24	---------
Persou	----------	.75	.60	.40	10.00
Pitt	30.90	.70	.42	.31	6.60
Polk	33.35	.72	.45	.28	6.00
Randolph	30.00	.40	.43	.25	5.00
Richmond	32.50	.50	.40	.30	---------
Robeson	26.00	.55	.47	.28	4.75
Rockingham	----------	.83	.49	.38	8.25
Rowan	----------	---------	---------	---------	---------
Rutherford	35.00	.84	.59	.42	---------
Sampson	26.65	.75	.54	.40	4.25
Scotland	31.65	.75	.50	.40	---------
Stanly	30.35	.69	.61	.36	---------
Stokes	----------	.73	.55	.36	7.35
Surry	----------	.60	.37	.23	6.15
Swain	----------	.88	.50	.35	10.00
Transylvania	----------	1.00	.60	.30	10.00
Tyrrell	25.00	---------	.35	.20	---------
Uniou	23.35	.55	.48	.35	---------
Vance	32.50	.80	.50	.34	7.50
Wake	27.50	.55	.44	.27	5.65
Warren	29.10	.40	.35	.28	5.50
Washington	30.75	---------	.33	.23	---------
Watauga	----------	.84	.60	.32	---------
Wayne	26.00	.80	.50	.38	4.25
Wilkes	----------	.60	.43	.25	6.00
Wilson	27.50	.89	.53	.41	6.20
Yadkiu	----------	.75	.45	.33	6.25
Yancey	----------	.92	.58	.37	8.65
Average price	29.83	.72	.48	.34	7.05

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 4—*Showing Market Price of Crops.*

County.	*PRESENT MARKET PRICE—				
	500-lb Bale of Cotton?	Bushel Wheat?	Bushel Corn?	Bushel Oats?	100 Pounds Tobacco?
Alamance	$ 60.00	$ 0.90	$ 0.75	$ 0.53	$ 9.50
Alexander	50.00	.95	.75	.55	10.00
Alleghany	----------	.95	.90	.45	---------
Anson	62.50	1.00	.80	.55	---------
Ashe	----------	1.00	.82	.44	---------
Beaufort	60.00	---------	.60	.40	---------
Bertie	62.50	---------	.73	---------	---------
Bladen	52.20	---------	.80	.45	---------
Brunswick	47.50	1.00	.57	.45	8.00
Buncombe	----------	.93	.73	.55	8.00
Burke	55.00	1.00	.80	.43	10.00
Cabarrus	60.00	.92	.81	.56	---------
Caldwell	50.00	.99	.76	.62	---------
Camden	57.50	---------	.57	.45	---------
Carteret	50.00	.80	.78	.65	9.00
Caswell	----------	.90	.80	.75	8.00
Catawba	64.00	1.00	.73	.58	---------
Chatham	61.25	1.00	.75	.55	10.00
Cherokee	----------	.93	.73	.57	15.00
Chowan	58.75	---------	.61	---------	---------
Clay	----------	1.00	.85	.40	12.00
Cleveland	58.75	.99	.89	.64	---------
Columbus	52.50	---------	.73	.40	---------
Craven	60.00	1.00	.68	.48	---------
Cumberland	60.00	.80	.75	.50	---------
Currituck	----------	---------	.65	---------	---------
Dare	----------	---------	.65	---------	---------
Davidson	56.65	.95	.71	.46	9.35
Davie	62.50	.93	.73	.50	8.00
Duplin	58.75	---------	.78	.45	5.00
Durham	62.50	.80	.75	.50	7.00
Edgecombe	65.00	---------	.80	---------	---------
Forsyth	----------	.95	.75	.50	10.50
Frauklin	60.00	1.00	.83	.63	8.00
Gaston	----------	1.00	.82	.55	---------
Gates	60.00	.75	.73	.43	---------
Graham	----------	---------	.92	.55	---------
Granville	60.00	1.00	.80	.58	6.00
Greene	60.80	.90	.70	.58	7.00
Guilford	----------	.88	.68	.53	7.00
Halifax	59.15	1.00	.72	.57	5.50
Harnett	55.00	1.00	.80	.60	---------
Haywood	----------	.95	.82	.50	9.50
Henderson	----------	.95	.75	.58	---------
Hertford	60.50	---------	.78	---------	---------
Hyde	----------	---------	.48	.35	---------
Iredell	63.75	.95	.78	.55	10.00
Jackson	----------	.93	.82	.53	---------
Johnston	57.50	.83	.75	.53	6.75
Jones	61.25	---------	.60	.55	10.00

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 4—*Continued.*

County.	*PRESENT MARKET PRICE—				
	500 ℔ Bale of Cotton?	Bushel Wheat?	Bushel Corn?	Bushel Oats?	100 Pounds Tobacco?
Lenoir	$ 60.00	$------	$ 0.65	$ 0.40	$------
Lincoln	----------	.90	.70	---------	---------
McDowell	----------	1.00	.73	.50	10.00
Macon	----------	1.00	.85	.50	17.50
Madison	----------	1.00	.75	.40	10.00
Martin	60.00	---------	.90	.60	---------
Mecklenburg	65.80	.88	.73	.47	---------
Mitchell	----------	.95	.95	.53	---------
Montgomery	60.25	.95	.83	.58	---------
Moore	57.50	.95	.83	.67	---------
Nash	60.00	.83	.78	.49	7.25
New Hanover	----------	---------	---------	---------	---------
Northampton	57.50	.98	.79	.50	---------
Onslow	52.50	---------	.68	.60	---------
Orange	----------	.87	.75	.45	6.50
Pamlico	60.00	---------	.68	.45	---------
Pasquotank	64.15	.75	.63	.49	---------
Pender	58.35	---------	.75	.50	---------
Perquimans	60.60	---------	.55	.30	---------
Person	----------	.90	.68	.55	4.50
Pitt	55.50	.84	.63	.53	6.75
Polk	52.50	.97	.73	.45	8.00
Randolph	55.00	.98	.73	.43	10.00
Richmond	57.90	1.00	.80	.55	---------
Robeson	58.35	1.00	.83	.60	---------
Rockingham	----------	.83	.73	.50	6.50
Rowan	----------	1.00	.80	.50	---------
Rutherford	60.90	.95	.78	.50	---------
Sampson	55.85	---------	.78	.42	2.75
Scotland	62.10	1.08	.97	.72	---------
Stanly	58.10	.90	.76	.51	---------
Stokes	----------	.98	.76	.53	8.35
Surry	----------	.98	.75	.50	8.10
Swain	----------	1.00	.80	.55	11.25
Transylvania	----------	1.00	.78	.50	25.00
Tyrrell	62.50	---------	.60	.50	---------
Union	57.50	.83	.79	.43	---------
Vance	60.85	1.00	.75	.48	7.00
Wake	62.50	.81	.77	.48	9.00
Warren	60.00	.80	.65	.45	8.50
Washington	58.75	---------	.68	.35	---------
Watauga	----------	1.00	.90	.50	---------
Wayne	53.75	.95	.70	.55	3.75
Wilkes	----------	.98	.80	.48	10.00
Wilson	61.35	.95	.73	.53	3.20
Yadkin	----------	.98	.74	.45	6.75
Yancey	----------	1.12	1.00	.44	12.35
Average price	58.65	.94	.75	.51	8.77

*Period between July 1 and October 1, 1903.

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 5—*Showing Educational, Moral and Financial Conditions.*

County.	Educational Condition?	Is it Improving?	Moral Condition?	Is it Improving?	Financial Condition?	Is it Improving?
Alamance	good	yes	good	yes	good	yes.
Alexander	fair	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.
Alleghany	fair	yes	fair	no	good	yes.
Anson	fair	yes	fair	no	fair	no.
Ashe	poor	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.
Beaufort	poor	yes	fair	no	fair	yes.
Bertie	good	yes	good	yes	fair	yes.
Bladen	poor	yes	poor	no	poor	yes.
Brunswick	poor	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.
Buncombe	poor	yes	fair	no	poor	no.
Burke	fair	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.
Cabarrus	fair	yes	poor	yes	poor	yes.
Caldwell	fair	yes	good	yes	good	yes.
Camden	fair	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.
Carteret	fair	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.
Caswell	fair	yes	fair	yes	poor	yes.
Catawba	poor	yes	good	yes	good	yes.
Chatham	poor	yes	fair	no	fair	no.
Cherokee	poor	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.
Chowan	poor	yes	fair	no	fair	yes.
Clay	fair	yes	good	yes	fair	yes.
Cleveland	fair	yes	fair	no	poor	yes.
Columbus	fair	yes	poor	yes	poor	yes.
Craven	poor	yes	fair	no	fair	yes.
Cumberland	good	yes	fair	yes	poor	yes.
Currituck	poor	no	fair	no	fair	yes.
Dare	poor	yes	poor	no	fair	no.
Davidson	fair	yes	fair	yes	good	yes.
Davie	poor	yes	fair	no	fair	yes.
Duplin	poor	yes	poor	no	fair	yes.
Durham	good	yes	good	yes	poor	no.
Edgecombe	good	yes	good	no	good	yes.
Forsyth	fair	no	fair	no	good	yes.
Franklin	poor	yes	fair	no	poor	yes.
Gaston	fair	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.
Gates	poor	yes	good	yes	fair	yes.
Graham	poor	no	good	yes	poor	no.
Granville	poor	yes	good	yes	fair	yes.
Greene	fair	yes	fair	yes	good	yes.
Guilford	good	yes	good	yes	fair	yes.
Halifax	fair	yes	good	yes	fair	yes.
Harnett	poor	yes	poor	yes	fair	yes.
Haywood	fair	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.
Henderson	fair	no	fair	no	fair	yes.
Hertford	poor	yes	fair	yes	good	yes.
Hyde	fair	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.
Iredell	fair	yes	good	yes	fair	yes.
Jackson	poor	yes	poor	yes	fair	yes.
Johnston	poor	yes	poor	yes	poor	yes.

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 5—*Continued.*

County.	Educational Condition?	Is it Improving?	Moral Condition?	Is it Improving?	Financial Condition?	Is it Improving?
Jones	poor	yes	fair	yes	poor	yes.
Lenoir	poor	yes	poor	no	good	yes.
Lincoln	fair	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.
McDowell	poor	yes	good	no	poor	no.
Macon	poor	yes	good	yes	fair	yes.
Madison	fair	yes	fair	yes	poor	yes.
Martin	fair	yes	fair	yes	good	yes.
Mecklenburg	fair	no	poor	yes	poor	no.
Mitchell	poor	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.
Montgomery	poor	yes	fair	yes	poor	yes.
Moore	poor	yes	good	yes	poor	yes.
Nash	fair	yes	good	no	poor	no.
New Hanover	good	yes	fair	yes	fair	no.
Northampton	fair	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.
Onslow	poor	yes	fair	yes	poor	yes.
Orange	fair	yes	fair	no	fair	no.
Pamlico	poor	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.
Pasquotank	fair	yes	good	yes	good	yes.
Pender	poor	yes	good	yes	fair	yes.
Perquimans	poor	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.
Person	fair	yes	fair	yes	poor	no.
Pitt	fair	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.
Polk	poor	no	fair	yes	poor	no.
Randolph	fair	yes	good	yes	fair	yes.
Richmond	good	yes	good	yes	good	yes.
Robesou	fair	yes	good	yes	fair	yes.
Rockingham	poor	yes	fair	yes	poor	yes.
Rowan	fair	yes	poor	no	poor	yes.
Rutherford	fair	yes	fair	yes	poor	yes.
Sampson	poor	yes	fair	yes	poor	yes.
Scotland	poor	yes	fair	yes	poor	yes.
Stanly	poor	yes	fair	no	fair	yes.
Stokes	poor	yes	fair	yes	poor	yes.
Surry	fair	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.
Swain	poor	no	poor	no	fair	yes.
Transylvania	fair	yes	fair	yes	poor	yes.
Tyrrell	fair	yes	good	yes	fair	yes.
Union	fair	yes	good	yes	fair	yes.
Vance	fair	yes	fair	yes	poor	yes.
Wake	poor	yes	fair	yes	poor	yes.
Warren	fair	yes	fair	yes	fair	yes.
Washington	fair	yes	fair	yes	poor	no.
Watauga	fair	yes	good	yes	fair	yes.
Wayne	poor	yes	fair	yes	poor	no.
Wilkes	poor	yes	fair	yes	poor	yes.
Wilson	poor	yes	poor	no	poor	no.
Yadkin	fair	yes	fair	yes	poor	no.
Yancey	fair	yes	poor	no	fair	yes.

TABLE NO. 6—*Showing Cost, Price*

Number.	County.	Cotton			Wheat		
		Cost.	Price.	Profit.	Cost.	Price.	Profit.
1	Alamance	$ 38.00	$ 60.00	$ 22.00	$ 0.75	$ 0.90	$ 0.15
2	Alexander	30.00	50.00	20.00	.80	.95	.15
3	Alleghany	---	---	---	.85	.95	.10
4	Anson	30.00	62.50	32.50	1.00	1.00	---
5	Ashe	---	---	---	.83	1.00	.17
6	Beaufort	31.25	60.00	28.75	---	---	---
7	Bertie	27.50	62.50	35.00	---	---	---
8	Bladen	28.00	52.20	24.20	---	---	---
9	Brunswick	25.00	47.50	22.50	.50	1.00	.50
10	Buncombe	---	---	---	.60	.93	.33
11	Burke	50.00	55.00	5.00	.60	1.00	.40
12	Cabarrus	34.35	60.00	25.65	.90	.92	.02
13	Caldwell	40.00	50.00	10.00	.73	.99	.26
14	Camden	25.00	57.50	32.50	---	---	---
15	Carteret	37.50	50.00	12.50	.68	.80	.12
16	Caswell	---	---	---	.80	.90	.10
17	Catawba	30.00	64.00	34.00	.75	1.00	.25
18	Chatham	20.00	61.25	41.25	.48	1.00	.52
19	Cherokee	---	---	---	.95	.93	.02*
20	Chowan	31.25	58.75	27.50	---	---	---
21	Clay	---	---	---	1.00	1.00	---
22	Cleveland	27.50	58.75	31.25	.65	.99	.34
23	Columbus	23.35	52.50	29.15	---	---	---
24	Craven	22.00	60.00	38.00	.75	1.00	.25
25	Cumberland	40.00	60.00	20.00	.40	.80	.40
26	Currituck	---	---	---	---	---	---
27	Dare	---	---	---	---	---	---
28	Davidson	25.00	56.65	31.65	.69	.95	.26
29	Davie	35.00	62.50	27.50	.60	.93	.33
30	Duplin	27.50	58.75	31.25	---	---	---
31	Durham	30.00	62.50	32.50	.83	.80	.03*
32	Edgecombe	30.00	65.00	35.00	---	---	---
33	Forsyth	---	---	---	.67	.95	.28
34	Franklin	27.50	60.00	32.50	.50	1.00	.50
35	Gaston	---	---	---	.80	1.00	.20
36	Gates	29.20	60.00	30.80	.75	.75	---
37	Graham	---	---	---	---	---	---
38	Granville	---	---	---	---	---	---
39	Greene	25.00	60.80	35.80	.40	.90	.50
40	Guilford	---	---	---	.72	.88	.16
41	Halifax	39.15	59.15	20.00	.83	1.00	.17
42	Harnett	35.00	55.00	20.00	.60	1.00	.40
43	Haywood	---	---	---	.46	.95	.49
44	Henderson	---	---	---	.81	.95	.14
45	Hertford	27.50	60.50	33.00	---	---	---
46	Hyde	---	---	---	---	---	---
47	Iredell	23.50	63.75	40.25	.78	.95	.17
48	Jackson	---	---	---	1.00	.93	.07*
49	Johnston	29.35	57.50	28.15	.62	.83	.21
50	Jones	23.45	61.25	37.80	---	---	---

and Profit on Products by Counties.

Corn.			Oats.			Tobacco.			
Cost.	Price.	Profit.	Cost.	Price.	Profit.	Cost.	Price.	Profit.	Number.
$0.62	$0.75	$0.13	$0.33	$0.53	$0.20	$ 9.00	$ 9.50	$ 0.50	1
.53	.75	.22	.33	.55	.22	8.00	10.00	2.00	2
.65	.90	.25	.35	.45	.10	---------	---------	---------	3
.70	.80	.10	.50	.55	.05	---------	---------	---------	4
.55	.82	.27	.31	.44	.13	---------	---------	---------	5
.35	.60	.25	.40	.40	-------	---------	---------	---------	6
.35	.73	.38	-------	-------	-------	---------	---------	---------	7
.58	.80	.22	-------	-------	-------	---------	---------	---------	8
.45	.57	.12	.25	.45	.20	10.00	8.00	2.00*	9
.40	.73	.33	.33	.55	.22	6.50	8.00	1.50	10
.40	.80	.40	.25	.43	.18	10.00	10.00	---------	11
.48	.81	.33	.40	.56	.16	---------	---------	---------	12
.43	.76	.33	.28	.62	.34	---------	---------	---------	13
.37	.57	.20	.28	.45	.17	---------	---------	---------	14
.50	.78	.28	.38	.65	.27	6.50	9.00	2.50	15
.50	.80	.30	.50	.75	.25	7.00	8.00	1.00	16
.40	.73	.33	.30	.58	.28	---------	---------	---------	17
.28	.75	.47	.23	.55	.32	8.00	10.00	2.00	18
.50	.73	.23	.43	.57	.14	10.00	15.00	5.00	19
.39	.61	.22	-------	-------	-------	---------	---------	---------	20
.50	.85	.35	.40	.40	-------	10.00	12.00	2.00	21
.45	.89	.44	.40	.64	.24	---------	---------	---------	22
.43	.73	.30	.18	.40	.22	---------	---------	---------	23
.32	.68	.36	.28	.48	.20	---------	---------	---------	24
.60	.75	.15	.40	.50	.10	---------	---------	---------	25
.40	.65	.25	-------	-------	-------	---------	---------	---------	26
------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---------	---------	---------	27
.49	.71	.22	.29	.46	.17	5.00	9.35	4.35	28
.49	.73	.24	.43	.50	.07	6.00	8.00	2.00	29
.50	.78	.28	.20	.45	.25	4.00	5.00	1.00	30
.60	.75	.15	.38	.50	.12	8.50	7.00	1.50*	31
.60	.80	.20	-------	-------	-------	---------	---------	---------	32
.48	.75	.27	.35	.50	.15	6.00	10.50	4.50	33
.50	.83	.33	.60	.63	.03	8.50	8.00	.50*	34
.38	.82	.44	.25	.55	.30	---------	---------	---------	35
.62	.73	.11	.30	.43	.13	---------	---------	---------	36
.38	.92	.54	.33	.55	.22	---------	---------	---------	37
------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	5.00	6.00	1.00	38
.40	.70	.30	.33	.58	.25	6.00	7.00	1.00	39
.47	.68	.21	.45	.53	.08	6.00	7.00	1.00	40
.60	.72	.12	.43	.57	.14	10.00	5.50	4.50*	41
.58	.80	.22	.45	.60	.15	---------	---------	---------	42
.34	.82	.48	.22	.50	.28	7.25	9.50	2.25	43
.50	.75	.25	.41	.58	.17	---------	---------	---------	44
.40	.78	.38	-------	-------	-------	---------	---------	---------	45
.35	.48	.13	.20	.35	.15	---------	---------	---------	46
.40	.78	.38	.36	.55	.19	8.00	10.00	2.00	47
.50	.82	.32	.40	.53	.13	---------	---------	---------	48
.57	.75	.18	.42	.53	.11	6.50	6.75	.25	49
.35	.60	.25	.30	.55	.25	3.80	10.00	6.20	50

*Loss.

TABLE NO. 6—

Number.	County.	Cotton.			Wheat.		
		Cost.	Price.	Profit.	Cost.	Price.	Profit.
51	Lenoir	$ 30.00	$ 60.00	$ 30.00	$	$	$
52	Lincoln						
53	McDowell				.88	1.00	.12
54	Macon				.91	1.00	.09
55	Madison				.50	1.00	.50
56	Martin	40.00	60.00	20.00			
57	Mecklenburg	31.65	65.80	34.15	.65	.88	.23
58	Mitchell				.85	.95	.10
59	Montgomery	31.00	60.25	29.25	.63	.95	.32
60	Moore	37.50	57.50	20.00	.88	.95	.07
61	Nash	23.35	60.00	36.65	.65	.83	.18
62	New Hanover						
63	Northampton	27.50	57.50	30.00	.85	.98	.13
64	Onslow	23.00	52.50	29.50			
65	Orange				.82	.87	.05
66	Pamlico	20.00	60.00	40.00			
67	Pasquotank	35.00	64.15	29.15	.68	.75	.07
68	Pender	27.50	58.35	30.85			
69	Perquimans	26.85	60.60	33.75			
70	Person				.75	.90	.15
71	Pitt	30.90	55.50	24.60	.70	.84	.14
72	Polk	33.35	52.50	19.15	.72	.97	.25
73	Randolph	30.00	55.00	25.00	.40	.98	.58
74	Richmond	32.50	57.90	25.40	.50	1.00	.50
75	Robeson	26.00	58.35	32.35	.55	1.00	.45
76	Rockingham				.83	.83	
77	Rowan						
78	Rutherford	35.00	60.90	25.90	.84	.95	.11
79	Sampson	26.65	55.85	29.20			
80	Scotland	31.65	62.10	30.45	.75	1.08	.33
81	Stanly	30.35	58.10	27.75	.69	.90	.21
82	Stokes				.73	.98	.25
83	Surry				.60	.98	.38
84	Swain				.88	1.00	.12
85	Transylvania				1.00	1.00	
86	Tyrrell	25.00	62.50	37.50			
87	Union	23.35	57.50	34.15	.55	.83	.28
88	Vance	32.50	60.85	28.35	.80	1.00	.20
89	Wake	27.50	62.50	35.00	.55	.81	.26
90	Warren	29.10	60.00	30.90	.40	.80	.40
91	Washington	30.75	58.75	28.00			
92	Watauga				.84	1.00	.16
93	Wayne	26.00	53.75	27.75	.80	.95	.15
94	Wilkes				.60	.98	.38
95	Wilson	27.50	61.35	33.85	.89	.95	.06
96	Yadkin				.75	.98	.23
97	Yancey				.92	1.12	.20

Continued.

Corn.			Oats.			Tobacco.			
Cost.	Price.	Profit.	Cost.	Price.	Profit.	Cost.	Price.	Profit.	Number.
$0.50	$0.65	$0.15	$0.30	$0.40	$0.10	$-------	$-------	$-------	51
------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---------	---------	---------	52
.43	.73	.30	.39	.50	.11	6.00	10.00	4.00	53
.53	.85	.32	.39	.50	.11	7.50	17.50	10.00	54
.30	.75	.45	.16	.40	.24	6.00	10.00	4.00	55
.30	.90	.60	.15	.60	.45	---------	---------	---------	56
.37	.73	.36	.25	.47	.22	---------	---------	---------	57
.73	.95	.22	.37	.53	.16	---------	---------	---------	58
.49	.83	.34	.37	.58	.21	---------	---------	---------	59
.85	.83	.02*	.45	.67	.22	---------	---------	---------	60
.50	.78	.28	.35	.49	.14	9.00	7.25	1.75	61
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.48	.79	.31	.35	.50	.15	---------	---------	---------	63
.38	.68	.30	.15	.60	.45	---------	---------	---------	64
.72	.75	.03	.37	.45	.08	7.15	6.50	.65	65
.30	.68	.38	.25	.45	.20	---------	---------	---------	66
.41	.63	.22	.40	.49	.09	---------	---------	---------	67
.50	.75	.25	.40	.50	.10	---------	---------	---------	68
.33	.55	.22	.24	.30	.06	---------	---------	---------	69
.60	.68	.08	.40	.55	.15	10.00	4.50	5.50*	70
.42	.63	.21	.31	.53	.22	6.60	6.75	.15	71
.45	.73	.28	.28	.45	.17	6.00	8.00	2.00	72
.43	.73	.30	.25	.43	.18	5.00	10.00	5.00	73
.40	.80	.40	.30	.55	.25	---------	---------	---------	74
.47	.83	.36	.28	.60	.32	---------	---------	---------	75
.49	.73	.24	.38	.50	.12	8.25	6.50	1.75*	76
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.59	.78	.19	.42	.50	.08	---------	---------	---------	78
.54	.78	.24	.40	.42	.02	4.25	2.75	1.50*	79
.50	.97	.47	.40	.72	.32	---------	---------	---------	80
.61	.76	.15	.36	.51	.15	---------	---------	---------	81
.55	.76	.21	.36	.53	.17	7.35	8.35	1.00	82
.37	.75	.38	.23	.50	.27	6.15	8.10	1.95	83
.50	.80	.30	.35	.55	.20	10.00	11.25	1.25	84
.60	.78	.18	.30	.50	.20	10.00	25.00	15.00	85
.35	.60	.25	.20	.50	.30	---------	---------	---------	86
.48	.79	.31	.35	.43	.08	---------	---------	---------	87
.50	.75	.25	.34	.48	.14	7.50	7.00	.50*	88
.44	.77	.33	.27	.48	.21	5.65	9.00	3.35	89
.35	.65	.30	.28	.45	.17	5.50	8.50	3.00	90
.33	.68	.35	.23	.35	.12	---------	---------	---------	91
.60	.90	.30	.32	.50	.18	---------	---------	---------	92
.50	.70	.20	.38	.55	.17	4.25	3.75	.50*	93
.43	.80	.37	.25	.48	.23	6.00	10.00	4.00	94
.53	.73	.20	.41	.53	.12	6.20	3.20	3.00*	95
.45	.74	.29	.33	.45	.12	6.25	6.75	.50	96
.58	1.00	.42	.37	.44	.07	8.65	12.35	3.70	97

*Loss.

LETTERS FROM FARMERS.

The following letters are selected from among the large number received for publication:

LABOR SCARCE AND UNRELIABLE—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—The outlook for land owners in this section is getting to be serious. Labor is very scarce and of poor quality. Good hands command good wages, but they are scarce. The labor you hire by the day, month or year as a rule is of very poor quality; they come when they please, leave when they please and do as they please, and we are at their mercy. Good tenants are few and there is room for many more. There is a good deal of land idle this year on account of labor. What is to be done about labor I cannot say, but I believe land owners should organize and have some system about renting and hiring hands. There is no "business" in the way we are renting lands and hiring hands. Yes, I am in favor of compulsory education, good roads, more farm machinery, better homes, better barns and better farms. I am against so much politics, demagogues, traveling agents of all kinds, and I might add sanctificationists. In conclusion, let me say we are in a hole, but the farmers are going to get out. You cannot starve a farmer; he will live, and in my opinion he lives better than most anybody else. The Old North State should be in front, but at present she is far behind, but she will get there by and by.—C. A. HALL, *Advance.*

CAPITAL AND LABOR AND IMMIGRATION PROBLEM—COMPULSORY EDUCATION—The capital and labor question of America is one of the most intricate and far-reaching of any that engage the thoughts of Americans to-day. The vast increase of wealth and the number of immigrants of different nationalities, together with our own wage-earners, make a problem that is going to be hard to solve. There are those in the capital class that would take wages for nothing, while there are thousands of laborers that would extract the last dollar from capitalists without giving value received. But there is a happy medium, if it could be reached, when a just division of the profits could accrue to each, and all be happy and prosperous. The educational outlook is not very bright, yet there are more schools and more being done than ever before in that direction. It seems that a compulsory education law will have to come, but to reach the case when it does come in my opinion will incur quite an outlay or expenditure of money, and should be guarded with every precaution possible.—N. H. HUNTER, *Alexander.*

CONDITIONS FAVORABLE—WORK PLENTIFUL—OPPOSES COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—There is only one suggestion I will make relative to the needs of the wage-earners and that is that they learn some common sense. I never have known conditions as favorable for them as at this time. Cotton mills, lumber plants and the like have been established in almost every section and, together with

the farms, furnish employment for all who will accept it, and would employ more were they here. The majority of the laboring class of white people have removed to the cotton mills, leaving most of the farm work for the negro and the few whites still on the farms. This being the case, these need never want for anything within the limits of a wage-earner's means, provided they would behave themselves and render faithful service, but instead of doing this they act as independently and are so unreliable that it is very unsatisfactory to do business with them. As to compulsory education, I am not in favor of it. I think this is taking authority that should be left to the parents, as there are cases and conditions under which it is best for the children to remain at home. As to being qualified to vote, I believe there are very few white men, when they fully understand that their children will be disfranchised unless they are educated sufficiently to read and write any section of the Constitution, who will not send them to school as much as they are able. For the negro, I believe that for the majority of them it would be better if they never saw inside a school room. A comparison between their mental and physical strength shows that they are only fitted for common labor. Their physical strength generally far exceeds the average white man's, while their mental strength falls far below, and a little going to school, whether he acquires any education or not, disqualifies him for common labor and does not fit him for anything else, and even if it would I believe it is an injustice to its own people for any nation to fit any inferior foreign race to be competition for its own people. For this reason I think the public school fund should be apportioned to each race according to the amount of taxes it pays.—ROBERT E. ANDREWS, *Allenton Ferry.*

DIVIDE SCHOOL FUND—OPPOSES WATTS LAW.—I am in favor of each race doing its own educating. Divide the school money and let the money each race pays go to educate their race. In our county the white race pays about ninety per cent. of the tax and gets about sixty per cent. of the benefit. Let's divide the school money and have better schools, longer terms and better teachers; consolidate schools where it is possible, and have a good one; and by all means have compulsory education, for if we don't there will be lots of white voters disfranchised after 1908. In regard to the Watts bill, I believe in every man having his liberty. North Carolina is made up (or a majority) of farmers and country people. The country people have been imposed on for a long time and always will be, but they are getting tired of being imposed on. Now, the Watts bill says you shall not sell liquor in the country, but you can in town if you want to sell. If it is to be taken out of the country take it out of the town also; treat every man alike.—A. B. WALKER, *Anderson.*

LABOR UNRELIABLE.—As to the wage-earners, I am unable to say, because the higher wages they get the fewer days they work; it makes them more unreliable, that is, to depend on. Regular wages are too low, but it puts farmers in a bad position to offer them higher wages even if they could afford to pay more, for they only work when they are obliged to; so I am unable to make any suggestions as to what would be a good plan.—J. A. MURPHY, *Atkinson.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—The poor class of people are very much opposed to compulsory education, as they take very little advantage of public schools. I mean the parents of children, they don't send to school much. If we are compelled to pay taxes for the benefit of the poor children, the parents of those children ought to be compelled to send to this school. Some of the public schools are very poorly located in this county. I think it could be greatly improved by making some changes.—J. M. WASHBURN, *Autro.*

HOME SUPPLIES—ORGANIZED LABOR—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I think if the farming class of people would try to make their own products on the farm and depend less on working it out by day work it would be better for them. And I am in favor of unions. If the laboring class of people would have good labor unions and establish a favorable price for their labor and stand to it, to my opinion it would be better for them. In regard to compulsory education, I think that about all the way that some children can ever receive an education. Some people don't seem to care whether their children get an education or not. I am in favor of having at least four months in the year in every district a good free school, and compel every child to go from the age of six years to sixteen, and by then they would be advanced enough to enter a higher school.—JAMES J. FERGUSON, *Bald Creek.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—In our community people will not send their children to school. They say they are too poor to send. This class of people are able, but prefer illiteracy and keep their children at home to save the dollar. Give us a compulsory school law and make them go anyway.—A. B. BRYSON, *Balsam.*

MAKE CONTRACTS BINDING—NOT READY FOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—My opinion is that one thing would greatly benefit the wage-earners of North Carolina and that is to have a law to make all contracts made by them binding, that is, when they contract for the month or year make it compulsory for them to carry out their part of the contract. If that was the case the system of labor would be better, the price of labor would be better and the wage-earners would have steady employment, and the crime of the country committed by them would be lessened. That is why I say negro labor is not reliable, but I believe negro labor is the best labor the South can get. I do not think this country in a position to have compulsory school law yet. Hardly one-half of the children of school age attend the public school of our county. We are having now an eight-months term of school each year, and if the parents and children, after being told of the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment requiring all voters to be able to read and write any section of the Constitution, do not take advantage of the opportunity offered them by 1908, they do not, in my opinion, deserve to be allowed to vote.—W. W. VICK, *Battleboro.*

LABOR GETS ITS SHARE—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I am not very well posted in the matter of wage-earners, but will say that labor gets its share of the profits out of the farmer at the present price of tobacco. Now, as to the education question, I do honestly think that compulsory education would be a very great help to educate the white children. You have no idea how many old people who are against education. Why, right here is my father-in-law, who is worth fifty or seventy thousand dollars and who openly says he is opposed to education. I can find plenty who are opposed to education. This is why the children do not go to school: the parents will not send them, not that they can't spare the time, but that they won't send them. They *can* spare the time. I know the tenant is in the poorest condition, but just think, we are taxed to run a school at least four months in each year, and this tenant has eight months to farm in and can arrange to send his children four months if he tries, and he should be made to try. I know this from experience. I have a few tenants who try to educate their children and some who seem to be careless and unconcerned. 1908 will be here soon. They say that is a political trick and that they will be O. K.; so taking it all together compulsory education will be good.—C. W. KNIGHT, *Barnes Store.*

ECONOMY—LOCAL TAXATION.—Economy, economy, yet more economy, is what I would advise the wage-earners or young people just starting out for themselves. Be contented with a small beginning at first, because your parents have probably worked for forty years or more to build the home they now possess. Many people do not know that beans, peas and corn-bread and a reasonable amount of pork will make as rich blood and stronger muscles and as brilliant an intellect as tenderloin steak and patent flour and sillabub, but it surely will. If many laborers would practice the above and get rid of the spirit of wearing three-dollar pants when a seventy-five-cent pair of overalls would suit their work and be more becoming in every way, more men would own their homes when old and decrepit. The true American spirit aspires to be monarch of what he occupies, be it a railroad or owner of a pea-nut stand. A man can never do his best working for some one else. Local taxation will suit us better than compulsory education, so I think. I favor local taxation personally.—A. GAITHER HIGGINS, *Belwood.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—As to compulsory education, I think in some respects it would be a good law. There are some widows who could not spare the time of their children to attend school perhaps more than three or four months in a year, and there would have to be a provision made for them.—JACOB KISER, *Bessemer City.*

INTEMPERANCE—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—The greatest hinderance to many of the poor working people is intemperance. Much of their means is spent for drink, and much of the litigation in the courts is caused by drink. I know of no better way to remedy the morals of the people as a whole than to educate them in industrial and moral habits. In order to do that we need a mild compulsory

school law, under some proper safeguards, to bring the white children into schools. I would especially favor better school buildings, and in many cases better teachers and free school books for the poor children. These are some of my thoughts on the subject.—J. ELLER, *Berlin.*

CONTENTMENT—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—In this part of the State we do not have a great many wage-earners, as most people live by farming and stock growing, but I believe that for those we have their condition would be improved by a disposition of contentment and better service on their part, and when a job is undertaken to stick to it and build themselves up with their employers, so as to create a demand for their individual service. I believe that this is a practical course for any wage-earner to pursue, and to his or her interest to create a special demand for his or her help, if it be for only ordinary labor, and as this course is followed by individuals they will gradually rise higher in the scale of work until they may be able to find better jobs with better pay or even become independent, or employers themselves. Let the wage-earners prove that they are worth liberal wages to their employers, and they will be occupied at living rates. I favor mild compulsory school law and believe that to be the wisest course for the children of the State, and when a certain point of intelligence is reached let the child be excused if necessary or desired. In many instances the money goes to waste because the children are not put in school. Better equipped teachers, better school houses, better equipments in the houses, longer terms, and require all the children to go to school at least three months in the year, in my opinion will give us an intelligent citizenship.—H. A. ELLER, *Berlin.*

LABOR UNRELIABLE—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—It seems my people, I mean the laborers, don't care. They only work until about 5:30 P. M., and then they will loaf around the stores until bed-time—not trying to make any garden stuff at home, but depending on day labor entirely. If all the day laborers would try to make their own potatoes, beans, onions, cabbage, etc., and instead of throwing all their slops away have a pig to feed it to, and not depend wholly on day wages, they would all get along much better. Men who follow these public works won't do anything else in my section. You can hardly hire a man to work on the farm. They all seem to want to go to the saw mills, talc mines, kaolin works, etc., and you can get but little work on farms, and what you get are generally white—the negroes will go. My idea is more garden stuff raised at home. Let all raise at home at least three hundred pounds of pork, which they can easily make out of one hog. I wish they would all try this one year. As regards education, we need more and must have it, for our boys must be educated, or soon they will be in a row with the negro. God forbid that. Our people of means want to educate and some stand back. Let us have a strict compulsory school law. The taxes are forced from us for educational purposes, and why not force the uneducated to accept it. Again, I say I favor compulsory education. Make it as binding on all to send their children to school as law can bind. If kind words and gentle means will not be sufficient to cause our children

to attend school, then we must resort to other means. We must educate. Our boys must be educated. We want them to be above the negro. So by all means give us compulsory school law.—T. M. FRIZELL, *Beta.*

DOES NOT FAVOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—The reason I do not favor compulsory education is that most of the negro laborers do not labor in North Carolina. Just as soon as a colored boy or girl gets large or old enough to do the State or community some good they gather up their grips and leave for some coal mine or railroad and work there until the weather gets cold, then they come back here to winter. The sheriff seldom collects their taxes, and the public road overseers seldom have an opportunity to warn them to work the road; they are a kind of floating population. The old and infirm, with the mother and small children, are our only permanent citizens of the colored race. A boy that will not learn to read, whether he is sent to school or not, is a dangerous person to handle as sacred a thing as a ballot, let him be white or colored.—S. C. HUMPHRIES, *Bethel Hill.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I am decidedly in favor of a compulsory education law. The people are compelled to pay taxes to run the schools and the people are careless about sending their children to school.—F. G. CHILCUTT, *Brown's Summit.*

ECONOMY—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I am inclined to believe that wage-earners are getting about all they can earn. It seems to me the only thing to do now is to use more economy and save their wages. Now, as to compulsory education, I favor same with charitable allowances for the extreme poor and dependent. It seems to me the only salvation of the State, since the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment.—W. J. MCCLURE, *Bushnell.*

NO WAGE-EARNERS—OPPOSES COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—There are no suggestions to make in regard to wage-earners, as there are none to hire. We farm with tenants or croppers, and this year being a bad crop year a great many will move this fall to the towns and work in the factories. With the present low prices of tobacco, the farmer nor tenant will make expenses this year. I do not favor compulsory education. If moral suasion and good teachers will not stimulate one to learn, then to my mind it will be impossible to force him to learn.—J. W. TERRY, *Caldwell Institute.*

LABOR IMPROVIDENT.—The financial condition of the wage-earner will never be much better than it is from the fact that they are improvident. People who work in their own business, their condition is generally good. The cost of raising cotton varies with seasons and the kind of land. The present year it will be pretty high—forty dollars.—O. W. SUTTON, *Calypso.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I am very much in favor of compulsory school law. In my opinion it is the hope of the common people.—J. N. MEASE, *Canton.*

AMENDMENT SUFFICIENT.—I think the Constitutional Amendment, with the privilege of voting provided that a man can read and write any section of the Constitution, is the best compulsory school law I ever saw. With the privilege of sending four months to free schools in any district in this State every year, I think duty and encouragement is better than compulsory laws. The system of paying farm hands by the hour for work on the farm is new in this country, and I will have to accustom myself to it before I can make any intelligent suggestions as to the wage-earner or the farmer who employs him.—WILLIAM LEDBETTER, *Canton.*

LABOR SCARCE.—In our county hirelings are very scarce and almost entirely confined to the colored women. Turpentine and timber interests being almost worked out, the laborers have followed the public works south, and while the public work was in progress here you could hardly hire an able-bodied man to work on the farm, but since the public work has gone what people were left in the country have settled down trying to make something on the farm. Nearly all the white people are doing principally all the farm work themselves. We have very few up-to-date farmers in our county and very few who raise tobacco on a large scale, corn and cotton being the principal staples. Our land is poor and cheap, therefore nearly all own a little farm, those who do not own farms renting principally on shares.—JOHN A. FRY, *Carthage.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION ONE STEP TOWARDS ANARCHY.—I find that the people as a whole are opposed to any move in the direction of a compulsory education, in fact it is one step toward anarchy; and as to negro labor, a farmer cannot promise himself anything with that class of labor that will get miffed and leave the farm at any season of the year, and many promising crops produce a small income in just this way and for these causes above mentioned. Education of the negro takes them out of the field as a laborer, and some whites, too.—D. S. RICE, *Castalia.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—DIVIDE SCHOOL FUND.—The present system of public schools is no good unless children are compelled to attend. About one-fourth attend. I favor separating school funds. Let each race educate its own children if possible to do so.—A. W. ALSTON, *Centreville.*

ONLY NEGRO LABOR—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—Wage-earners on the farm are almost entirely negroes in our county, and they are preferred for farm laborers. I don't know any legislation that would help them, but their employers can help them by kind and fair treatment and by planning for them and counseling them. They also need better teachers and preachers, for at present it is merely

the blind leading the blind. As to compulsory education, my heart goes out to the children of ignorant parents who neglect to send them to school, and unless the State extends a helping hand to them I see no hope for them, for most of these parents are beyond the reach of public sentiment. We have a good many of this class as farm tenants and cotton mill operatives.—JOHN MCDOWELL, *Charlotte.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—As the children of the present are to be the men and women of the future, and as the future destiny of our country rests on them, it is plainly our duty as parents to prepare them for life's duty, and surely we can no better prepare them than to give thorough education. It is a moral duty of every parent to educate his children, and as our State is engaged to a large extent in manufacturing, and we have a statute prohibiting children under twelve years of age to work in cotton mills, I think it would be a good thing to have a compulsory school law to compel parents to send these children to school between the age of six and twelve at least four months in the year. Any one who has ever had control of and worked men has observed doubtless that a man of even an ordinary education has better judgment about working and requires less telling and is much more agreeable in all things.—L. H. J. HAUSER, *Cherryville.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—As to compulsory education, I think it is necessary, since the adoption of the suffrage amendment to the Constitution. I don't favor a rigid law, but one that would somewhat cure the indifference that now possesses the people; say make them send the children, especially the boys, ten or twelve weeks a year for a period of six or eight years, say from eight to fifteen years of age. This is my individual opinion.—W. H. HOLLAND, *Christie.*

PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT IN EDUCATION—BETTER CONDITIONS—LABOR SCARCE.—There is a progressive movement in the way of education in this county, and in some cases better school-houses and longer terms of school. The higher prices for most farm products for the last year has placed many of our farmers in easier circumstances, and has enabled them to add improvements to their homes and farms. The scarcity of labor is a question that gives us much concern. The prospect for a good crop is very promising just now.—J. L. BUTT, *Chocowinity.*

LABOR UNRELIABLE—CONDITIONS UNFAVORABLE FOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I don't see any way to benefit wage-earners, as they get good wages with steady employment when they will. Every employer is needing more hands, and there need not be an idle person in all this section, yet there are dozens prowling and loafing about who just won't work regular. It takes two plowmen and four hoe-hands to a mule, and this number will often leave you in the grass and an idle plow many days in the crop season. They must all turn out at a burial and "be sho' to 'tend de 'tracted meeting." This is the condition, and I see no remedy. I don't think a sweeping compulsory law would benefit the poorer people. Our

school-houses are too far apart and roads too bad in winter. If transportation be furnished it might be a good idea to compel attendance at school, say December, January and February, three months, but not longer.—JOHN HUMPHREY, *Clark.*

ILLITERATE NEGRO THE BEST.—You may make any law you want to against the negro, but don't interfere with the white race. The negroes make good servants, but they won't do for officers. They are not reliable in any way and would not be if they were educated. They would be bigger fools than they are. The best negro we have is the illiterate negro.—G. T. SIMPSON, *Clay Fork.*

ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT—LIBERTY AND ENCOURAGEMENT.—I suggest that you recommend more economy by the Legislature in the management of our finances. If the poor working class of people cannot be allowed any remuneration for public service, such as serving as road overseers, working roads, etc., they should not be burdened so heavily by taxation in order to pay so many large appropriations and high salaries to so many officers that they may live in ease and prosperity while the working class who makes all the wealth lives in adversity. As to compulsory education, I will say give the people their liberty as their first great blessing, then give them all the advantage, encouragement and help possible for an education. But if some have a talent for something else besides book-learning, let them cultivate that talent, whatever it may be, either for agriculture, horticulture, pomology, stock raising, or some mechanical talent, and if they have enterprise, industry, perseverance and economy about them they will succeed in making a comfortable living without an education, save what they may obtain voluntarily from books, from observation and the good school of experience. If people will gain knowledge, a good practical education, and use good common sense, they will make good, pious, honest, truthful and hospitable citizens, and should not have their citizenship taken away from them because they do not have a certain amount of book-learning.—E. B. HENDREN, *Cline.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—In reference to compulsory education, I will say that I am sure we need a law that will bring the children into the public school or other school for at least two months in each year or until the pupil is able to read and write. There is a great deal that could be said in reference to school and school laws, but it is not necessary. We are now at a point where something should be done to lessen expenditures for school purposes or something be done to increase the attendance of the children at the schools.—J. M. PUTNAM, *Collinsville.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION MOST IMPORTANT—LABOR UNRELIABLE.—We need a compulsory school law in this State, and I do not think that we will be prepared for the Constitutional Amendment to go into effect in 1908 unless we have the compulsory school law soon. We have a great many indifferent parents in this section who are not awake to the advantages of a common school education. I

have been teaching in the public schools of this county for eleven years, and I am convinced that a more important law could not be placed on our law books. I am in favor of it and will do all in my power to have it passed at the meeting of the next General Assembly. Now, about the wage-earners I have very little to say. There are very few in this section, because most of our farmers do their own work and do very little hiring hands. There are no white men to be had to do farm work, and the negroes are not reliable and cannot be depended upon.—W. K. LYLES, *Concord.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION — INCOMPETENT TEACHERS — ANNIHILATE WHISKEY TRAFFIC.—In regard to compulsory education, a mild compulsory school law would be of benefit to the children of this community, but, as I said in my last report, the people of this community are mostly farmers, and as a general thing poor, and they have to have their children's labor during the summer months. So you see at once any law that would take their children from them more than four or five months in the year would work a hardship on them instead of a benefit. We already have a very good school system if it was carried out right, but the way some free schools are run is simply nothing but a waste of the people's money. Give us men who are interested in education to look after the free schools, men who have not got so much business of their own to look after that they cannot give any time to the cause of education, men who will not hire little girls to teach who cannot control the children, and who just simply teach play-schools more than books. Now, what good is a compulsory school law going to do with such teachers as we have in some of our public schools? Give us better teachers before you give us a compulsory school law. Don't compel us to send our children to a teacher that is no good. Now, in regard to wage-earners, the annihilation of strong drink, in my opinion, would be one of the greatest blessings to the wage-earners that could come, and I trust that the Watts bill will help along this line, but it is not what we need by any means. Let the next Legislature give us absolute prohibition, and if it will not do this, which I hardly think it will, then let it give us a law making drunkenness a misdemeanor with a severe penalty attached. I noticed that one gentleman in our last Assembly introduced a bill to that effect, but it died in borning. I don't know why, unless some of the honorable gentlemen thought it might affect them. I do hope the next Legislature will have backbone enough about it to put this bill or a similar one through. Let all good people band together and go to work to put this curse out of our beloved land. In my honest estimation, strong drink has caused more trouble to the human family than all the other evils combined.—E. J. EATON, *Conrads.*

SHORTER WORK DAY FOR COTTON MILLS.—One of the greatest needs of the working class, especially those employed in mills and factories of various kinds, is a shorter work-day. In many of the mills, under the present eleven-hour system, the operatives are required to work twelve hours each day, except Saturday, when the work closes down at noon. After a man, woman or child has been steadily employed for twelve long hours they feel very little like attempting to

improve their educational condition. I am heartily in favor of a reasonable compulsory school law. If children are not required to attend school every year certainly they should be, between certain ages, required to attend a certain number of months in each two years. With the best interests of North Carolina at heart.—G. C. PATTERSON, *Cooleemee.*

NEGROES UNRELIABLE—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—In regard to negro labor, will say that it is very unreliable and is getting more so. I know negroes. Ten years ago if they promised to work I felt sure of getting them, especially if they owed me, but it is just the reverse now. The most reliable negro is the old slave negro, and he is worn out. Yes, I favor compulsory school law, not from principle, but I believe it to be a necessity for a class that will not patronize the schools. As for the negro, I don't believe an education improves him as a rule, but of course there are exceptions. Farm labor is very scarce, almost a famine. It is no use to plant more than you can cultivate and gather with your own force, for if you do the chance is you will be left, or "General Green" will be taking care of your crop.—J. M. C. PENNINGER, *Cooleemee.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION THE ONLY WAY.—There are a great many parents, both on the farm and in the manufacturing establishments, who are working their children to make a living and money for them to spend, and the parents are extravagant and do nothing themselves and neglect to educate their children. They spend the earnings of their children as fast as it is made and never think of buying a home, and the children do not seem to want to attend school. I have given the matter a lot of thought, and I see no way to educate these children except by compulsory education. I think that a lot of dress, etc., could be dispensed with for the sake of education, and these children would be better prepared for the work of life and a great many of them would make useful men and women.—A. G. CORPENING, *Cora.*

NEGRO LABOR UNRELIABLE.—I would suggest legislation on labor. It has become so we cannot put dependence in a negro when we hire him by the month or employ him for the year as a renter, for he is liable to leave any moment, and his employer is left without any redress.—J. L. SMITH, *Cornelius.*

NEED BETTER CONDITIONS—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—The needs of the wage-earners are better working time, both summer and winter, better schools, better railroads, and better system of farming, fruit growing and truck farming. As to education, I think all children should be compelled to attend at least our common school terms. We need railroads in the mountain country. It would add greatly to progress of all branches of industry.—N. J. LILLARD, *Creston.*

LAWS SHOULD BE ALIKE TO ALL—TOWN VS. THE COUNTRY.—Just as long as our law makes favor of self and creates positions for self the laborer is pinched in proportion to the increase of expenditure, as labor only creates property, and laborers oppressed leave the county or State or seek other employment. It is for the leading people to be honest, and the laws should be alike to all, but truth and honesty and justice and religion are often omitted, and the consequences fall often on the wrong person. I favor a school system for better teachers who will and can teach and who work not for the "per diem" but to try to elevate their race, and whose conduct attracts the children and the parents likewise to love the school. Almost every law recently made favors the town at the expense of the country people. Those who made them cannot see it so, but those who carry the load feel it so.—J. H. SNELL, *Creswell.*

FARM LABOR SHOULD HAVE BETTER CONDITIONS—COMPULSORY EDUCATION THE ONLY WAY.—My opinion is that wage-earners' families who work on the farm should be provided with better houses in which to live, and be allowed privileges that they are not allowed by their employers, such as good gardens, poultry and a reasonable amount of stock, so as to supply their families with milk, meat and vegetables. This, in my opinion, would greatly improve the condition of a great many laboring people. As to compulsory education, I am in favor of that and believe it to be a very much needed law. There are so many parents who have no interest at all in their children's future welfare, so far as education is concerned, and children with such parents are growing up in ignorance on account of unthoughtful and ignorant parents. Every man has to pay taxes out of his earnings for the education of his children. I can't see any other way for children with such parents to have an education except by a law which will compel the people to put their children in school a certain part of every year. Some people do not agree with me on this, claiming that they cannot spare their children from home, that they need them to work. What is the little amount of work that a child can do four or five months in the year compared to a lifetime of ignorance? If a man can support his children until they are old enough to do much work he can support them until they get a free school education. In my community lives a man who has six children of school age and lives within two miles of a five months public school, and not one of these children are in school. This man is only an example; there are hundreds of just such men. There should not be any place for an excuse for such men, but compel them to be interested in the welfare of the children by a compulsory school law. Allow me to say further that I hope this important matter will not only be written upon and talked of, but that it may soon become a law.—I. B. PLESS, *Cruso.*

LABOR SCARCE—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—We are scarce of labor, caused by the negro leaving, and those remaining are getting good wages, those who work the entire time. Farming is chiefly our occupation and crops are cheap, and to the wage-earner goes nearly all the money, and the common labor is faring better in Pender County than the land owner. Compulsory education is what we want.

The white people are negligent in sending their children to school, even so that those who do not work do not attend school. The great cry with the farming class is that their children have to work so hard, the negro labor being so unreliable. The rural districts will suffer very much in the disfranchisement of all persons who cannot read and write after 1908 if this law is not passed. The free school system is bad in our county. In regard to the negro, he is taking every advantage offered in the way of education. I am a staunch advocate of public schools, longer terms, better pay for teachers and higher education, supported by the State.—F. B. ORR, *Currie.*

NEED CASH SYSTEM—COMPULSORY LAW AN UP-HILL BUSINESS.—I am at a loss to know what suggestions to make as to the interests of wage-earners and tenants. In our immediate community most of that class seem to be contented if they have something to eat and wear to-day, and seem willing for to-morrow to provide for itself. I think that most of our people, at least, are willing to pay all their business will allow. Many tenants seem inclined to keep a year ahead, that is, consume the crop before it matures, and then complain when the landlord collects the expense of growing the crop. But for that feature in our statutes protecting those who make advances, the tenant system would not work, as so many seem unwilling to pay when they cannot be forced. I believe the chattel mortgage system has been a disadvantage in our State, because many run their business on a credit in this way because they can "make you safe," and never try to pay cash in advance. Many times in the winding-up their notes and mortgages are not worth the paper on which they are written. If the cash system had been kept up since the war our country would have been in better condition. Some people will not do anything except by force of circumstances. The laboring farmer is entitled to protection and encouragement, for he supports all. We do not need "class legislation," but equal protection, so that every man can have something to say in the management of his own business. The feeling that prevails between capital and labor is all wrong, for each one is dependent on the other. It is certainly desirable and important that all our people be educated, but to force or attempt to force parents and guardians to send their children to school will be an up-hill business. If parents could be made to realize the situation of their children and their own obligation, then we would need no legislation on this subject except to provide a chance to attend school. The children would go cheerfully and parents would gladly make arrangements to send them. It is unpleasant for men who have a little property to be taxed heavily for the support of schools, and then we all know that the money is wasted to a great extent because so many are not availing themselves of the advantages offered. It seems to require a long time for our people to get regulated as to our school system. It is now almost or quite sixty years since the "free schools" came into use in our State, and yet at every session of our Legislature this subject must come up. Sometimes I think that they amend "from bad to worse." We need conservatism in our State; take such steps as we can afford to hold, and then go forward. This way of doing, then undoing, keeps our people always in confusion. There should be no waste in the school funds, nor any other as to that, for the children of the State need it all.—P. OLIVER, *Dalton.*

LABOR UNRELIABLE—CONDITIONS GOOD.—There is enough labor in this part of the State if they would do regular work and do it honestly, but it seems to be the idea of a large majority of our colored labor that the least work they can do at the price the better trade they are making, and I have noticed that the higher the price of cotton the more idle and slothful they become. They have no skill, or if they have they don't consider that they are employed to use it to the advantage of their employer. The financial condition is good. I mean by this that any one who will do good, regular work (either as wage hands or on shares) can make and save money. The general condition is not improving, because there are so few that will work as above. I have a few tenants who have been with me ten years and now own good teams, wagons, buggies, etc., and I have more that with the same chance nearly always fall in debt.—F. S. TILLMAN, *Deep Creek.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—FREE BOOKS.—In this mountain country, with large districts as we now have, compulsory education would not, in my opinion, be practicable, but with small districts, so the children can attend the schools and board at home, it is what we need. And another need is school books furnished free to poor children who are not able to buy them.—J. M. BROWN, *Deerfield.*

BETTER WAGES WOULD STOP EMIGRATION—COMPULSORY EDUCATION NEEDED.—There is some increase in the value of land. Very few farmers pay enough attention to enriching their land. Public sentiment says smaller farms and better cultivated. Labor is very scarce and there are very few hands for hire, but employment is regular for the few hands we have. Living has increased very little. Negro labor is not reliable without an overseer. Farm hands (men) get from ten to thirteen dollars per month and board, and women receive from three to five dollars per month. Almost all of the women in this section work on farms. I will not say anything about children, as there are so few for hire. I believe if wage-earners could receive better compensation for their work there would not be so much emigration from the Old North State. Wages paid farm hands do not fluctuate very much. We do not produce any cotton, so I don't know anything about it. It costs about forty cents to produce a bushel of corn, about sixty cents for a bushel of wheat, and oats about the same as corn. Tobacco can be grown for about six cents per pound. The educational condition of the working class is low, because they say they don't have time to send their children to school. Working people are generally poor, but they are improving some. Some working people attend to their religious duties, while others neglect them. I thank you for giving me the privilege to speak a word of agitation toward compulsory education. I think we could not do better for the children of our State. It has been my lot to teach in the public schools, and I feel safe in saying that if an improvement does not take place in regard to attendance there will be fifty per cent. of our white boys disqualified at the elections of future dates. I have worked on the farm all of my life and know the farming people can send their children to school, and they ought to be made to do it. It is as much a

parent's duty to educate his child as it is his duty to feed it. Please agitate the educational clause and let us provide for the children of the future.—R. F. BONDURANT, *Delk.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.—I favor a compulsory school law. Parents who will not send their children to school should be made to do so by the strong arm of the law. I favor temperance legislation in the strongest form. The dispensary is some improvement on the open bar, but both are almost a disgrace to humanity and to the civilized world. This poisonous stuff "biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." It should and must be put out of the reach of all and especially the young men and boys of our land. No teacher should be allowed to teach public school in our State who is not a Christian and a consistent member of the church. By all means God's Holy Word should be taught in every school, both public and private, throughout our State. I favor every law that will better the moral, spiritual and financial condition of our people.—D. N. HUNT, *Dexter.*

LABOR UNRELIABLE—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—During the past summer farmers have been inconvenienced very much on account of the unreliability of labor. I favor an organization of the farmers and the adoption of a uniform system of labor whereby we can regulate the number of hours per day and the price to be paid for different kinds of labor per day. I think this the only means of solution of the farm labor problem. Some remedy will undoubtedly have to be adopted. As to the great and momentous question of education which is now agitating the minds of the people of our great State from the mountains to the seashore, it is my opinion that a compulsory school law is needed in order to compel those of our population who do not take interest enough in education to send their children to public school to do so. I think that when the means of education is put in reach of all that those who will not avail themselves of the opportunity should be compelled to attend, because our State is fast becoming one of the greatest sections of the Union, and those who are not educated will stand a poor chance in the great army of progress and advancement, and furthermore after 1908 those who cannot read and write cannot vote, as our Constitutional Amendment requires all who become twenty-one years of age after that date to be able to read and write.—D. D. KING, *Dublin.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—HARNETT COUNTY TO THE FRONT.—I think compulsory education the proper solution for the poorer and working class of people, for many children would go to school but for their parents not wanting them to lose any time from work, and I consider an education worth more than mere dollars and cents, and consequently under the compulsory law they would have to go. This is a fine farming county and anything can be easily raised, as the soil is good and only needs good cultivation. We are pushing ourselves to the front not only in agriculture but manufacturing interests as well, and the day is not far distant when Harnett County will be among the foremost counties in the State.—O. P. SHELL, *Dunn.*

QUALITY RATHER THAN QUANTITY—PRODUCE INSPECTORS.—The efficiency of farm labor depends greatly on the price of farm produce. The price depends first on the quantity, and second on the quality. It is manifestly unjust to say to any man or set of men that the quantity shall be limited, but as for quality every farmer or laborer in the State should say that we will give the world the best farm produce and the best factory product we possibly can. By so doing we create a market for both raw and manufactured stuff that will be lasting, and labor will share generally in these benefits. Unless prevented by some means, inferior labor, inferior product and inferior everything else will take the country, thereby reducing wages and demoralizing things generally. If my idea as stated above has a semblance of common sense, then it is possible to frame legislation so as to prevent inferior produce being marketed. Could not the Agricultural Department be given the power to appoint inspectors for all the leading markets of the State? No doubt many boys leaving the A. and M. College would take jobs of this kind at a price the State could well afford. The poor are being slaughtered by being compelled to buy with their small means such things as the markets are being flooded with. The farmer, as well as every one else, should not be allowed to sell anything except that which is good. When you go to make a purchase think on these things.—C. A. WHITFIELD, *Durgy.*

HOURS TOO LONG—COMPULSORY EDUCATION—TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.—There is plenty of employment in this township in the lumber industry. There is very little farming in this county, and the financial income is principally fishing. Wages are $1.25 per day in the woods from sunrise to sunset, which is too long a day; working days ought only to be nine or ten hours. As to compulsory education, I will say that such an enactment would be to the interest of our people. A sad and lamentable fact now confronting us is that a great many of our white boys coming along will be deprived of their right to vote after the year 1908 unless there is more done in the way of educating the masses. My opinion is that nothing short of a compulsory school law will improve the present condition, as parents do not take the interest they should in sending their children to school. I also want to say that whiskey is the curse of our country. Some very rigid laws are needed on that line. I hail the day when this evil will be banished as much as possible. If parents could see as I do every boy I know would be at school if there was any possible way for him to go, and now we have eight months free school in this district. There is a great difference now and when I was a boy, and I am fifty-six years old now. There was more work then than school; however I have been to school six weeks.—CHARLES L. MANN, *East Lake.*

FINANCIAL CONDITION GOOD—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—Women and children are not regularly employed generally on farms in my county. They are usually employed at such jobs as picking cotton, peas, beans, and picking of potatoes. Wheat is not raised to any extent, and you will see I gave no figures on wheat and tobacco, as neither are raised in my county. The financial condition of the

white working people in my county is without doubt the best I ever knew. The negro laborer spends as fast as he earns, and lives close up to his income. I see no improvement in the negro labor as a class. There are a few who are saving and improving, but they are the exceptions and not the rule. As to compulsory school law, I favor it. Our white children must be educated. If parents will not send their children to school I think they should be compelled to do so.—W. F. PRITCHARD, *Elizabeth City.*

OPPOSES COMPULSORY EDUCATION—NEGRO EDUCATION A FAILURE.—I am opposed to compulsory school attendance, as I think it out of place. It interferes with parental control of children, and in the second place means further complication of the troublesome race question. My experience with reference to this should teach us to handle it with caution. We all know that a majority of the crimes committed by negroes have been committed by young negroes who have been educated at public expense. We have had an experience of over thirty years, the white people paying over ninety per cent. of the school tax and the negro growing worse. It is a fact that very few in the South will dispute that the average negro's usefulness to himself or the country is destroyed when he is educated. Right here (if it is not out of place) I would like to quote what a man who has moved here from one of the Northern States has to say. When he first moved here he was very much in sympathy with the colored race, but hear him now: he says that "they will lie, steal, walk the roads, wear rags, beg and starve, before they will work," and he is right. If thirty years don't show any improvement it seems to me it is time to stop. I am not so much opposed to educating the negro if it is bettering his condition, but when we see it is detrimental to his interests we should go slow. Some general plan should be devised to lift up the white people of our State and remove from the State of North Carolina the incubus of ignorance that now weighs so heavily upon us.—W. H. REID, *Elizabeth City.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—WHITE LABOR.—We have no system in North Carolina for labor. The rule is when a man hires a hand he pays him ten or twelve dollars regardless of his ability to earn it. If the people of North Carolina would pay their hands according to their worth we would not have so much sorry labor. If the State of North Carolina ever educates her sons and daughters she will have to use some compulsory means of getting the children to school. In our school district there has been less school since the Amendment than in the same length of time before. Give us white labor and good schools and the farmer will succeed in his undertakings.—R. J. POWELL, *Elizabeth City.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION NECESSARY.—If the standard of educational registration set at the last registration is to be the one that is to govern and rule future registration there will be many who will not be able to register with their present school advantages. The State ought to make special arrangements for many of that class of our people who will become citizens during the year 1908.

There are a large number of boys who are now from fourteen to sixteen years old who can scarcely read or write, and their time is needed by their parents to help support the family. It is to be feared, with their present school advantages and but little or no inspiration to attend school after they get well into the "teens," that many of them will not be able to register, thereby becoming discouraged and losing hope of ever becoming active citizens, as they know they will be numbered among the illiterate of our State. To this class of young men the State should give special attention just at this time. For these and some other reasons I would favor a well-guarded compulsory law.—G. B. PRUETT, *Ellenboro.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—In regard to compulsory school law, I am in favor of it to a certain extent, and think it should be enforced on account of the law that none can vote after 1908 unless they can read and write and explain certain clauses of the Constitution. But I don't approve of the law to take away the rights of the old citizens who have been here for years—property owners—and have always paid their taxes without having the collector after them and probably have their property to sell for same, as certain good old citizens I saw at the election ground last election day. They had no chance in their day for an education, as school then was a very rare thing, and I think that part of the law should be remedied.—Y. R. PORTER, *Emerson.*

LABOR UNRELIABLE—MORAL AND RELIGIOUS STANDARD LOW—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—Labor is very unreliable, especially negro labor, their object being to get all they can from employer and give as little as possible in return. Labor is paid all it is worth and in many instances more, taking quality in consideration. There are but few farmers (those who own the best lands) justified in paying the present prices for farm labor. If we turn the lands over to the labor they could not pay their taxes, keep the lands up and make their wages. The moral and religious condition of our working people is low down in the scale, which I think can be attributed to the lack of enforcing the laws. All laws should be enforced or repealed. I think compulsory education would do much towards improving labor, both religiously and financially. I do not include negro labor in this, for education unfits him for labor and prepares him for the penitentiary. Give us a division of school funds according to the taxes paid by the two races and compulsory school law and labor can take care of itself.—JOHN M. CLAYTON, *Engelhard.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR WHITES.—I would favor a compulsory education if it only applied to the whites, but since the law will not make a difference as to color I think unless the negroes could have a good education it makes them worse citizens and worse laborers by just having enough to read and write.—W. W. ROSSER, *Essex.*

NEED FACTORIES—COMPULSORY LABOR AND COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAWS.—We need a number of furniture factories and wagon factories erected in this section

so our wage-earners could have employment. Since the South and Western Railroad has been constructed in this part of the country there has been quite a business in the lumber trade. Our lumber should be manufactured here and not shipped abroad in the rough. Our railroads should be built by free labor and not by convict labor. The convicts of the State should be worked on our public highways. We need a compulsory labor law as well as a compulsory school law. The young men and boys of our country need to be controlled and kept in closer subjection. Family government is too slack, hence the breaking of the laws of the land.—J. E. JIMESON, *Estatoe.*

CONDITIONS UNFAVORABLE TO COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I think the compulsory school law will suit the towns and cities where so many children work in the factories, but we who live in the country have such bad roads and cold winters, poor school houses, and live so far from them that we cannot do our whole duty to our children in sending them to school. I think the time will come in the future when the compulsory school law would suit us better than now.—N. H. PARRISH, *Etna.*

NEED COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—We need a strict compulsory school law to force the negligent parents to send their children to school so that they may acquire a common school education, and further I think that our section is ready to tax themselves to maintain at least a six months public school.—N. A. TEETER, *Eudy.*

ALL-THE-YEAR EMPLOYMENT — COMPULSORY EDUCATION IS BEST. — Relative to the needs of wage-earners and what would benefit them, will say that an all-the-year employment on our farms, destroying weeds and grass, making compost, causing the one-half bushel measure to run over in grain, filling the employer's pocket-book full of gold and silver and their's too, would prove beneficial. As for compulsory education, after and before reading other opinions on it, I do believe it is best to have it. I believe there are many parents who do not send their children to school because they have not the money to spare in excess of something to eat.—R. L. YOUNG, *Fairfield.*

LABOR UNRELIABLE—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—As to the needs of wage-earners, I am sure of the fact that negro labor is a failure, and in some respects white labor is no better. In the first place he is too much of a spendthrift and must learn the lesson of economy before he will have anything. In the second place he must be more reliable and more punctual in his promises, and then he will receive better treatment and better pay. As to compulsory education, I have been in favor of a mild compulsory law since the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, not only that our boys should be educated to exercise the right of suffrage after 1908, but to prepare them for the duties of life. I believe that twenty-five per cent. of the children of school age do not attend either the public or private

schools of our grand old State; therefore I think that their parents should be compelled to send them to school at least three months in each year between the ages of seven and fourteen years unless providentially hindered.—J. W. BOWERS, *Fair Grove.*

LABOR SHOULD NOT DEPEND ON DAY WORK—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I think as we have plenty of good land in this county if wage-earners would farm more themselves and not hire and depend on a day's work so much they would be a great deal better off, even if they do have to rent. That is one thing that keeps grain so high on them. Compulsory school law is the very thing in this county, as the parents of the working class don't seem to try to send their children much. There should be provision made in case the parents are not able to provide books or decent clothing for their children.—T. S. MAXWELL, *Fig.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I think that compulsory education is what is needed in this State. Parents are neglecting to educate their children, who, though they are not in fault, will have to suffer the penalty of their parents' neglect. The State should see that the children are educated. Let us have a compulsory school law and the results will be surprising.—W. J. BALDWIN, *Fletcher.*

TAX VALUES INCREASED—LABOR SCARCE.—I, as one of the assessors for this (Alligator) township, will say that we have raised the value of real estate about one-fourth and all chattel property about one-tenth. Labor is scarce, owing to lumber-getting and saw mills. They pay for ordinary men from one to one and a half dollars, and this price is too high for farm hands in this (Tyrrell) county. Negro labor as a rule wants to be moving from one place to another, and gives farmers some trouble in that respect. The lumber business utilizes the labor, and farming is not so good as if there was less lumbering. The cotton crops look at this time as if prices might be about fifteen cents per pound next fall. All crops are very poor.—J. B. COMBS, *Fort Landing.*

NEED RAILROADS—ENFORCE PROHIBITION—HAVE COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW.—In regard to the wage-earners of Macon County, in my opinion a railroad would benefit the wage-earners or give them more employment and would help the farmers to dispose of their products. We have a prohibition county and that could be improved by the officials if they would put the law in force. We have a compulsory education law in this county, so we have the chance to try the compulsory law. The law compels all children from eight to sixteen years of age to attend some school three months in the year, and I think everybody is going to like it or they would not have voted for it so strong.—JACK BERRY, *Franklin.*

FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR WHITES—LABOR SCARCE.—I am in favor of compulsory education if we could have it and leave the negro out, and I don't

see any probability of doing that, and therefore I am not in favor of the compulsory law. In regard to the labor, it is scarce in this section, and if our towns would make the law so close that the laboring class of people that are living in town could not live there our farmers would be in better condition.—BARNES AYCOCK, *Fremont.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—BETTER SCHOOLS.—My belief on the public school question would be for every county to have some eight hundred or one-thousand acre farms; compel every child in this school at twelve years old, rich or poor, and to remain in this school four years, the county paying all expenses, and teach them labor and how to do it in connection with books. This present system of schools is a perfect curse to humanity. Take the child away from his parents, for ninety per cent. of them are not capable of raising their children to thoughtful men or women. Do this and in ten years you will have North Carolina a blossom.—C. P. POWELL, *Garner.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—SHORT CROPS.—I have been listing property for taxation in Gastonia Township for the past ten days. I have found only three or four white men who could not sign their names, and the greater number of negroes can sign for themselves in a very legible hand. I do not think every child should be compelled to go to school and learn to read and write so as to attend to business themselves. The past two years wheat and corn have been very short crops, and they have not paid for the labor and fertilizer put upon them.—R. A. CALDWELL, *Gastonia.*

OPPOSES COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—In regard to a compulsory school law, I will say that I am opposed to it. If you give a negro an education he will not work a farm—he wants to hold office. Educate a white boy and he is looking for an easy job. Farm work is looked upon as degrading in this part of the State, and you can't hire any one to do it but ignorant people, so I think a compulsory school law would be very injurious to the farming interest of the State.—JOHN G. CROSS, *Gatesville.*

FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I favor compulsory education, first, because it would fit the coming generation for the demands of the business world and enable them to more successfully meet the problems of life; secondly, it would raise the standard of citizenship in our State to that ideal contemplated in the Constitutional Amendment. There are many parents who keep their children from school from selfish motives, claiming their labor, and seemingly counting the time spent on the farm of more benefit (or value) than the time taken up in school. To such unfortunate children, with parents blinded to their real interest, nothing but a compulsory law could bring to them the benefits of even the few months of free school offered them.—W. C. GREER, *Grassy Creek.*

CONDITIONS IMPROVED—NEED MANUFACTURING—STOP DRUNKENNESS—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—The needs of working people have been greatly relieved in the last two or three years in this county by the building of railroads and other enterprises, but we need some cotton mills to give greater employment, and a home market for our surplus. However, there are great improvements being made in this county, and the farmers are greatly benefited by it. One of the greatest needs in this county now is the enforcement of the law stopping so much illicit distilling and drunkenness; that is the most degrading thing in this county. I favor compulsory education from the fact that there are hundreds of parents who are uneducated and do not realize the need of an education, and a great many do not care and do not seem to be interested in regard to the education of their children and do not care whether they vote or not, if they can escape the poll tax.—WILLIAM C. RAY, *Grange.*

LABOR UNRELIABLE.—I believe that the interests of the wage-earner would be advanced if they were compelled by some law to perform and fulfill their agreements and contracts. They will come to the farmer and promise to do things, and he advances upon that promise. After being caught thus once or twice the farmer then refuses all aid, for having been fooled by one or two he decides that the best way for him is to show no favors; then the wage-earner has lost a friend by the unreliability of one of his fellow-workmen.—ALSTON GRIMES, *Grimesland.*

LABOR UNRELIABLE—NEGRO EDUCATION A FAILURE.—Negro labor is scarce and can get six days work every week if they will stick to it. The average negro wants three to four dollars per week, and if he can get this by Wednesday night he loafs the balance of the week. If wages were a dollar a day it would take twice the number to do the same amount of work. The negro labor is becoming more worthless as they become educated. Education has changed many a good farm hand into a penitentiary convict. This is the experience of all people who work many of them.—J. J. LAUGHINGHOUSE, *Grimesland.*

NEGRO EDUCATION A MISTAKE.—Unless we, the white people, want to put the government under negro rule again we had best stop increasing taxes to school them. Educated negroes, in their opinion, are fit only to run the government, and white people increase their desires by educating them. Do we desire that the negro should be educated that he might be our representative lawyer, clerk, commissioner, etc.? The white man had better think.—S. O. MIDDLETON, *Hallsville.*

FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I have always been in favor of a law to compel children to attend school four or six months in a year, and most especially since the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment requiring them to read and write any section of the Constitution after 1908. If there is not a compulsory

school law in this State lots of men will be disfranchised and be on the list with "cuffy." Some people talk about our educating the negro, when we fail to educate our own race. The value of an education does not only consist in voting, but it makes the man a better citizen and qualifies him for the duties of life. The cost of compulsory education will be materially the same, and the better educated our people are the abler we are to pay tax. While, on the other hand, those children will loaf around and fish and hunt till the May and June days of life are gone and their lives are ruined, and we are silent, when if we would say you must go to school their lives would be different and they would be better citizens. The time has come for us to take action on this great and important question, and if we fail old North Carolina will remain with thirty to thirty-three per cent. of her citizens who cannot read and write their names. Are we sounding the trumpet and giving the alarm of the approaching enemy, ignorance? and who will God require to answer for this great neglect?—A. S. MILLER, *Hannersville.*

MORE IN LIFE THAN MERE EXISTENCE—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—It seems to me that the greatest need of the wage-earners is to learn that more depends on their success than a mere existence; that there are greater things in life, if attained, than the food and clothing necessary for their comfort and well-being. A man in any occupation must feel the weight of responsibility before the greatest good can be accomplished. I favor compulsory education with some aid from the State to enable the poorest classes of people to comply with it.—E. J. FARTHING, *Hattie.*

OPPOSES COMPULSORY EDUCATION—BOYS AND GIRLS NOW BEING EDUCATED AWAY FROM THE FARM.—I have not time nor space to argue the question of compulsory education. I want to say, however, that I am opposed to it, and most other people are. No one but a few educators are asking any such law. I find now that the higher schools and colleges are educating the boys and girls away from the farms, and it is especially so with the negroes. There are hundreds of young negroes in this town that feel it an insult to ask them to chop cotton. Our young white boys are anxious to get in stores and banks or any employment that will take them from the farm. I am in favor of a good free school for the winter or for four months in the year, and dead opposed to fine scholarships and higher schools at the State's expense. I am in favor of good graded schools that can give a good common education to the children, whenever the towns vote for it.—W. S. PARKER, *Henderson.*

UNALTERABLY OPPOSED TO COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I have so frequently gone on record as being unalterably opposed to compulsory education that I deem it quite unnecessary to reiterate my former utterances; suffice to say that in a country boasting of free institutions I can never favor the ancient and barbarous mode of kidnapping children and forcing them to attend school against their will. I believe in the use of the moral but not brute force.—J. H. PARKER, *Hertford.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR WHITES.—I would be in favor of compulsory education provided the whites could get the benefit of the taxes derived from the property of the whites and the negro from the taxes of the negro property. I do not believe in negro education, because it unfits him for farm duties and makes him a fit subject for the penitentiary. I have been a justice of the peace for twenty years, and nine-tenths of the young negroes who commit crime and have been tried before me are the educated ones.—GEORGE B. COOPER, *Hilliardston.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I do think that compulsory education would be beneficial for children up to twelve or fourteen years old at least five months in the year. With this much school and children compelled to attend there will be no such thing as one being deprived of their franchise who are now becoming of school age, but I fear if present conditions exist there are some who will be deprived of suffrage after 1908.—G. T. BAKER, *Hilltop.*

FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION—NEGROES SACRIFICING EVERYTHING TO EDUCATE CHILDREN.—I favor a compulsory school law and books furnished. I think it would be beneficial to our laboring people. More education would be a great help to the wage-earner and a great stimulus to industry and economy. I think training in agriculture, if it could be properly taught, would be a great help to the farm laborer. There are families who do not attend school at all, and they don't seem to realize their need of education. The compulsory feature would be of great benefit to the white race. The colored race needs no stimulation to that duty. Since the application of the Amendment they feel the need of education more than the white race and are taking every advantage they possibly can to educate their young. They are sacrificing everything to get an education and are making great progress in that way. The white race are not so; they will not make any self-denial or sacrifice for their children to attend school. The school committeemen should employ competent teachers and see that they (the teachers) discharge their duty, and then education in our State will be on a higher grade than ever before.—J. E. ALBRITTON, *Hookerton.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I am in favor of educating the masses of children by compulsory laws, as I see no other way to get at the poorer class of children.—W. H. GRIBBLE, *Hope.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—NEGROES ATTEND ANYWAY.—I believe that compulsory education is the only thing that will ever arouse the white race in this county to a sense of their duty to their children, or at least the poorer class. My experience with them in trying to get them to send their children to school has proven this to me, after an experience of twenty-six years as school committeeman. As to the negro, he will go to school anyhow, for nothing suits him like being a gentleman, so he can strut around with a cigar in his mouth and insult some white lady as she walks along the road.—W. H. H. HARTLET, *Hudson.*

FARMERS SHOULD ORGANIZE.—The great need of the country is for the farmers and laborers to organize and have a regular system to govern labor. The present system of farmers hiring each others' hands demoralizes labor and makes them very unreliable; it injures the employer, also the laborer, and adds cost to our products. Under the present system of farming on shares it is impossible to keep up the fertility of our farms. The only salvation that I can see for our country is for the farmers to organize and have a regular system of hiring labor and have stringent laws enacted compelling all parties to stand by contract, with severe penalty on the third party who meddles with the contract.—JAMES A. WILSON, *Huntersville.*

WAGE-EARNERS MAKING MONEY—FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—Wage-earners realize more clear money than the tenant who farms on shares, provided he is working for a responsible man. Yes, I am in favor of compulsory education, not only from a political view, but because education uplifts character and makes a better citizen of the white man. But it makes a fool of the negro. The great trouble with the poor class of white people is that they won't take advantage of schools when they have them. That is why there ought to be some legislation enacted that would compel them to give their children the advantage of free schools. Without something to that effect there will be a good many disfranchised in 1908.—J. B. PETTEWAY, *Jacksonville.*

NEGROES LEAVING THE STATE—OPPOSES NEGRO EDUCATION.—Nearly all the labor we have are negroes, and what they need more than anything else is management. Since the passage of the election law which disfranchises nearly all the negroes they are leaving the State as fast as they can get away; and now the new road law which compels them to work four days in the year and pay a tax to hire an overseer is another discouragement and they are all terribly dissatisfied. I am not in favor of compulsory education, for the reason that the more education a negro has the less he is worth as a laborer and the more he clamors for place.—L. C. RELFE, *Jacocks.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION WOULD NOT SUIT WHITES.—Our white farmers outside of the towns have to depend on children to work and harvest cotton, peanuts, tobacco and all crops, and it takes them until first of December; public schools should then begin and continue four months. Compulsory education will not suit the whites, but it would please the negro.—GEORGE M. BURRAS, *Jamesville.*

WAGE-EARNERS INDEPENDENT—DON'T BELIEVE IN NEGRO EDUCATION.—Wage-earners in this section are the most independent people we have. They can get nearly any price they demand. Compulsory education would not begin to suit our people. The people in this part of the country don't believe in negro education anyway. If we were only paying our money to educate the white race it would be altogether a different matter. I think there will have to be a change in our school affairs or else in our government, for our people are getting tired, mighty tired, of paying money to educate negroes.—W. D. MEWBORN, *Jason.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—DIVIDE THE SCHOOL FUND—ENFORCE TEMPERANCE LAWS—GOOD ROADS.—A great educational revival has been sweeping over our State for the past few years. Our Constitutional Amendment is one of the results of this awakening, and other results of it are seen in increased appropriations to schools, local taxation, greater interest among people generally, and discussion of educational problems in the papers and in our Legislature, and particularly in the propositions to divide school funds between the races and adopt a compulsory law. We live in a period of interest and frequent changes, and it is difficult to foresee what this movement may terminate in. It is to be hoped that it will result in giving us ten months school per year in reach of every child in the State, and to get proper attendance a mild compulsory law will very likely have to come. A rigid law smacks of military rule and should be avoided, and it is to be feared that a very mild law would be evaded and fail to do much good. Our people have so long been accustomed to unbounded liberty that in the farming and manufacturing communities they get careless and absorbed in other matters, and sometimes local quarrels and jealousies interfere and the attendance in our schools is lower than it should be, and then sometimes school work is distasteful to lazy young America, for he prefers careless home work or hunting, and his parents often haven't the interest or the grit to interfere. A compulsory law will not interfere with those who already send to school, and in order to reach the above classes a mild law, wisely administered, will have to come. "Charity begins at home"; this being true, where is the wisdom or justice in continuing the present method of dividing the school funds between the white people and the negroes? Negroes pay but little taxes, and it is doubtful if much negro education is wise. White people pay nearly all the taxes and have been having very inadequate schools, and while it might be considered uncharitable to confine the negro to his own taxes, only the justiee of it cannot be objected to, and without carrying the matter that far a division could be made that would continue to give the negro as much school as he deserves and the white schools be greatly strengthened. Most of the tax payers here favor something of that kind, and only the politicians, educators, etc., who are losing votes or popularity, or who fear Yankee abuse, object. Strong drink is a great curse to boys, and working people especially, and it is to be hoped that the very excellent law passed by our last Legislature will be very rigidly enforced, and if it proves inadequate a more rigid one will be passed and whiskey, etc., be handled only through dispensaries. Good roads is one of the constant crying needs of our country districts. Our roads should be laid out and worked under the direction of competent engineers and the expenses met by taxation supplemented in some communities by the local labor system.—W. J. WADSWORTH, *Jesup.*

FINE AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL COUNTRY—COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR THE MASSES.—We are in the midst of a fine agricultural country, especially tobacco, with the outlying spurs of the Appalachian system on both sides, and the most excellent mineral waters abound, with the hills and mountains underlayed with mineral ores—iron most abundant. Now, among one of the best things for the town laborer would be railroads, with iron ores and mineral springs more

extensively developed. Now, in regard to the compulsory school law, it is my opinion that it would not be good for all classes at the present condition of the State. It would be good for the masses, but not for the classes. It is true it seems that there are a good many people who do not take any interest in education and who will not send the children to school unless they are almost compelled to. It seems that some remedy would be advisable, whilst we have some children who are not able and have not the time to spare, and it seems that some have not the necessary books, raiment and food.—W. A. NELSON, *Jewel.*

NEGROES HAVE LEFT THE FARMS—PUBLIC SCHOOLS A FAILURE.—The negroes have nearly all left the farms and gone to work at public works. The farmers from now on will have to plant just what they can manage and not depend on day hands, as there are none to be had when you get in a push. As to improving the land, that is hard to do where tobacco is king. The great need of our section is smaller farms and intense farming: tend less, work it better, make more. Farming on shares will ruin any farm, as tenants can't afford and will not try to keep the farm up. Any farm rented will decrease in value, as much as the rents amount to in this section. There are so many parents that are so careless and indifferent about sending their children to school, letting them grow up without being able to read and write, that it looks as if the State should take hold and prevent it if possible. Greater stress should be brought to bear upon the teachers of our public schools to pay more attention to teaching spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic in our schools. It is next thing to an impossibility for a child to get a start in our schools now. I have thought and I believe that I am right that the above named branches are all that ought to be taught in the free schools, but let them be taught thoroughly. Nine out of ten who claim to read can't read, consequently when they can't read intelligently they don't read at all.—J. G. FULTON, *Kernersville.*

FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION—LAND INCREASING IN VALUE.—While I am in favor of compulsory education, there are some families who will need help from the county or State. I am in favor of helping them and requiring them to send their children to school. I am willing to pay my part of the tax to help them. I live three and one-half miles from Kinston. All lands are high in my neighborhood, and lands off some distance have increased some in value. Making tobacco has caused all lands to sell for more than they did some years ago.—R. L. WOOTEN, *Kinston.*

FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—Yes, I certainly favor compulsory education. It is very needful here. The parents of children don't take the interest they should to educate their children, and therefore I think we should have a law to make them do it.—DAVID JONES, *Knotts Island.*

PROPER PROVISION SHOULD BE MADE FOR EDUCATION OF THE CHILDREN.—As to compulsory education, there cannot be any law enacted that would meet the

requirements of every case. There are children whose parents are so poor and others who are so improvident that they can neither furnish books or clothing for their children, and the children must have both before they should be required to go to school. In a republic like ours it is a very nice point, just where the State or National government should step in and interfere in the management of the family, but that all children should have the proper provision for their education and moral training there can be no doubt. I think in many instances the care of the children should be taken from the parents and left to the supervision of some one more capable, so that the children may have an education and be taught to work and have an aspiration to be something in the great hive of humanity.—J. H. DOUGHTON, *Laurel Springs.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION SHOULD DIE A-BORNING.—I think that compulsory education should die a-borning. Some few have gone crazy on educating the negro, when experience has taught and proven that education unfits the negro for a laborer. Much can be said against such a law in the eastern counties.—V. B. KNIGHT, *Lawrence.*

WAGE-EARNERS SHOULD BE RESPECTED—HAVE COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW IN COUNTY.—In one respect the wage-earner needs to be respected by a majority of the employers and not treated so much as a slave. If the employers would have feeling and sympathy enough to let them know by actions as well as words that they have an interest in their welfare and be as a brother the result would be for good. Of course there are exceptions to all rules, as some will keep harping on the poor negro. We have a compulsory school law in this county, but it only compels the parents to send their children to school, and nothing else. I want it to be broad enough to cover all alike.—JOHN E. RICKMAN, *Leatherman.*

NEED MANUFACTURING—TAXES BURDENSOME—OPPOSED TO COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—We need home manufacture for all necessaries of farm working, which would give employment for many hands who are now only working a day here and there, wherever they can get the best job, and for those idle boys about the town who will not go to school. Also we need legislation to lessen the taxation of our property, as we are now taxed heavily, and also an extra county tax, and on top of that we have to pay an extra school tax for graded schools, etc. This makes the taxation a burden on the working class of people. This should be in some way lightened, for if a man has to work by the day for his tax money it will take him from one to two weeks' work to pay his taxes, which is a heavy burden. Also we need legislation in some way to get rid of the negro race, as they are of little or no profit to the State. As to compulsory school law, I do oppose it in any way for several reasons: first, it is one step toward taking a man's freedom from him; second, we have good schools to send our children to, and all who are able send to school, and those who are unable to educate their children from a financial standpoint it does seem unfair and wrong in every respect to punish those unfortunate people, because, for some reason unknown to us, our Creator

has not placed in their hands as much of the goods of this world as to us who can send to the schools. This is bound to be the case, for if a law is not enforced we had just as well have none, and if we had compulsory school law a failure to send to school would be a crime for which about one-eighth of the entire population would have to be punished. So compulsory school law would only be a stepping-stone to crime for this one-eighth of the population of the State which would fill our jails, and we tax-payers would have to feed them and send to the school also, which would be a burden to all, and I hope the thinking people of the State will never enact such a law. As to the Constitutional Amendment, all who can will prepare themselves for the ballot after 1908, as the energetic and thinking people of the State will all prepare for the ballot. At any rate, should any of them fail it is their own lookout, for there are some young men who would not take an education if they were confined in a school room from six to twenty-one years of age, as it is not born in them to make anything or be of any use to the intelligence of the State.—W. P. MAY, *Lenoir.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR WHITES.—I think white parents, guardians, etc., should be expected to give their children education enough to at least enable them to read and write, and where there are any who are able to do this and fail to do so they should be compelled to do so, while those who are not able to send to school should be helped by the school board, after thorough investigation to avoid deception and imposition, so that every white boy and girl may be enabled to read and write. If the boys and girls of to-day are to be the men and women of to-morrow, to what better purpose can we spend the State's revenue than to make them better qualified to fill the places that will be ready for them, especially when we remember that the places to be occupied are becoming daily more difficult to fill satisfactorily and that those who grow up now without some education will be at a very great disadvantage in the struggle even for existence? As for negro education, I do not believe a common education benefits him in the least. It seems to hurt him. Those that come under my observation who have been given a fair common school education seem to have become more indolent and are not any better off in their manner of living than the more ignorant ones. True I do not see how the whites can be given schooling while the negro is denied it. As to that I cannot offer any suggestions. If I believed education beneficial to the negro. I would be in favor of helping them all we could in order that they might be better citizens, not only to themselves, but to the white race as well. But both races would be very greatly benefited by industrial training along with "book larnin'."—R. L. HENRY, *Lilesville.*

LABOR UNRELIABLE—MILD COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW.—As to labor, it is getting so the farmer can't depend on negro labor at all, for they will work on for a while and leave without any cause whatever. I think there should be some law enacted to protect the farmer more than he is now protected. I think there should be some mild school law, just strong enough to get the children to attend.

I don't think the law ought to be too strong so as to cause ill-feeling. I think that kind of law would do harm.—J. M. BULLOCK, *Louisburg.*

LABOR SCARCE—GOOD ROADS—TEMPERANCE—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—Laborers in our settlement are scarce, owing to the fact that cotton mills and railroads have taken from our immediate settlement all surplus hands. Prices for farm hands by the month are ten dollars and board; if by the day it is anywhere from fifty cents to one dollar per day, owing to the quality of work and the kind of hand, etc. What we need is macadamized roads like they have in Mecklenburg county, and then and not until then can we be a happy and prosperous people. Oh, that all men could see the good of macadam roads, and then those who have land for sale are made rich at once, for their land will be worth double what it is now. We now have in this place (Lowesville) a nice academy, a good healthy country, good school, good people, with churches handy, and the best of all no still-houses near, and may the time soon come when still-houses in North Carolina will be a thing of the past. We are slowly but surely waking up to the great need of schooling our boys and girls, yet we find some people who seem not to care whether their children are educated or not; therefore a compulsory law must and will come, but it will be a difficult matter to solve and will have to come a little at a time, but just how is not for me to say, but it will surely come by and by. As for wage-earners, the best thing that could be done all over our State is to get bonds for each county sufficient to macadamize every public highway or road in the State. This will give steady employment to every man or boy at good prices for a number of years, and when finished we will have a State that we will be proud to live in, and a prosperous and happy people. Look at Mecklenburg. Lands on macadamized roads six or eight miles from Charlotte that a few years ago sold at fifteen and twenty dollars per acre are now worth forty and fifty dollars per acre. This tells what macadamized roads will do.—H. A. GILLELAND, *Lowesville.*

NOT TIME ENOUGH BEFORE 1908 TO EDUCATE.—I am for schools first, last and all the time, but there is no doubt that it would work great hardships in some cases, though I am forced to admit (and a great majority of my fellow-farmers will bear me out in it) that there are certain elements on which education works an injury instead of a benefit. I know that is a strong idea to advance, but neverthless it is so. As for educating our own boys in time to meet the requirements of the law in 1908, that is a farce, as every one knows who has manliness enough to admit it that it is a well known fact that a people cannot be educated in so short a time, and if the time is not extended there will be thousands of white boys of patriotic fathers who will be shut out. I hope we may yet get together brains enough in the Capitol to protect the boys.—J. B. CHESSON, *Mackey's Ferry.*

FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION—LABOR UNRELIABLE.—In regard to compulsory education, will say that I favor it at a certain time of the year, say from

November to March, but after that time the children are needed on the farms, and I don't think it fair to force parents to send their children when they are absolutely needed to help make the bread they eat. As to the colored wage-earners, I will say that their work is getting to be very unsatisfactory; in fact it is hard to get wage hands at all. The saw mills are the main cause of trouble, for they are paid higher wages there than the farmers can afford to pay. As labor is so sorry it is hard to tell the cost of producing a crop. Our wage hands are paid from eight to ten dollars per month for regular work, and are given their rations and house rent besides. They prefer farming on shares and are doing it more and more all the time.—T. F. STANBACK, *Mangum.*

LABOR SCARCE—NEGROES TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE SCHOOLS.—Labor gets scarcer. In this section we cannot hire negro labor as formerly. Things have changed very much in the last year or two. Very few negro men hire out by the year. Young negro men and boys with and without families go North in the spring, say April and May, and generally return in the fall and spend the winter here. Quite a large number work on the farm for part of the crop, and as a general thing make poor tenants, because from October to March they hunt and frolic and do very little work on the farm. As to compulsory education, that is a hard thing for me to decide, but I don't think it would do well to enforce the law strictly, for it would work hardships in many cases if strictly carried out. But we must do something. The negroes are straining every nerve to educate their children, and with us they are getting the better part of the money raised by taxing the whites. In my township there are seven negro children of school age to one white, and yet we pay nearly all the tax. We must educate the white children.—W. W. WHITE, *Manson.*

POLL TAX ONE DOLLAR—INDUTRIAL SCHOOL FOR EACH COUNTY—ABOLISH WHISKEY—OPPOSES COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—As to the needs of wage-earners, I would suggest to amend the Constitution and make poll tax $1 and give us an industrial school for every county, with free tuition. As heretofore, I am opposed to compulsory law except as the last resort. For poor people to be compelled to send their children to school on account of the Constitutional Amendment just for the purpose of getting their sons to vote is sacrilegious, and in fact so much education without practical knowledge in farm work is what is driving all our young men to the towns and cities, and when they get there they don't know a whit better how to vote than their old fathers know who were raised on the farms without education. I don't think the politicians are the proper class to legislate for the rising generation. Too much courage has been given the money sharks and too little encouragement given the tillers of the soil. Suppose we give all our boys a great book education and let them quit the farms, as they are doing, then who will feed them? No, give us the right kind of free schools, the right kind of teachers and officers, and put man's greatest curse (whiskey) out of the State, or make drunkenness a high crime and punishment

severe, good road laws, and then the farmer will flourish as the green bay tree. This will lower our tax, make good citizens, and our wives and daughters will rejoice and good-will to man prevail.—J. A. KIMSEY, *Marble.*

LABOR REGULARLY EMPLOYED AND FULLY PAID.—Labor with us is fully employed and fairly well paid. Negro labor seems to suit us best, as we understand the negro and he understands us and we get on together without any friction. It is about the best labor for this section of the State we can get. The women and children do all the light work on the farms, such a hoe work, picking cotton, etc., and there is an abundance of labor for that kind of work. The saw mills and railroads take about all the men, leaving the women and children and boys for the farms. Where there is a colored man with several children he generally farms on shares, doing the work and the landlord furnishing stock, lands, etc., and they make about the best tenants.—W. J. CURRIE, *Maxton.*

TOO MANY "EYE SERVANTS"—NO NOBLER CALLING THAN FARMING.—The greatest need of the wage-earners, it seems to me, where he receives pay sufficient for labor to be performed, is to realize that he should give value received for the wages paid. Too many laborers study how to give the least work instead of full measure of time. In other words, there are too many "beaters" and "eye servants" among our class of laborers, and especially is this true among the colored class. I try to impress upon my hands that it is nothing less than theft to take a man's money and not give him full time and labor for it. To a certain extent compulsory education may work, but if there is no desire on the part of the ignorant to accept an education it is an up-hill business to force them to do so. The old adage comes in just there, that "you can lead a mule to water, but you can't make him drink." As far as my experience goes, for agricultural purposes the negro needs very little education, for the reason that nine out of ten put what little they get to a wrong use, and if you give them a liberal education they seek other fields of labor or idleness. I am sorry to say that this weakness is not entirely confined to the negro. The State has a great Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh, but I have never heard yet of one of its graduates taking up agriculture as a business. Still as a calling and a means of livelihood for educated young men there is no nobler or grander calling than farming. Why, all of our "summer orators" tell us this and you know it must be so. The great evil underlying all this trouble is the desire of our young men to "get rich quick," and they seek other pursuits which promise rich results, but result often in ruin. So I say if there be compulsory education compel the boys and girls to learn that an honest penny earned is worth a thousand that has a stain upon it.—E. F. MCRAE, *Maxton.*

KEEP UP PRICES OF PRODUCTS—FORTY PER CENT. CANNOT READ AND WRITE.—In my opinion the best way to raise the wages of the poor people is to keep up the

prices of cotton and tobacco so the farmers can pay their hands better prices, and if necessary raise the price of cloth as cotton raises. I find by taking the census of our township that there will average about forty per cent. in each district that cannot read and write, and I find that they won't try to know anything. You will find just such people in all parts of the country. We need higher prices for farm products so the farmer can get hands as well as the machines. The machines of the county are taking most of the farm hands, because they can pay more for them. Remember everything is run by the farmer, so we need prices to hold them to the farm.—A. L. BAUGHCOM, *May.*

CONTENTMENT AND ECONOMY—OPPOSES COMPULSORY EDUCATION—THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIER NEGLECTED.—I hardly know what to say as to wage-earners. I think the great trouble with them is they move too often. If they would be content and save their wages they might live well, but instead of remaining at one place they are continually on the move. The old adage that a rolling stone gathers no moss is true of them. As to compulsory education, I don't favor it. If we have it we will soon have the same trouble with the negro that we have had in the past. If we have it we take the right of the parent to rule the home away from him and give it to the State. If we have a compulsory law the negro as well as the white will be compelled to go to school, then all the hard work we have done to get the negro out of politics will have been done for naught. No full-blooded negro has ever yet accomplished anything and never will. I believe in treating the negro fairly. Pay him for his work and give him a chance to live, but educate him and he will not work. It may be thought strange that I take the position that I do, so I may as well explain myself. When the war came on it was "go boys, go; if you come back crippled or hurt you will be cared for." I went, I lost my right leg at Petersburg, I came back a cripple, but had to care for myself; the negro was picked up and fondled and it has been so for thirty-eight years, while the old crippled soldier is not so much as furnished a limb to walk on, but must go on a peg. Can the position I take be wondered at? We can at all times hear a great hue and cry about education, but we never hear of any of our leading men championing the cause of the old crippled soldier. Let our law-makers pass a law to furnish old soldiers limbs instead of educating worthless negroes. Now, I want it understood that I have never received one cent of pension money and that I drew Democratic milk from my mother's breast.—C. A. TICKLE, *McLeansville.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION THE SALVATION OF THE COUNTRY.—I think that compulsory education would be the salvation of our country in the future. It would give us a class of intelligent voters, which would prove a blessing to our country instead of a curse as in the past. I think it would improve our country on agricultural lines. Our most successful farmers are those who are educated. With education our people could farm intelligently and not in the slipshod, ignorant manner in which many farm at present.—P. J. DANIELS, *Merritt.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION THE ONLY HOPE—TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION—TENANT SYSTEM OBJECTIONABLE.—The subject of compulsory education is a very unpopular doctrine with the working people of this section, but as I see it I believe it is right and just and our only hope that our coming boys will be able to read and write as required by our new Amendment to the Constitution in order to be enabled to vote after 1908. I would favor a compulsory law compelling regular attendance four months a year from the age of eight years to the age of fourteen years. This would give every boy and girl opportunity, with competent teachers, to secure a good common school education. Another step to the benefit of the wage-earners' condition would be the enactment of strict temperance or even prohibition laws in regard to the sale of liquor. The money that is expended for liquor in this section is enormous and is a great drain on the wage-earners' income. One of my most serious objections to the tenant system of farming is that under this system our farms cannot be improved as they should. Under this system as now practiced the sole object of most tenants is to get as much off your lands as possible without any regard to maintaining or improving its fertility. We have just about as much labor as we need for farm work usually, but at times it is drawn off by the fisheries and lumbering interests. Negro labor in some instances is very good, but we have a great many who are absolutely worthless for work or anything else. This could also be applied to the white labor we have, with some modifications.—T. A. SMITHWICK, *Merry Hill.*

WAGE-EARNERS SHOULD OWN THEIR HOMES—COMPULSORY LAW THE ONLY WAY TO EDUCATE—VALUE OF LAND INCREASED—LABOR UNRELIABLE.—I believe to benefit the wage-earners most that every influence proper should be brought to bear to induce them to get homes of their own. I see those who have homes seem to be more contented and more industrious and happier than those who live in rented houses. Then they need to be taught to save at least a part of their earnings and to stay away from bad places, and they must have a better education if we ever expect them to improve much, and I believe that the only way to educate our common people is to frame some sort of compulsory school law. For instance, we have a ten months school now in session. I took it upon myself to go around and see the people and get them pledged to send their children to this school for the whole ten months, but now they are coming to me saying that they must have their children to pick cotton, and it is useless to argue with them. The only hope that I see for our children is to force their parents to send them to school. We have one fine boy here (white) who can't read or write. His uncle any myself have done all we can to get him in school, offering to furnish board, clothes and books, but he and his parents are opposed and will not send him. He is the only white boy we have now who will be disfranchised in 1908. He is hopeless. I might fill pages with proof of the necessity of a compulsory school law. The value of land has increased largely, say thirty per cent. The fertility has been increased of late, I expect nearly fifty per cent. Labor is very scarce and unreliable. Wages have increased. One dollar per day is the highest I have known paid for farm labor, and we often have to pay seventy-five cents per day to get farm hands. As to the cost of a five-

hundred-pound bale of cotton, it depends entirely on the season; for instance, last year I don't think it cost over ten dollars, and we nearly averaged a bale to the acre, but if it had been wet it would have cost perhaps twenty dollars per acre. The educational condition is poor. We are bothered down here to get our school money collected. It matters not what party is in power we rarely ever get the school money collected so it can be apportioned at the proper time. And again, after it is apportioned the school committeemen will not have it taught out at the proper time, so when the report is made we are not able to make the necessary showing to get anything of much value out of the second hundred thousand dollars. We can't maintain four months school with the little money we get from other sources. The parents are careless about sending their children, yet the interest in school is growing some. The moral and religious condition of the people is poor. I don't see why, as both races seem to have good preachers and the attendance at church is good. They seem to have good Sabbath schools and prayer meetings, and order and attendance is good, yet some curse, lie and drink. The financial condition of our working people is much better now than in the past, and there is a strong tendency to save and to work more for self. I think if the main farmers here would rent them their farms and see to it that they were properly cultivated, this I think would do all concerned much good. There is a move along this line. As to our colored people, they are not to be believed when they tell one anything, but are improving some. They are pretty good workers just as long as you are with them, but as soon as you leave them they go back on you, though there are some exceptions, I am glad to say. I think a properly framed law to make children go to school is what we need to educate our people. I am well aware that there is much that can be said against compulsory education. However, my experience as a father, as a member of the county board of education, as a school committeeman, etc., convinces me that compulsory education is what we need.—W. T. MAYO, *Mesic.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR WHITES—SEPARATE SCHOOL FUND.—I favor compulsory school law in certain ways. If there can be a compulsory school law for the white people separate and apart from the negro it will be a good thing. Let the taxes the white men pay go to school the white children, and if the negro wants his schooled let him raise the money. I am in favor of a government and school law *of* the white people and *for* the white people.—M. D. WISEMAN, *Mica.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—NEED RAILROAD.—A great many of our working people are careless and don't send their children to the public school during the four months taught. Some send a part of the term and claim that they cannot spare their children's time. Give us a compulsory education law and in 1908 there will not be many who cannot read and write, and that is the only thing I can see that will improve the educational condition of the children; and then give us a railroad and we will have the garden spot of the world.—J. M. HALL, *Middletown.*

TEACH AGRICULTURE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—Agriculture taught in the public schools would be a benefit to the wage-earners, I think. I think a compulsory school law in our section would be a great help. I favor more taxes and longer schools and a compulsory school law to compel the parents to send their children to school. The people in our community who need education the worst do not seem to take any interest in the schools at all. The educational interest is at a very low ebb in this section. Some of the people don't seem to care whether their children will ever be permitted to vote or not. We have just had a special tax measure defeated on account of selfishness and ignorance.—T. E. OSBORNE, *Mills River.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—RAILROAD—GOOD ROADS.—I think it would be a good thing to have a law passed to compel everybody to send to school a term of about four months a year, as we have a class of people that won't send to school. I think everybody ought to be able to read and write, so they can read the Bible anyway, as I believe everybody ought to read for themselves. We need railroads and machinery and better roads in this part of the country.—C. G. WALKER, *Mills Springs.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—In regard to compulsory education, I think the white children should be made to go to school when their parents make no effort to send them. The negro is there from the first day to the last. The farms in some sections are small, and in others the land is owned principally by a few men who tenant it out and furnish teams and cultivate it.—W. D. WELCH, *Mintonsville.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I think compulsory education best, as it would not interfere with arrangements of the parent who wishes to educate his children, yet it would force those who do not value an education to send their children to the school prepared for them by the State.—J. E. BRYAN, *Moncure.*

LABOR MIGRATORY—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—In this section there is but little hired labor employed on farms and that is almost entirely colored. No female labor is employed on farms except as hoe hands by the day and in cotton-picking time. All farms not worked by the owners are rented out on shares, and these share tenants are nearly all changed every year, and this is a great drawback to this system. Nearly all white labor, especially female labor, is now employed by the factories, and here also the disposition or practice of changing from one mill to another frequently is a great drawback to the improvement of this class. I can think of no way to lessen this evil except through or by education, and this class are the poorest attendants on public schools. Compulsory education would offer better opportunities to fix in the minds of the next generation the advantages of continued employment at the same locality. Compulsory education, to be anything of a popular success, must include free books as well

as free tuition, and must also be wisely and judicially guarded in other respects, limited to the ages of eight and eighteen years of age, and even then have some exceptions from its regular enforcement. In consideration of the Constitutional Amendment, this question becomes more important and should receive the most earnest consideration of all public men and also all intelligent citizens.—A. M. WALKER, *Mooresville.*

LABOR GOING TO FACTORIES AND MINES—REFORMATORY NEEDED—COMPULSORY EDUCATION NOT BEST.—There is very little hiring in this county on the farms, as most of the work is done by the owners of the farms. The factories and mines have called away the stoutest young men in this and adjoining counties, so labor is scarce. Religion and morality would certainly benefit the wage-earners. After working in the mines and public works they become demoralized. A great many young men when they get in trouble make for the public works. It don't take long to finish their course there. I am in favor of a reformatory school for North Carolina. I think all good people ought to encourage education. I don't think a compulsory school law would be best for North Carolina. I am in favor of upright, energetic men for school officers. If we have the right kind of committeemen we are likely to have good teachers, and good teachers will certainly bless the country.—I. M. CROUCH, *Moravian Falls.*

PROGRESSING SLOWLY.—I am a blacksmith, have been behind the anvil for forty years, and have learned twenty-five boys the trade. I have been making plows, hoes and everything for the farmer for forty years, and I have always been in sympathy with the wage-earner. I think we are progressing slowly.—J. T. MCGHINNIS, *Morganton.*

REGULAR EMPLOYMENT — BINDING CONTRACTS — SEPARATE SCHOOL FUND.—Wage-earners need more regular employment, and the employer should be protected by a more binding law to compel the employe to stay his time out. The uncertainty of hands to stay their time has about broken up farming on a large scale with us, and share-farming, which is a poor system for both landlord and tenant, has taken the place of well-kept-up farms. Share-farmers will not build pastures or keep up the farm houses or the fertility of the soil, etc. As to education, we have too much of it for the negro race now at the expense of the white. I favor the separation of school funds according as taxes are paid by the two races.—D. S. MOSS, *Moss.*

CONDITIONS GOOD—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I do not think I could make any suggestion for the material improvement in the condition of the wage-earner in this section. They are all doing well and are being paid good wages everywhere and are constantly at work if they want employment. Their educational facilities are good, but many are not taking advantage of their opportunities as they should, hence I am for a compulsory law to make them do what they ought to do without making.—JOHN L. WORTH, *Mount Airy.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—LABOR UNRELIABLE.—I will give you my views on compulsory education. I favor it in a mild form. What I mean by mild form is this: say we have a four months school each year, compel each child to attend as much as two months in each year. The reason of this is because I know that the parents of most of the school children cannot do without the help of their children on their farms. It is almost an impossibility to hire day hands in this section. The most of men labor is off on public works, and the women will just work when they please, hence you see we cannot do without the labor of our children, because there are so many people who cannot make support for their families without the help of their children. We certainly cannot depend on negro labor any longer.—JOHN C. MCAULAY, *Mount Gilead.*

ALL INTELLIGENT PEOPLE FAVOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—All of our intelligent people are in favor of compulsory education. It is the only thing that will redeem our good Old North State from the bondage of ignorance. Our white children do not attend the white public school as regularly as they should. The people seem not to care whether their children are regular attendants on the public schools or not, while many of them prefer to keep their children at home so as to keep them at work. Such treatment to children is a burning shame, so by all means let us have a compulsory education by the next General Assembly of North Carolina.—J. H. M. GILES, *Newport.*

FARMERS SHOULD ORGANIZE—GRADE LABOR—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I have urged the farmers to organize and have a graded system of farm labor. As hands are now worked often a worthless hand gets as much as some of the best, but if they were paid according to merit and not all alike as now generally prevails the result would be an advantage in the quality and quantity of labor; but to do this the farmers must be so organized that a definite understanding would exist, and all wage employers on the farms could then act in concert. As to compulsory school law, there surely should be something done to make a better record in our school attendance. In our county the average attendance is not more than fifty per cent. and the enrollment is not near complete, there being many who do not attend school at all. If some compulsory law were enacted by which every child were compelled to attend school four months each year and books furnished by the State or county and our schools consolidated under the best available teachers, surely our educational horizon would rapidly brighten and broaden, and the general boom that is now manifest in our educational work would assume rapid progress on all general lines.—D. LANE, *New Bern.*

LABOR UNRELIABLE—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—The farming interest is going back. Labor is not to be relied upon, and at the present prices cannot be used by the farmers. In our section mining and other employment pays better wages than the farmer can afford to pay. I am in favor of compulsory education.—R. J. ROSS, *New London.*

NEGROES ORGANIZING—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I wish to state that share-farming is growing in some sections, but is losing favor in this section. We much prefer to hire our land worked were it possible to get good farm hands. The negroes in this county have built lodges in every neighborhood and are organized with the exception of advancing wages. They have a lodge near me and I can see plainly what they are driving at. The prevailing idea with our farmers is to get the land in a condition that they can work it with machinery and let the discontented negro go. I favor compulsory education, also special tax to raise funds to pay for same. The cost of raising a given amount of produce varies with the fertility of the land, but I have based my answers on what I consider average land.—W. A. BIZZELL, *Newton Grove.*

FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION—FREE TEXT BOOKS.—In regard to compulsory education, will say that I highly favor it. Since the Constitutional Amendment I am more in favor of compulsory education. My opinion is that the Amendment will be a great help to us who are in favor of compulsory education in getting legislation along this line. We must educate. It is education that is improving the financial as well as the moral condition of the laboring people. Let politics go to the dogs, but let us do all in our power, as citizens of a community, as citizens of a township, as citizens of a county—yes, as citizens of a great and noble State. We should never be content not to give to the rising generation a better education than we ourselves have had. Now, just one more item on education. We have started on the compulsory line, now let us start on the line of furnishing books, and with this done I think we will be on the high road to success in the way of educating the rising generation. Just a few reasons for the above: first, educated people make better laborers; second, they make better farmers; third, they make better stock raisers. As we educate we gain financially, and we also gain morally. When I use the word "education" I mean in its broad sense—intellectually, morally, religiously and physically—teaching humanity to be men and women, sons and daughters of a King.—J. T. L. HARTNESS, *Ogreeta.*

PLENTY OF WORK FOR THOSE WHO WANT IT—ALREADY HAVE COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—Wage-earners don't need anything in this county except a good will to work. The good workers are always at work and the sorry hands are always hunting work. Wages are very good in this county. The loafing class, in the warm season, are always looking for labor and cannot find labor that suits them. The working class that is willing to work for fair wages can soon find labor—that is, those who are willing to work for the offered sum—laborers who really want to earn their bread by the sweat of their face. There are some people who seem to want a good price for some trifling work that they cannot get in this county. There is nothing for the wage-earner to do in this part of the world but work out his own salvation. If they want to work they can get and are getting all there is—that is, to do honest work and get honest pay for it. As to compulsory education, this county (Macon) had an election on compulsory

attendance and we have a compulsory school law in this county. It is of a very mild form—compels children to go to school three-fourths of the school term of each year—the children from eight to sixteen years old—and the law has several provisions making it as mild as possible to be worth anything; so the results remain to be seen in the future. I am in favor of education, to say the least. It is nothing more than the moral duty of North Carolina to educate her sons and daughters.—J. A. PARRISH, *Parrish.*

NEED GOOD ROADS—DOES NOT FAVOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—The best thing, if not the only real thing, for farmers and laborers in the country is good roads. Roads ought to be worked by taxation. I do not favor compulsory education. We have too much law now; in fact, I heard a cultured gentleman say "We are too much lawed." Every one should have the right of following his avocation of peace, happiness, pleasure, etc., without interference. Leave something for individual effort and morality to do, since you can't legislate people into true morality and culture.—W. C. SWANN, *Pelham.*

RESTLESSNESS A GREAT DRAWBACK—FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—It would be of great benefit to the wage-earners if there were no public works in this section and let them settle down to farm work, for then it would stop the restlessness of the young people who desert their parents when about eighteen or twenty years old, which is detrimental to and a great drawback to the educational advantages that we are trying to put forward. We have a local tax—thirty cents on the one hundred dollars worth of property and ninety cents on the poll—for the benefit of education in my township, and I must confess to you that four-fifths are opposed to the law to give better schools and longer terms; so you can get the educational feature of this section in a nut-shell. The people want education, but do not want to be taxed for it. The election for the above tax will take place on the 17th of September, 1903, and from the feeling now existing I am forced to think that compulsory education would not be favored by the people in my section, though I favor it. Let agriculture be successfully taught in the schools, so that each individual may learn and know something of the soil, what it lacks in the way of plant food, etc. There are many things to be suggested for the benefit of the farmer, and his child should be taught by compulsion the things that will help and benefit him in the future.—K. R. MADDREY, *Pendleton.*

SHOULD WORK TO EMPLOYERS' INTEREST—FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—As to the needs of wage-earners and pay for work done, I am satisfied they can greatly improve their condition by taking more interest in their employers' business and thereby bringing themselves more in demand as good and faithful workers. This I believe would sooner bring about a good feeling between employe and employer than any legislation that could come to all concerned along the line of wage-earners. Now, we need good and reliable workers, and my experience is that such can always find work at good pay. Yes, I favor a compulsory

school law, especially in sections of the State where they do so much manufacturing and the fathers put the children in the factories and walk about in idleness when they ought to be at work and the children in school. Unless something is done to compel them to send their children to school I fear 1908 will be here to find many of them unable to vote according to the Constitutional Amendment and thereby allow the negro to get the advantage of the white taxes to educate his children and ready to vote, while the whites will have to stand off. Yes, let us have some law by all means that will take the white children out of the factories and put them into the school-room at least four months in the year, so that they can have an equal showing with all others and not be disfranchised in 1908.—W. P. RAIFORD, *Princeton.*

FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION — INTERESTS OF EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYE MUTUAL.—I am still in favor of compulsory education, with some provisions. I think the people of each county should elect their county superintendent of schools and board of education. This would give better satisfaction, for the people know what they want better than their legislators, who are always making appointments for their political advantage. In regard to wage-earners, teach them to feel honor-bound to fulfill all contracts for labor and be careful to fulfill ours, as our interests are mutual, for the greatest trouble with negro labor has been to make them believe that we are mindful of their welfare, and if we ever get the white laborers thus fixed in their minds they will be harder to control than the negro.—W. W. GIBSON, *Roberdel.*

LABOR SCARCE.—Labor is getting real scarce. There are not many negroes in our section. We work mostly white labor, and since last winter and this spring a lot of our best young men have gone West or off to public works. It is getting so at this time farmers cannot pick up a day hand at any price, for they are not in the country to get.—J. G. BURRUS, *Rockford.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—DIVIDE SCHOOL FUND.—I think every white child in eastern North Carolina should be compelled to go to school at least six if not nine months out of every year, but on the other hand if we send the negro to school and give him an education he is no good to the farmer. I hope to see the day when white taxes will go to educate white children and negro taxes go to educate negro children. The best laborer in the negro race is the one that can't read and write.—H. B. JONES, *Rockyhock.*

CONDITION OF WHITE LABOR MUCH IMPROVED—NEGRO EDUCATION A FAILURE.—The condition of the working people (white) is very much improved and the outlook is hopeful, but I see no hope for the colored people. They get good wages and spend all, and if they were to get twice the present wages they would not save anything, for it is spent in immorality and dissipation. As to compulsory

education, I think four or five months public school is about all that the agricultural classes can afford to attend, and nearly all white children will be able to read and write very well by 1908. As to educating the colored people, I can see nothing to hope for, for if educated they will not work, and if not they have to. An educated man, either white or black, that will not work at anything and is a drone in the community is to be more detested and scorned than an ignorant man without an education who will support himself and family.—R. H. RICKS, *Rocky Mount.*

STILL FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR WHITES—WAGE-EARNERS IMPROVIDENT.—For the past two years I have been giving you my opinion as to what would be the best way to solve the needs of the wage-earners. I still think there ought to be some kind of compulsory school law for the white children, but the colored ones do not need it, because they go to school when they have opportunity. As to the wage-earners, I am not qualified to speak generally, but if they would not spend their money foolishly and would not waste time there is no reason in my knowledge why at least seventy-five per cent. of this class of people at the age of forty might not have homes of their own and be doing well.—M. M. HALL, *Roseboro.*

BETTER SCHOOLS—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—As to the public schools, there is room for much improvement yet, but they are already very much better than they were a few years ago. But the only thing that will reach a great many of the poorer children, especially around factory places, will be a compulsory school law.—J. M. APPLE, *Rural Hall.*

COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW.—Wage-earners need education more than anything else. Their moral and religious condition is good, as a rule, but their intelligence with reference to the work they are expected to do is deficient. There is little hope of improvement to those now actually engaged in labor for the sustenance of their families. This improvement must come by wisely teaching the generations succeeding, and this can be done in no other way than by a mild compulsory law.—A. L. RUCKER, *Rutherfordton.*

NOW FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I once gave you my views upon compulsory education, and I argued as strongly as I knew against it. I have changed my views, and this after observation, thought and experience as a public school committeeman, and after an examination of the reports of our State Superintendent of Education and the reports of the Commissioner of Education. If education—general education—is a good thing, and if it is desirable to tax the people to secure it, then it should be the policy of the State to force those who will not voluntarily do so to send their children to school. The State should either enforce attendance or else abolish taxation for public education.—W. A. DUNN, *Scotland Neck.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—LOW WAGES.—I favor the compulsory school law, believing it to be good for our people in the way of education. Farm wages being low has caused most all the young men to seek employment in publie works.—J. M. KEENER, *Scroll.*

WAGE SCALE FOR LABOR—COMPULSORY EDUCATION THE ONLY HOPE.—My views in regard to labor are, first, that the Legislature should adopt a scale for labor and that the farmers should abide by that scale, and then there would be more union among the farmers and laborers. My view in regard to compulsory education is that it is the only hope of the rising generation of the white race. The colored race are taking more interest in educating their children than the whites, and are making more progress in education.—T. J. BASNIGHT, *Scuppernong.*

EMPLOYERS TO BLAME FOR SHIFTLESSNESS OF LABOR—OPPOSES COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I am of the opinion that the employer is somewhat to blame for the shiftlessness of the wage-earners, because they don't hesitate to induce them away from the farmer employer if they cannot get them any other way. They will go over to them on their neighbor's premises and get them by some inducement, taking the advantage of their weakness. As to compulsory education, I am still of the opinion that it would not do at this time. There may come a time when it may do. The sentiment of the people in the rural districts is so strongly opposed to any compulsory laws that I think that should there be such a law passed it would practically change the people's minds. My impression is that the best thing that can be done is to continue to enlighten the people by encouraging them in every way we possibly can. Our greatest needs are better school buildings, better teachers and free system of furnishing books. We should have free books for all up to the higher branches of studies. There are a great many poor parents who are unable to furnish their children with books, and it would help and encourage them to send them to school, whereas it would be useless for them to attend school if they had no books. It would not shorten the session of the schools but little by making some appropriation of money for such purpose, and it would turn out better in the long run. My impression is that there is a great improvement going on in the education of children, and it will continue without interruption.—W. B. WHITFIELD, *Seven Springs.*

COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW.—In my opinion the best way to improve the condition of the working people is to educate them, and this ean only be done by a reasonable compulsory school law. I do not believe that too rigid a law nor too rigid enforcement at the start would be best. I do think that every child between the ages of seven and fifteen should be in school at least three months each year.—S. C. SITTON, *Sitton.*

MISCONCEPTION OF EDUCATION—THOSE WHO WILL NOT QUALIFY AS VOTERS NOT FIT TO VOTE—CLASSIFY LABOR—RECONCILE CAPITAL AND LABOR.—All of

the education that can be put into some people will not make useful citizens of them. There are a great many white people, I am sorry to say, who think about education just as the negro race think of it, viz., that if they can get a little education, enough so that they can read and write, they will not have to work. They seem to think the education sufficient, without any other effort, to feed, clothe and house them and furnish money for all the luxuries that the industrious educated men enjoy. They don't seem to think that education has anything to do with preparing a man for work, but on the other hand prepares him to live without work. Such is the case with nearly all negroes and entirely too many white children. I am opposed to compulsory education for this class, because they are as a rule almost worthless as laborers and will prove to be about the same as citizens. But there are many smart, bright-minded girls and boys, the children of almost worthless parents, who stand in need of some law to force their parents to send them to school. But as near at hand as 1908 is, I am of the opinion that we had better not be in too great haste as to compulsory education. The boy who will not learn to read and write so that he can vote, with the chances now open before him, as a rule would be unfit to vote if he had education sufficient to allow it. In my opinion the greatest need among wage-earners is moral training, into truthfulness especially, and I don't mean that they are all liars—far from it—but it is a very common thing among that class of people who are known as wage-earners to practice deception, and the wage-payer is often badly hurt by such and is forced to deal with the honest laborer at a disadvantage to him. If it were possible, labor ought to be classified so that the honest laborer would get pay according to work done, and the dishonest laborer get only his pay instead of his and part of an honest man's pay. If the wage-payers employ men, especially on farms, at a price they can afford to pay, that price is based on the earning of the average laborer, and if he worked a lot of hands, all able-bodied men, he would have to pay each one about the same price, while some might be worth double what others are; but if the good hand's wages are raised the others' must be or they quit work, caring nothing for the interest of their employer except to do him all the damage they can in the way of telling lies on him to prevent his hiring others. Any law to reconcile labor and capital, in my opinion, is more necessary at present than compulsory school law, and our law-makers would do well, I think, to pass laws looking to the matter of bringing labor and capital to better feeling toward each other. The tariff and trusts are hard on the wage-earner as well as others.—J. H. SMITH, *Smithfield.*

WANT LAW TO MAKE MEN HONEST—COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW.—I see no need of any laws except the repeal of the homestead law and the statute of limitation. If the old laws of 1859 and 1860 were in force, or could be put back in force, times would be better. We want laws to make men honest, not laws that give sharpers the chance to take advantage of the unsuspecting, honest farmer. I think that the white children, where they do not attend the public school, should be compelled to go until they learn to read and write.—B. F. CARPENTER, *Stanley Creek.*

OPPOSES COMPULSORY EDUCATION—NEGRO EDUCATION A FAILURE—LANDS IMPROVING.—Don't give us compulsory education, for we can scarcely get anything out of the young negroes all through the winter and spring, and if they were compelled all hands would stop, old and young, the older hands making fires and doing the milling, and at corn-planting time nothing done and out of rations, just as the most of us are situated now, while the whites would be in their usual state of indifference. The more learning the negro has the more worthless he gets. You know all that without my trying to explain their condition to you. I must state that the condition of our lands is improving, farmers are improving, ditching their lands, keeping the old lands up so that farms that were once considered worthless are now producing good crops of corn, wheat, oats and cotton, and now the bottom lands do not furnish all the corn. Hired labor is plentiful and they are getting good prices for their work. The sorry negroes have mostly gone to the cities and to Virginia to the mines and railroads. On the first of July the liquor business will be closed and we look for better times for Iredell county.—P. W. EAGLE, *Statesville.*

TENANT FARMING A FAILURE—NEGROES ATTEND SCHOOL BETTER THAN WHITES.—I have been farming on the tenant system for over twenty-five years. I find them harder to control as the years come and go. As to improvement in farm lands, where they are worked on the tenant system they are going down all the time. As proof, I had land fifteen years ago that would produce one bale of cotton to the acre and some of it will not produce a half bale now. Lands that lie well have advanced in price. Our schools for whites are pretty well attended, but not as well as colored schools, because they will send their children to school half fed and poorly clad in all kinds of weather. We don't raise tobacco at all; wheat and oats for the last two years have not paid one-half cost of production, and this year corn on up-lands will hardly be worth harvesting on account of continued dry weather and scorching sun.—N. W. THOMASON, *Stice.*

WAGE-EARNERS' CONDITION GOOD—SCHOOL-HOUSES UNFIT FOR USE—INCOMPETENT TEACHERS.—The wage-earner can now actually clear more money than the land owner. The wage-earner is well provided with garden, fuel, etc., and could easily save from fifty to seventy-five per cent. of his wages. Some of our farmers are growing too old to work their farms themselves, and in such cases they have to either hire or rent. Very few farms run by hired labor will support their owners, pay taxes, etc. We are opposed to compulsory education until we have better houses and teachers. It would be nothing short of criminal to force children, say sixty or seventy-five, to stay in the majority of our free school-houses during the cold weather of winter. Some of these houses are new, too—built within the last year. And the teachers go to school to the county superintendent a few weeks, make a first-grade certificate and actually misspell words in the copies written for children. Others have received a high first-grade certificate whom the county superintendent has never examined or even seen. This is not over-drawn, for I know these things to be true. Many of our best

citizens would be glad to see the whole free-school system wiped out and have private schools. In this part of the State there is entirely too much money spent for the results obtained. We think western North Carolina is in greater need of some practicable and substantial method of road-building than anything else.—R. L. WOLFF, *Stonyridge.*

NEGRO EDUCATION A FAILURE—LOW PRICES.—We do not favor compulsory education if it is to include the negro. The more book learning you give a negro the more unfit he is to live peaceably with his white employer. It is a sad fact, but nevertheless true, that the negro cannot stand promotion. He immediately becomes "puffed up" and "too big for his pants." Renting to worthless negroes is sure to cause our lands to run down and become worthless. The high prices for tobacco gave land a boom in this section last year, but since the decline I am sure it will be felt on price of land. You could hardly get half price for a fine tobacco farm. The farmers are holding their tobacco.—L. P. WOODARD, *Sun.*

GOOD SCHOOL-HOUSES, GOOD ROADS AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I favor compulsory education if it is not too rigid. Have four or six months school each year and have some way of forcing the parents to send. Now, in some cases this would not work. When widows are too poor and can't send they should be furnished books for their children. The roads in this county down here are very bad and this keeps some away from school. We would suggest that the Board of Education place as many school-houses as possible in reach of all the children. Give us good school-houses, good roads and compel the parents to send say four to six months in each year, and then we will be able to meet the Constitutional Amendment.—ELISHA SELLERS, *Supply.*

COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW.—The working people of this community need encouragement on the all-important question of education—not so much in the towns and cities, but throughout the country—and they must have this before they will become a power for good. I most earnestly favor the enactment of laws that will compel the fathers of the country to educate their children, and should they not be able to do this let it be done by a special State fund.—MARTIN DEHART, *Swain.*

LABOR SCARCE—NEGROES ATTEND SCHOOL BETTER THAN WHITES—COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW.—Farmers have very much up-hill business now in making tobacco. It costs us about five dollars per hundred, and we get from twenty-five cents up to ten dollars per hundred. I think we will have to go out of tobacco farming unless there is a change. Labor is no good here. We have to pay more than we can get out of it. They have gone to towns and cities and will not work on farms. I have noticed on my own place that the negro children will go to school and eat apples, peaches and watermelons, etc., and the white children at home and schools running because they can't wear such clothes as they want. I have done all in my power to get them to go and keep the negroes from going, because

I saw the white people were not thinking what they were coming to. I do hope to see the time when those children will be compelled to go at least four months in a year, if not the negroes are going ahead.—J. T. RENFROW, *Taylor.*

COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW.—When we have compulsory school laws, and not until then, North Carolina will come to the front.—B. C. DEAL, *Taylorsville.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR WHITES—DIVIDE SCHOOL FUND.—I favor a compulsory school law for the white people, but we white folks cannot afford to educate the negro. Let the negro educate his race and the white people their race.—W. McP. GOODMAN, *Topsy.*

EDUCATION RUINS THE NEGRO.—A law to compel the whites to send their children to school might be of some benefit, though I do not favor it. To compel the negro to send his children when education (as it does in my opinion) makes them more and more worthless seems to me to be absurd. Education is ruination to the negro.—E. O. TAYLOR, *Townesville.*

EVERY MAN HIS OWN "BOSS"—COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR WHITES—NEGRO AHEAD OF WHITES IN BOOKS.—Wage-earners need regular employment. They should be treated kindly and be taught to make employment for themselves. It should be a possibility for every man to be his own employer and his own boss, supporting in a decent manner all dependent upon him. If he is unable to do this he is an object of charity. I heartily believe in some system of decent support. When a man demonstrates to the public that he is incompetent mentally, physically, or too indolent to properly care for his family, something should be done—charity or law should rush to their rescue. White children should be compelled, if necessary, to attend the public schools at least two months in the year or until they have acquired a competent English education. Let the negro alone. In this community he is ahead of the whites in books, and it is said that the whole family can go to school all the winter on plain corn bread and one pair of shoes. I believe that the uneducated, illiterate negro is a better citizen than the book-learned one, for the illiterate negro will work and the book-learned negro will not do any labor if he can help it, as a rule. I am not prepared to say what the true remedy is.—C. J. POOLE, *Troy.*

LABOR SCARCE—COMPULSORY EDUCATION NECESSARY.—This section is very much in need of more farm labor. The day has come when farmers will have to cultivate less land and depend entirely upon their own labor and use more machinery. As for education, I think compulsory education the only way to get the poorer class of people to educate their children. They have the notion in their heads that their children must do as they have done, not thinking for a

moment that the country is becoming more and more enlightened every day.—R. B. THOMPSON, *Tyro Shops.*

FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND FREE TEXT BOOKS—SCHOOL BOOKS UNSATISFACTORY—FARM PROPERTY IMPROVING—THE NEGRO A FAILURE.—I favor a compulsory school law for our public schools for three months in the year, and books furnished out of the public school fund for those not able to buy them. I may not be competent to judge, but I think that our system of public school books is very unsatisfactory, especially arithmetic; the primary is not needed; the intermediate and common school (Sanford's) are the best for pupils taking three or four months school in the year. I am a member of the board of assessors of my township and have been all over the township (No. 1) in the last thirty days and am agreeably surprised at the improvement in farm property, that is, where it is carried on on the small-farm system; the neat, well-kept premises, the houses painted, clean and inviting, the lands well cultivated with growing crops that look as prosperous as one could wish. Small farms will make North Carolina rich and prosperous. The large farms are in a run-down condition, grown up with hedge-rows and bushes, the ditches filled up, cultivated by tenants in slipshod fashion, bushes and briars growing along with tobacco, corn and cotton. There are only a few of the ante-bellum large farms, and when they are divided into small holdings, which is only a question of a few years, we shall have one of the most prosperous townships in the State not adjacent to a large town. The real value of farm property in this township has more than doubled in the last ten years. The negro is a complete failure as a farm laborer. Education unfits him for farm work, but of course there are exceptions, as some few are farming and doing well. The best solution of the negro question is for him to emigrate North. In regard to the wage-earners, give him the advantage of a common school education, by force if he will not accept it voluntarily, then turn him loose and let him shift for himself. If he is industrious he can always get good wages, but if he is shiftless nobody wants him around. Every industrious man expects to do something for himself sometime, but the shiftless will make vagabonds and tramps as they always have done. I oppose any form of paternalism.—W. C. BREWER, *Vanceboro.*

COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW A NECESSITY.—It will be impossible to have all white voters read and write without a compulsory school law, and I find the public school in our county a farce unless we can get on some plan or law to get the children to go to school, and I know of no other better than a compulsory law.—H. G. OWEN, *Warsaw.*

IMPROVE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—OPPOSES COMPULSORY EDUCATION—FAITHFUL AND EFFICIENT LABOR ALWAYS IN DEMAND.—I am thoroughly in favor of improving the public schools of the State and of making them just as good and efficient as the condition of the people of the State will permit, and of course I favor reasonable taxation for the purpose, but I do not favor compulsory education.

I do not believe such a law would accomplish much good, and am very sure it would accomplish a certain amount of evil. With sensible and intelligent persons the more education the better the chance for a useful and successful life, but a little smattering of book learning, which is all that would be obtained by forced attendance at school, often makes a worthless fellow of one who but for his little book learning would have been a useful and successful laborer. I cannot say how it is in other parts of the State, but in eastern North Carolina there is already a large number of young men who having a little schooling are too proud to work as farmers, and having no other means of making an honest support soon become criminals. Surely we want no law that would increase this class. With good schools in every neighborhood, in my opinion every boy and girl who would be benefited by public school education would find a way to get it. As to the needs of wage-earners and what could benefit them, it seems to me there can be only one answer in North Carolina. That answer is: let us have good laws; and in the main we have them now and have them honestly, faithfully and justly administered. The faithful and efficient wage-earner can now, and doubtless always will, readily find employers who will deal with him or her justly and kindly and be glad to have them. I do not mean to assert that faithful and efficient wage-earners are scarce, but that they are so valuable and desirable that they will always find employers and friends at fair and good wages. The laws of North Carolina are fair and just. Of course time and experience will show defects, and the defects will doubtless be remedied. They are not as well and honestly executed as they ought to be; therefore let all the people of the State look to this particular matter.—R. W. WHARTON, *Washington.*

COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW THE ONLY WAY.—We can't possibly have good farmers until they are educated. We have people in the western counties who are not educated and can't see the need of an education, and they keep their children at home to pick peas and a thousand other things that the parents could do themselves. The only way to educate our children is to compel us to send them to school, and God speed the day when we will have compulsory school law. At the present time we can't more than keep in attendance at the free school what the law requires; so anything I can do to push education I will do, for I see the need of it.—J. C. EDWARDS, *Welch.*

COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW.—More than nine-tenths of all the labor we have on the farm is negro labor. In fact, it is the only reliable labor obtainable. I am absolutely in favor of compulsory education, because I believe it is the only way the poorer people will ever be educated.—M. J. GREEN, *Whitford.*

NOT MUCH FARMING—NEED MANUFACTURING—MINERAL WEALTH SHOULD BE DEVELOPED.—I will call your attention to the fact that this section of the State is not a farming section in the sense in which farming is considered. Very little machinery can be used, or at least it takes but little to supply those

farms that it can be used on, as the valleys are very narrow. I hardly know what per cent. of this (Barker's Creek) township is tillable, but it is comparatively little except with mattock, hoe and spike plow; so you can readily see that the people have to resort to something aside from farming for support. Lumbering, bark, cord wood, mining, etc., help to pull us through. It is foolish for us to undertake to compete with the north-west and west in the way of raising grain. A cotton factory in our county would help us, as it would give employment to a lot of girls, women and children. Of course this is not a cotton-raising section, but the freights would amount to but little, as it would place the raw material partly on the route that the manufactured material would go. More capital is needed to bore into the mountains and hunt out the rich minerals which nature has stored away awaiting proper undertakings by proper men. Many of our young men have gone West to obtain better wages for their work and others contemplate going. Of course it takes more to satisfy some people than others, and I cannot see but that the wage-earners are about on a par with others, taking in consideration the cheapness of manufactured articles, goods, groceries, bread, meat, etc. Much depends upon the energy, economy and industry of all persons respecting their success in life. With some men two dollars is worth as much as five is with others. Now, as to compulsory education. It might involve the State in more expense and trouble than at first contemplated. A mild law might prove advantageous, making provisions to have widows who have children and the more unfortunate poor provided with school books and such other necessities as to be found really in need of, by some competent party or parties. A teacher was once complained of by one of his patrons for not learning his children faster, and the teacher's reply was that it was impossible to make a silver spoon out of an old sow's ear. Some can and will learn while others cannot and will not learn. All might under proper training and tutoring.—J. B. RABY, *Wilmot.*

LABOR SCARCE—OPPOSES NEGRO EDUCATION.—Wage-earners are taking good care of themselves, especially since labor has become so scarce. I am opposed to compulsory education. With our present system of public schools running four months per year, and in some instances more, I believe that every boy who has the ambition and is worthy to vote can learn to read and write with his present opportunities. I am opposed to negro education from the fact that when he is educated he is unfitted for a laborer and has not been improved upon as a citizen.—J. B. STOKES, *Windsor.*

NEED MORE SCHOOLS—REPEAL WATTS LAW.—Give us more schools and so they will be close enough to each and every community, that each community can have a nice little school and so they will not be crowded to death like they now have them in this county. The children in this and many other communities will never be able to read or write the Constitution of North Carolina if we don't have more schools and cheaper teachers. This little place (Wyo) has about twenty-six children and no school to go to now since the last act for education was passed, except about four miles away, and about one hundred and twenty to go to such a school with one teacher. So please tell us how to get

a school, or must our children go in ignorance? We have the compulsory law already compelling us to keep our children at home. Since the last act was passed for education, and the many school districts thrown together, there has been a stop-off in the schools in this county (Yadkin) of about one-third of the children going to school, and that doesn't look like more education. Give us a new law or some change in the educational plan. For the wage-earners, kill the Watts bill and let the industry and manufacturing go on in our county, and then the wage-earners will have employment and they can give their poor children a little education. Political men and schemers of this State have given our State to the monopoly of wealth and ruined our county and education.—J. S. WILLYARD, *Wyo.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION THE THING NEEDED—NEGRO EDUCATION A FAILURE—TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.—Compulsory education is the thing we need. To get the wage-earners interested in the education of their children would in my opinion be the best thing that could be done for them, and to take an interest in their work would cause them to be in demand. I think the amendment to the Constitution one of the best laws ever put on the statute books of North Carolina. Compulsory education is the thing. The next thing should be the compulsory teaching. Pay the teachers well for their work, and then make them do their duty. I do not favor being taxed to educate the negro, because the more he learns at school the meaner and more worthless he is. Take the old slave with no education, and you can depend on him to work and behave himself, but the young educated negro is no good for himself or anybody else. Give us a mild compulsory school law, tax whiskey so high that it cannot be sold for a profit in this State, and then North Carolina would come to the front.—W. L. MACY, *Yadkinville.*

COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW.—I think the best thing that could be done for the children of the laboring class would be to pass a compulsory school law. The parents have become so accustomed to keeping their children out of school they won't send when they can.—W. H. GARRISON, *Yellow Creek.*

EIGHT OR TEN HOUR DAY—COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW.—In regard to wage-earners, I would say that it would be a good thing to have an eight or ten hour per day scale. This would help the farmers as well as the laborers. There ought to be a scale of prices arranged for the different kinds of farm work. In regard to the compulsory school law, I would say that I am in favor of it in a reasonable form. There is nothing that would bring our people and State up to what they ought to be so much as this law. I long to see the day when North Carolina will take her stand up with the best in the way of educational improvement. I hope to see a reasonable law of this kind placed upon the statute books of North Carolina. There are three-fourths of the people, or more, that I have talked to who are in favor of a compulsory school law.—JERRY GREEN, *Yerger.*

CHAPTER II.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTORIES.

In this chapter is tabulated returns from miscellaneous factories, which employ 7,699 persons.

The list of factories given in this chapter includes only those reporting to this Department. In a succeeding chapter will be found a list of the manufacturing establishments, by counties.

Table No. 1 shows county, post-office, year of incorporation, name of factory, capital stock, name of president or owner, kind of power used, and number of horse-power.

The tables are arranged by subjects and show the following facts:

Average number of hours per day, 10 1-3.

Fifty-six per cent. pay weekly, twenty-five per cent. bi-weekly, and nineteen per cent. monthly.

Seventy-nine per cent. report increase of wages, and twenty-one per cent. no increase.

Ninety-one per cent. oppose employment of children under fourteen years of age, and fourteen per cent. favor such employment.

Highest average wages per day, $2; lowest, 74 cents.

Eighty-five per cent. of adults read and write, and ninety-seven per cent. children.

Eigthy-seven per cent. favor compulsory education, and thirteen per cent. oppose it.

Following the tables will be found letters from manufacturers, giving their views on the needs of wage-earners, which are of special interest.

TABLE NO. 1—*List of Miscellaneous Factories,*

	County.	Post-office.	Name of Factory.
1	Alamance	Haw River	J. Thompson & Son
2	----do	----do	Jno. A. Trolinger
3	----do	Burlington	Burlington Coffin Co.
4	Alexander	Hiddenite	Hiddenite Roller Mills
5	----do	Taylorsville	Taylorsville Milling Co.
6	Anson	Wadesboro	W. H. & J W. Brasington
7	Ashe	Jefferson	Jefferson Roller Mills
8	Beaufort	Leechville	W H Wilkinson
9	----do	Washington	Mutual Machine Co.
10	----do	----do	E M. Short Lumber Co.
11	----do	----do	Havens Oil Co.
12	Bertie	Kelford	Parker Bros.
13	----do	Windsor	E S. Dail's Shop
14	----do	----do	Windsor Cotton and Peanut Co.
15	Buncombe	Candler	People's Mills
16	----do	Weaverville	J. B. Lotspeich
17	----do	Asheville	Asheville Brick and Tile Co.
18	----do	----do	Wm. M. Jones
19	----do	----do	Asheville Milling Co.
20	Burke	Drexel	Hoffman & Mull
21	----do	Glenalpine	J. D. Pitts
22	----do	Morganton	Burke Tanning Co.
23	Cabarrus	Gold Hill	N. C. Wash-board Mfg. Co.
24	Caldwell	Granite Falls	Dudley Lumber Co.
25	Carteret	Beaufort	Dey & Bro.
26	----do	Morehead City	Carteret Ice, Trans. and Storage Co.
27	Catawba	Terrell	Terrell Milling Co.
28	----do	Claremont	Monitor Mills
29	----do	Hickory	Piedmont Wagon Co.
30	Cherokee	Unaka	G. W McClure
31	----do	Apalachia	Cherokee Land Co.
32	----do	----do	Apalachia Tannic Acid Co.
33	----do	Murphy	Cherokee Marble Works
34	Chowan	Edenton	M. G. Brown
35	Clay	Hayesville	Brooks & Penland
36	Cleveland	Lawndale	Pearl Mills
37	----do	Ola	T. F. Elliott
38	----do	Lattimore	Verner Oil Co.
39	----do	Belwood	Belwood Tannery
40	Columbus	Cerro Gordo	Brown Mill
41	----do	Boardman	Butlers Lumber Co.
42	Cumberland	Fayetteville	Fayetteville Ice and Mfg. Co.
43	----do	----do	Fayetteville Gas and Electric Co.
44	----do	----do	Ward's Plow Works
45	Davidson	Arnold	R. Everhart & Co.
46	----do	Linwood	Linwood Mfg. Co.
47	----do	----do	Linwood Roller Mills
48	----do	Lexington	Lexington Upholstery Co.
49	----do	----do	Peerless Mattress Co.
50	----do	----do	Victor Brick Yard
51	----do	Thomasville	Thomasville Veneer and Panel Co.
52	----do	----do	L. G. McKnight & Co.

Showing Post-office, President, Capital Stock, Etc.

Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.	Power.	Number Horse-power.	
1897	$ 3,000	J. Thompson	steam	12	1
1895	10,000	Jno. A. Trolinger	do	35	2
1889	29,000	J. Harper Erwin	do	50	3
1888		Davis Bros.	water	40	4
1902	3,650	Jno. G. Harrington	steam	35	5
		W. H. & J. W. Brasington	do	35	6
	8,000	A. M. Stuart	do	40	7
		W. H. Wilkinson	do	125	8
1902	10,000	J Havens	steam, gas	25	9
1882	50,000	Mrs. Bettie Lee Short	steam	460	10
1901	28,000	J. Havens	do	2	11
1891	1,200	Parker Bros.			12
1874		E. S. Dail	gasoline	5	13
1901	7,000	R. C. Bazemore	steam	25	14
1894	3,000	A. A. Cole	water	35	15
		J. B Lotspeich	do	20	16
1898	15,000	Lewis Maddux	steam	50	17
		Wm M. Jones	do	25	18
1891	100,000	H T. Collins	do	100	19
	10,000	Hoffman & Mull	do	50	20
	5,000	J. D. Pitts	do	80	21
			do	130	22
1887	3,000	M. G. Lentz	do	20	23
1893		D. A. Whisnant	do	100	24
	25,000	C. P. Dey	do	125	25
1897	15,000	C. S. Wallace	do	100	26
	3,100	W. F. Gabriel	do	25	27
1903	8,000	J. W. Setzer	do	50	28
1887	93,000	E. B. Springs	do	250	29
		G. W. McClure			30
1903	50,000	E. C. Myers			31
1900	25,000	E. C. Myers	do	720	32
1898	4,000	F. A. Gennett	do	12	33
		M. G. Brown	do	100	34
		Brooks & Penland	water	9	35
			do	22	36
1873	500	T. F. Elliott			37
1902	12,500	W. T. Calton	steam	40	38
		M. P. Gantt	do	10	39
	4,000	D. W. Brown			40
1890	400,000	Nathaniel Thayer	do	1,900	41
1899	25,000	John F. Harrison	do	75	42
1903	33,000	C. W. Broadfoot			43
			do	20	44
1890	25,000	R. Everhart	do	20	45
1902	6,800	F. H. Beall	do	60	46
	3,000	W. C. Barnes	water	60	47
1903	25,000	W. H. Walker			48
1902	2,500	C. A. Hunt, Jr.			49
1903	4,000	W. L. Harbin	steam	60	50
1903	12,000	Joseph Ross	do	40	51
1901	12,000	L. G. McKnight	do	10	52

TABLE NO. 1—

	County.	Post-office.	Name of Factory.
53	Davidson	Thomasville	Thomasville Spoke Works
54	----do	----do	Thomasville Roller Mills
55	Davie	Mocksville	Mocksville Roller Mills
56	Duplin	Faison	Mallard's Saw Mill
57	----do	Wallace	Wallace Brick and Tile Co.
58	----do	Safe	Williams Lumber Co.
59	Durham	Durham	Durham Paper Box Co.
60	Forsyth	Rural Hall	Rural Hall Veneer Co.
61	----do	Bower	Bowers Mills
62	----do	Kernersville	Kernersville Broom Factory
63	----do	----do	Lewis & Griffith
64	----do	----do	Kernersville Roller Mills
65	----do	Winston-Salem	Geo. E. Nissen & Co.
66	----do	----do	Fogle Bros.
67	----do	----do	C. F. Nissen
68	----do	----do	Spach Bros. & Hoover
69	----do	----do	Nissen & Roan
70	----do	----do	W. B. Cook & Co.
71	----do	----do	Salem Iron Works
72	----do	----do	Spach Bros.
73	----do	----do	J. E Shelton Box Co.
74	----do	----do	Tise Mfg. Co.
75	----do	----do	Smith & Phillips
76	----do	----do	Winston Handle Co.
77	Gates	Hazleton	Gates Lumber Co.
78	Granville	Oxford	Taylor-Cannady Buggy Co
79	----do	----do	L. B. Turner
80	Guilford	Julian	Julian Milling Co
81	----do	Jamestown	Johnson Bros & Co.
82	----do	----do	Jamestown Bone Mill
83	----do	Greensboro	C. C. Townsend
84	----do	----do	E. E Bain
85	----do	----do	Guilford Lumber Mfg. Co.
86	----do	----do	Pitts & Monroe
87	----do	----do	B. H. Merrimon & Co.
88	----do	----do	Brooks Lumber Co.
89	----do	----do	Greensboro Lumber Co.
90	----do	----do	Wysong & Miles Co.
91	----do	----do	Southern Bobbin Co.
92	----do	----do	Cape Fear Mfg. Co.
93	----do	----do	North State Bobbin Co.
94	----do	----do	G. T. Glascock & Sons
95	----do	----do	Hardwood Mfg. Co.
96	----do	----do	Sherwood Bobbin and Mfg. Co.
97	----do	----do	Hudson Mfg. Co.
98	----do	----do	Sergeant Mfg. Co.
99	----do	----do	Acme Mill Works
100	----do	----do	Carolina Spoke and Binding Co.
101	----do	----do	Greensboro Ice and Coal Co.
102	----do	High Point	Snow Basket Co.
103	----do	----do	High Point Milling Co.
104	----do	----do	Rankin Coffin and Casket Co.
105	----do	----do	Snow Lumber Co.

Continued.

Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.	Power	Number Horse-power.	
1885	$	E. T. Parmelee	steam	80	53
	3, 600	Jno. W. Lambeth			54
		L. G. Horn	do	90	55
1883	500	J. W. Mallard			56
1902	2, 500	J. S. Westbrook			57
1898	6, 000	D. H. Williams	do	35	58
1902	15, 000	O. F. Adams	electric	5	59
1903	3, 600	O. L. Williams	steam	30	60
1899	5, 000	Wm. E. Woosley	do	25	61
1901	2, 000	Nelson & Winfred	do	15	62
1899	3, 000	Lewis & Griffith	do	25	63
			do	10	64
1834		Geo. E. Nissen	do	100	65
		H. A. Pfohl	electric	100	66
1881	40, 000	C. F. Nissen	steam	115	67
1899	92, 000		do	25	68
1902			electric	20	69
	5, 000	W. B. Cook	steam	6	70
1900	50, 000	C. A. Hege	do	50	71
1894	50, 000		do	75	72
1903	15, 000	J. E. Shelton	do	35	73
1903		T. H. Tise	do	15	74
1901	25, 000		do	15	75
1903	3, 000	H. A. Tatem	do	50	76
1902		L. A. Cowper	do	35	77
1900	50, 000	W. B. Ballou	do	30	78
1895	2, 000	L. B. Turner	do	25	79
1896	6, 000	W. D. Hardin	do	30	80
1896	4, 000	J H. Smith			81
1897	2, 500	J. F. Cook	do	30	82
		C. C. Townsend			83
		E. E. Bain	do	70	84
1889	35, 000	C. A. Reynolds	do	75	85
		Pitts & Monroe	do	50	86
1891	8, 000	B H. Merrimon	do	50	87
1895	5, 000	C. G. Wright	do	25	88
1899	15, 000	W. W. Whyte	do	100	89
1903	10, 000	O. C. Wysong	do	15	90
1900	7, 100	S. H. Boyd	do	75	91
	10, 700	J. F. Hodgin	do	50	92
1901	9, 000	Tyre Glenn	do	60	93
1873		G. T. Glascock & Sons	do	40	94
1902	25, 000	Neil Ellington	do	80	95
1901	15, 000	O. C. Wysong	do	60	96
1903	2, 000	C. C. Hudson	electric	13	97
1888	20, 000	B. E. Sergeant	steam	25	98
1896	9, 000	L. M. Clymer	gasoline	18	99
1901	31, 000	J. Elwood Cox	steam	200	100
		Wm. E. Worth	do	200	101
1900	9, 000	E. A. Snow	do	40	102
1901	13, 500	A. B. Horney	electric	60	103
1902	20, 000	J. J. Welch	steam	90	104
1886	100, 000	R. F. Dalton	do	250	105

TABLE NO. 1—

	County.	Post-office.	Name of Factory.
106	Guilford	High Point	Carolina Mfg. Co.
107	----do	----do	J. Elwood Cox
108	----do	----do	High Point Pants Co.
109	----do	----do	High Point Paint Co.
110	----do	----do	High Point Overall Co.
111	----do	----do	High Point Novelty Works
112	----do	----do	Southern Car Co.
113	----do	----do	High Point Machine Works
114	----do	----do	W. P. Pickett & Co.
115	----do	----do	High Point Show-case Works
116	----do	----do	High Point Veneering Co.
117	----do	----do	Lowe Trouser Co.
118	----do	----do	Peerless Machine Works
119	----do	----do	High Point Electric Power Co.
120	----do	----do	North Carolina Wheel Co.
121	----do	----do	High Point Buggy Co.
122	----do	----do	High Point Trunk and Bag Co.
123	Harnett	Dunn	David A. Young
124	----do	----do	Jno. A. McKay Mfg. Co.
125	Haywood	Clyde	Clyde Roller Mill
126	----do	Waynesville	Waynesville Brick Co.
127	Iredell	Statesville	J. C. Steele & Sons
128	----do	----do	Flanigan Harness Co.
129	----do	----do	Overcash Bros.
130	----do	Mooresville	B. A. Troutman
131	Jackson	Sylva	Sylva Tannery
132	Lenoir	Kinston	Gay Lumber Co.
133	----do	----do	K. C. Brick and Tile Co.
134	----do	----do	Hines Bros. Lumber Co
135	----do	Grifton	Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
136	Lincoln	Reepsville	Howard's Creek Mill Co.
137	Martin	Jamesville	Boyle Mfg. Co.
138	----do	Williamston	Dennis Simmons Lumber Co.
139	Mecklenburg	Charlotte	Southern Pants Co.
140	----do	----do	Park Mfg. Co.
141	----do	----do	Carolina Mfg. Co.
142	----do	----do	Cole Mfg. Co.
143	----do	----do	Piedmont Mfg. Co.
144	----do	----do	Mecklenburg Iron Works
145	----do	----do	Relay Mfg. Co
146	----do	----do	Charlotte Casket Co.
147	----do	----do	Liddell Co.
148	Montgomery	Asbury	Redding Lumber Co.
149	----do	Star	Star Lumber Mfg. Co.
150	----do	Troy	J. S. Boggs
151	----do	Steeds	J. G. Parks & Co.
152	Moore	Cameron	Carolina Millstone Co.
153	----do	West End	West End Veneering Co.
154	----do	Carthage	Tyson & Jones Buggy Co.
155	----do	Sanford	Foundry and Machine Shops
156	----do	Southern Pines	Moore County Brick Co.
157	----do	----do	So. Pines & Carthage Elec. Light Plant
158	Nash	Nashville	Nash County Lumber Co.

Continued.

Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.	Power.	Number Horse-power.	
1900	$ 8, 100	J. A. Lindsay	electric	5	106
1879	100, 000	J. Elwood Cox	steam	250	107
1899	25, 000	J. J. Welch	electric	10	108
1897	5, 000	H. Alexander	steam	25	109
1899	12, 500	J. H. Willis	electric	10	110
1901	----------	Frank Gurley	----------	---------	111
1903	250, 000	J. Elwood Cox	do	100	112
1889	7, 500	O. N. Richardson	steam	30	113
1872	40, 000	W. P. Pickett	do	80	114
1897	4, 000	F. Gurley	electric	---------	115
1902	8, 000	J. A. Clinard	steam	100	116
1902	12, 600	M. J. Wrenn	electric	10	117
1899	3, 000	W. D. Burgess	do	10	118
1903	20, 000	W. S. Thomson	steam	800	119
1903	----------	Geo. H. Briggs	do	60	120
1901	22, 900	J. Elwood Cox	electric	8	121
1901	12, 000	W. H. Ragan	do	35	122
1901	1, 000	David A. Young	steam	70	123
1891	15, 000	Jno. A. McKay	do	25	124
---------	----------	----------	water	55	125
1902	10, 000	W. B. Ferguson	steam	25	126
---------	----------	J. C. Steele	do	35	127
1900	13, 000	J. P. Flanigan	gasoline	6	128
1881	----------	L. K. & J. O. Overcash	steam	20	129
1892	5, 000	B. A. Troutman	do	50	130
1902	100, 000	C. J. Harris	do	150	131
1898	50, 000	J. W. Lynch	do	180	132
1902	16, 000	S. H. Abbott	do	50	133
1896	100, 000	Henry C. Riley	do	640	134
---------	----------	Wm. A. Wrenn	do	160	135
1898	4, 000	C. A. Leonard	water	12	136
1898	10, 000	F. A. Boyle	steam	80	137
1892	45, 000	Dennis S. Biggs	do	---------	138
1898	50,000	H. M. McAden	electric	7½	139
1898	21,000	Wm. Anderson	steam	60	140
1898	20,000	J. W. Weddington	do	60	141
1900	8,750	W. H. Belk	gasoline	15	142
1897	40,000	W. H. Belk	steam, elec.	50	143
1867	----------	Jno. Wilkes	steam	30	144
1900	5,000	G. V. Keller	electric	2	145
1899	34,700	A. P. Rhyne	steam	50	146
1878	100,000	W. S. Liddell	do	90	147
1899	7,600	C. J. Cox	do	100	148
1897	7,500	J. E. Walker	do	80	149
---------	8,500	J. S. Boggs	do	35	150
---------	5,000	J. G. Parks	do	50	151
1897	----------	M. McL. McKeithen	----------	---------	152
1901	----------	M. C. McDonald	do	35	153
1859	50,000	W. T. Jones	do	80	154
---------	16,000	M. M. Moffitt	do	20	155
1898	10,000	Wm. F. Junga	do	100	156
1897	----------	J. F. Chandler	water	250	157
1902	25, 000	E. A. Parmele	steam	150	158

TABLE NO. 1—

	County.	Post-office.	Name of Factory.
159	New Hanover	Wilmington	Willard Bag and Mfg. Co.
160	do	do	Navassa Guano Co.
161	do	do	Wilmington Stamp Works
162	do	do	Chas. M. Whitlock
163	do	do	Spirittine Chemical Co.
164	do	do	Pittsburg Lumber Co.
165	do	do	Cape Fear Lumber Co.
166	Northampton	Rich Square	Farmers Ginning and Milling Co.
167	do	Woodland	Woodland Mfg. Co.
168	Onslow	Stonewall	Pamlico Lumber Co.
169	do	Marines	Marines Mill
170	Pasquotank	Elizabeth City	Elizabeth City Lumber Co.
171	do	do	Kramer Bros. & Co.
172	do	do	Elizabeth City Mfg. Co.
173	Perquimans	Hertford	Albemarle Ice Co.
174	Polk	Tryon	Tryon Paper Box Factory
175	Randolph	Archdale	Archdale Roller Mills
176	do	Coleridge	Roller Mills
177	do	Ashboro	Ashboro Canning Co.
178	do	do	Ashboro Lumber and Mfg. Co.
179	do	do	Crown Milling Co.
180	do	do	Ashboro Wood and Iron Co.
181	do	do	Ashboro Roller Mills
182	Robeson	Maxton	Maxton Sash and Door Co.
183	Rockingham	Leaksville	J. H. Hampton Buggy Co.
184	Rowan	Cleveland	Cleveland Mfg. Co.
185	do	Salisbury	P. H. Thompson
186	Scotland	Laurinburg	Omohundro Bros.
187	Stanly	Plyler	Plyler Roller Mills
188	do	Richfield	American Roller Mill
189	Surry	Elkin	Elkin Canning Factory
190	do	Mt. Airy	White Oak Springs Co.
191	do	Elkin	Gilbert Lumber Co.
192	Transylvania	Brevard	Brevard Roller Flouring Mills
193	Wake	Raleigh	Carolina Ice Co.
194	Washington	Plymouth	Walker & Myers
195	Wayne	Goldsboro	Goldsboro Buggy Co.
196	Wilkes	N. Wilkesboro	Carolina Marble and Granite Co.
197	do	do	W. M. Absher Co.
198	do	do	W. C. Winkler Pin Mill
199	do	Wilkesboro	Wilkesboro Tannery

Continued.

Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.	Power.	Number Horse-power.	
1893	$ 5,000	M. S. Willard	electric	30	159
1869	200,000	H. W. Mallory	steam	250	160
1901	2,500	T. F. Bagley	electric	3	161
1894	----------	Chas. M. Whitlock	do	25	162
1900	20,000	L. Hanson	steam	50	163
1901	10,000	Wm. B. Hays	do	250	164
1893	200,000	E. M. Wiley	do	100	165
1902	4,500	T. C. Peele	do	50	166
1897	3,000	R. W. Blanchard	do	30	167
---------	----------	Wm. E. Lukens	do	---------	168
---------	----------	---------	do	25	169
1892	30,000	Clay Foreman	do	250	170
1891	30,000	C. E. Kramer	do	300	171
1896	8,000	T. G. Skinner	do	170	172
1903	14,000	M. H. White	do	80	173
---------	----------	Bacon & Beatson	do	8	174
1892	6,000	R. R. Ragan	do	50	175
---------	5,000	Robt. L. Caveness	water	25	176
1903	1,200	Elijah Moffitt	steam	20	177
1889	25,000	A. M. Rankin	do	250	178
1898	10,000	J. C. Teague	do	70	179
1900	10,000	W. J. Armfield, Jr.	do	40	180
1891	8,100	O. R. Cox	do	50	181
1901	1,400	S. R. Townsend	do	25	182
1901	20,000	D. F. King	do	25	183
---------	10,000	J. J. Kincaid	do	40	184
---------	----------	P. H. Thompson	do	30	185
1898	----------	Omohundro Bros.	do	68	186
1892	10,000	H. L. Lowder	do	50	187
1893	5,000	J. W. Henley	do	25	188
---------	----------	E. E. Harris	----------	---------	189
1890	800	J. A. Deatherage	steam	5	190
---------	----------	Jno. J. Gilbert	do	35	191
---------	----------	H. Reese	horse	20	192
---------	10,000	Chas. E. Johnson	steam	75	193
---------	----------	J. H. Smith	do	80	194
1901	14,550	Dr. M. E. Robinson	----------	---------	195
1895	2,000	C. B. Webb	----------	---------	196
1896	16,000	W. M. Absher	do	125	197
---------	4,000	W. C. Winkler	water	15	198
1894	100,000	W. B. Smoot	steam	350	199

TABLE NO. 2—*Showing Power, Time Operated, Etc.*

Kind of Factory.	Power Used.	No Horse-power.	Time Operated During Year.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Bags and overalls	electric	30	full	250
Baskets	steam	40	two-thirds	
Belting leather	do	350	full	
Belting, sole leather	do	150	do	200
Bicycles	electric	2	do	4
Bobbins	steam	60	do	150
Do	do	60	do	85
Bone meal	do	30	one-third	
Brick	do	60	one-sixth	
Do	do	50	one-third	200
Do	do	70	seven-twelfths	
Do	do	25	five-sixths	
Do	do	35	one-third	
Do	horse			
Do	steam	35	do	40
Do	do	50	two-thirds	28
Do	do	100	do	28
Brooms	do	15	one-half	35
Buggies and wagons	do	5	full	25
Buggies	electric	8	do	50
Do			do	
Buggies, wagons, etc.	steam	25	do	70
Buggies	do	80	do	300
Buggies, wagons, etc.			do	9
Buggies, carts, etc.	gasoline	5	do	20
Buggies	steam	30	do	55
Buggy wheels	do	60		35
Canning	do	20	one-sixth	
Castings	do	6	full	55
Clothing	electric	7½	do	275
Do	steam and electric	50	do	450
Coffins	steam	50	five-sixths	
Do	do	70	full	
Do	do	30	do	6
Do	do	50		
Do	do	90	do	150
Cotton gin and peanut cleaner	do	25	three-fourths	
Cotton mill supplies	do	75	five-sixths	225
Cotton-seed oil	do	40	one third	7
Do	do	2	five-sixths	155
Crates, cups, etc.	do	35	two-thirds	
Cross-arms, etc.	do	125	full	150
Electricity	do	800	do	16
Do	water	250	do	3
Electric cars	electric	100		
Engines, saw-mills	steam	30	full	100
Farm implements	gasoline	15	three-fourths	
Fertilizer, chemicals	steam	250	full	
Fish oil	do	125	do	200
Foundry and machine	do	40	five-sixths	170
Foundry	do	12	do	8
Foundry and machine	do	20	full	50
Do	electric	25	do	36
Do	steam	25	do	50

TABLE NO. 2—*Continued.*

Kind of Factory.	Power Used.	No. Horse-power.	Time Operated During Year.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Foundry and machine	steam	30	full	200
Gas			do	15
Handles	do	50	five-sixths	50
Do	do	50	one-third	25
Hardwood	do	80	three-fourths	
Harness			full	10
Do			two-th rds	10
Do	do	10	full	100
Do	gasoline	6	do	64
Ice	steam	75	one-half	
Do	do	100		40
Do	do	200	one-third	54
Do	do	80	three-fourths	
Do	do	75	full	12
Leather	do	130	do	
Lumber	do	68	do	68
Lumber, shingles	do	80	five sixths	
Lumber	do	170	two-thirds	15
Do	do	300	full	300
Do	do	250	five-sixths	200
Do	do	150	do	
Do	do	50	two-thirds	5
Do	do	25	one-half	10
Do	do	600	full	500
Do			do	
Do	do	80	five-sixths	200
Do	do	250	full	125
Do	do	50	do	100
Do	do	75	do	250
Do	do	70	do	36
Do	do	100	do	200
Do	do	50	do	300
Do	do	35		50
Do	do	250	do	500
Do	do	60		
Do	do	125	five-sixths	100
Do	do	460	do	
Do	do	80	full	150
Do	do	50	do	56
Do	do	160		
Do	do	180	do	
Do	do	100	five-sixths	100
Do	do	640	full	600
Do	do	40	do	
Do	do	60	two-thirds	30
Do	do	35		100
Do	do	1,900	five-sixths	1,200
Do	do	25	two-thirds	
Do	do	150		400
Do	do	50	full	100
Do	do	80	five-sixths	200
Do	do	15	full	75
Do	do	35	five-sixths	40
Lumber and hogsheads	do	25	full	50
Lumber and foundry	do	40	do	150

TABLE NO. 2—*Continued.*

Kind of Factory.	Power Used.	No. Horse-power.	Time Operated During Year.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Lumber, cross-arms	steam	35	five-sixths	25
Lumber, sorghum	do	50	full	50
Machinery, wood-wkg.	do	50	do	75
Machinery	gasoline	18	do	19
Machinery (brick)	steam	35	do	
Machinery	steam and gas	25	five-sixths	160
Do	steam	90	full	450
Machinery (chair)	do	10	do	40
Marble	do	12	do	20
Do			do	18
Mattress	hand			
Millstones			do	18
Overalls	electric	10	do	300
Paints	steam	25	five-sixths	70
Pants and overalls	electric	13	one-third	100
Pants	do	10	full	200
Do	do	10	do	200
Paper boxes	steam	8	do	
Do	electric	5	do	30
Pine products	steam	50	two-thirds	
Pins (locust)	water	15	five-sixths	20
Plows and foundry	steam	20	two-thirds	
Pumps, heaters, etc.	do	60	full	150
Pumps and elevators	do	15	do	75
Roller	horse	20	do	1
Do	steam	50	do	
Do	do	25		
Do	do	50	do	25
Do	do	50	do	
Do	do	40	two-thirds	6
Do	electric	60	full	17
Do	water	22		5
Do	do	9		
Do			do	20
Do	do	60	do	
Do	steam	25	one half	3
Do	do	50	five sixths	4
Do	water	20	full	
Do	steam	100	do	
Do	water	40	do	12
Do	steam	35	five-sixths	10
Do	water	35	one half	
Do	steam	25	full	8
Do	do	25	do	5
Do	do	60	do	10
Do	water	25	do	
Do	do	12	two-thirds	
Do	steam	30	full	
Do	do	90	do	15
Roller and lumber	do	70	do	75
Do	water	55	do	35
Rubber stamps	electric	3	do	10
Sash and blind	steam	250	do	500
Do	electric	100	do	300
Do	steam	100	do	150

TABLE NO. 2—*Continued.*

Kind of Factory.	Power Used.	No. Horse-power.	Time Operated During Year.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Sash and blind	steam	25	full	100
Do	do	100	five-sixths	
Do	do	25	full	15
Do	do	30	do	35
Do	do	60	do	175
Do	do	20	five-sixths	15
Saw mills	do	25	full	
Shirts and drawers	electric	5	do	150
Shoes			do	
Show-cases, shelving	electric			28
Shuttle-blocks, etc.	steam	250	do	1,000
Spokes, handles, etc.	do	200	do	63
Spokes and handles	do	80	do	250
Tannic acid	do	750	do	300
Tobacco (plug)	do	20	five-sixths	125
Do	do	80	full	800
Tobacco hogsheads	do	25	do	10
Tobacco boxes	do	35		75
Trucks	electric	15	full	40
Trunks and bags	do	35	do	
Vehicles	do	20	do	125
Veneering	steam	40		63
Do	do	35	five-sixths	60
Do	do	30		
Veneering, excelsior	do	100	full	
Wagons	do	250	five-sixths	250
Do	do	100	full	500
Wagons, tobac. boxes	do	75	do	125
Wagons, wheelbarrows	do	115	do	250
Washboards, boxes	do	25	two-thirds	20
Do	do	20		
Wood-wkg. machinery	do	15	one-half	75

TABLE NO. 3—*Showing Hours and Wages.*

Kind of Factory.	No. Hours Per Day.	Wages.			
		Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	When Paid?	Increased or Decreased?
Bags and overalls	10	$ 2.50	$ 1.00	weekly	increased.
Baskets	10	2.00	.90	semi-monthly	increased.
Belting leather	10	3.00	.75	do	increased.
Belting and sole leather	10	1.50	.75	do	increased.
Bicycles	10	3.00	.75	weekly	no.
Bobbins	10	2.00	.75	do	increased.
Do	10	1.50	.75	do	increased.
Bone meal	10	1.00	.65	do	increased.
Brick	10	1.00	.85	do	increased.
Do	10	.80	.80	do	no.
Do	11	1.25	.55	semi-monthly	increased.
Do	10	1.50	.75	do	increased.
Do	12	2.75	.75	weekly	no.
Do	11	1.00	.65	do	increased.
Do	10	1.35	.60	do	increased.
Do	10	1.25	.75	do	no.
Do	11	1.25	.75	semi-monthly	increased.
Brooms	10	1.25	.25	weekly	no.
Buggies and wagons	10	2.00	.75	do	no.
Buggies, surries, etc.	10	2.00	.60	semi-monthly	increased.
Buggies	10	3.25	.50	weekly	
Buggies, wagons, etc.	10	1.75	.50	semi-monthly	increased.
Buggies and carriages	10	3.00	1.00	do	increased.
Buggies, wagons, etc.	10	1.00	1.00	monthly	increased.
Buggies, carts, etc.	10	2.00	1.00	weekly	no.
Buggies, surries, etc.	10	3.00	.65	do	increased.
Buggy wheels	10	1.25	1.00	semi-monthly	no.
Canning	10	2.50	.75	do	no.
Do	10	3.00	1.00	weekly	increased.
Castings	10	2.50	.85	do	increased.
Clothing	10	2.25	.75	do	increased.
Do	10	2.50	.50	do	increased.
Coffins	10	2.75	.65	do	increased.
Do	10	1.30	.80	do	increased.
Do	10	1.00	.75	monthly	increased.
Do	10	3.00	.85	weekly	increased.
Do	10	1.75	.75	semi-monthly	increased.
Cotton gin and peanut cleaner	10	1.00	.40	weekly	no.
Cotton mill supplies	10	3.00	.75	semi-monthly	increased.
Cotton-seed oil	11	1.25	.50	do	increased.
Do	12	2.00	.75	weekly	no.
Crates, cups, etc.	10	1.75	.60	do	increased.
Cross-arms, etc.	10	1.50	.65	monthly	no.
Electricity	---------	1.80	1.00	semi-monthly	increased.
Do	11	1.00	---------	monthly	no.
Engines and saw mills	10	2.75	1.00	semi-monthly	increased.
Farm implements	10	2.00	.50	weekly	increased.
Fertilizer and chemicals	10	1.50	---------	do	increased.
Fish oil	10	1.00	.65	monthly	increased.
Foundry and machine	10	4.25	.75	weekly	increased.
Foundry	10	1.65	.65	do	increased.
Foundry and machine	10	3.00	.75	do	increased.

TABLE No. 3—*Continued.*

Kind of Factory.	No. Hours Per Day.	Wages.			
		Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	When Paid?	Increased or Decreased?
Foundry and machine	10	$ 3.00	$ .50	weekly	increased.
Do	10	2.50	.75	monthly	increased.
Do	10	2.25	.35	weekly	increased.
Gas	12			do	no.
Handles	10	1.25	.75	do	increased.
Do	10	1.25	.75	do	increased.
Hardwood	10	2.00	.75	do	increased.
Harness	10	1.40	1.00	do	increased.
Do	10	1.00	.50		no.
Do	11	1.50	.50	monthly	increased.
Do	10	2.50	.25	weekly	increased.
Ice	10	1.50	.75	do	no.
Do	10	2.25	1.00	do	increased.
Do	12	2.50		do	increased.
Do	12	1.40	1.00	monthly	increased.
Do	12	3.00	1.40	weekly	no.
Leather	10	2.00	.75	do	
Lumber	12	1.50	.65	monthly	increased.
Lumber and shingles	11	1.75	.75	weekly	increased.
Lumber	10	2.50		do	increased.
Do	10	2.75	.75	do	no.
Do	11	2.50	.90	do	increased.
Do	11	2.50	.90	do	increased.
Do	10	1.50	.75	semi-monthly	increased.
Do	10	1.50	.75	weekly	no.
Do		1.50	.75	do	increased.
Do	11	8.00	1.00	do	increased.
Do	11	4.00	.80	monthly	increased.
Do	11	1.50	.80	do	increased.
Do	10	3.00	.75	weekly	increased.
Do	10	2.00	.85	do	increased.
Do	10	2.00	.90	do	increased.
Do	10	2.00	.75	do	increased.
Do	10	1.75	.75	do	increased.
Do	10	3.00	.75	do	increased.
Do	10	1.00	.60	monthly	increased.
Do	10	1.50	.75	semi-month y	increased.
Do	10	.60	.50	weekly	no.
Do	11	1.50	.75	monthly	increased.
Do	11	4.00	.85	weekly	increased.
Do	10	1.50	.75	monthly	increased.
Do	10	2.00	.70	do	increased.
Do	11	2.00	.60	weekly	increased.
Do	10	5.00	.75	do	increased.
Do	10	.75	.60	monthly	increased.
Do	10	5.00	.75	weekly	increased.
Do	10	2.00	.75	do	increased.
Do	10	1.35	.60	do	increased.
Do	11	1.50	.75	monthly	increased.
Do	11	4.50	.75		increased.
Do	10	1.25	.75	do	increased.
Do	10	2.50	1.00	do	increased.
Do	10	1.75	.75	do	increased.

TABLE NO. 3—*Continued.*

Kind of Factory.	No. Hours Per Day.	Wages.			
		Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	When Paid?	Increased or Decreased?
Lumber	12	$ 2.60	$ .60		increased.
Do	10	1.50	.75	weekly	increased.
Do	12	3.50	.80	monthly	increased.
Do	10	1.35	.90	weekly	increased.
Do	10	1.50	.75	semi-monthly	no.
Do	10	1.50	.75	do	no.
Do	10	2.75	.60	weekly	increased.
Machinery, wood-wkg.	10	2.50	.60	do	increased.
Machinery	10	2.50	1.90	do	increased.
Machinery (brick)	10	2.50	.70	do	increased.
Machinery		3.50	1.00	do	no.
Do	10	5.00	.50	do	increased.
Machinery (chair)	10	3.50	.75	do	increased.
Marble	10	2.50	.60	monthly	increased.
Do	10	1.60	.75	weekly	increased.
Mattresses	10	1.55	.70	semi-monthly	increased.
Millstone	10	1.25	.60	weekly	no.
Overalls	10	3.25	.75	semi-monthly	increased.
Paints	10	1.25	1.00	weekly	no.
Pants and overalls	10	1.25	.40	do	no.
Pants	10	3.00	.90	semi-monthly	increased.
Do	10	1.50	.75	weekly	increased.
Paper boxes	11			semi-monthly	increased.
Do	10	1.65	1.00	weekly	increased.
Pine products	10			do	no.
Pins (locust)	10	1.00	.40	semi-monthly	increased.
Plows and foundry	10	1.00	.50	weekly	increased.
Pumps, heaters, etc.	10	2.50	.75	semi-monthly	no.
Pumps and elevators	10	3.00	.90	weekly	increased.
Roller		.50		do	no.
Do	10	1.50	.75	do	increased.
Do	10			monthly	no.
Do	11	2.00	.75	weekly	increased.
Do	12	1.25	.75	monthly	no.
Do	10	1.25	.50	do	no.
Do	11	2.00	.80	semi-monthly	increased.
Do		1.25	1.25	monthly	no.
Do	11	1.50	.75	weekly	increased.
Do	12	.75	.50	monthly	no.
Do	11	.70		do	increased.
Do		1.10	.75	do	no.
Do	12	1.50	.75	weekly	increased.
Do	12	1.35	1.00	do	increased.
Do	12	.65	.55	do	increased.
Do	10	1.25	.70	do	increased.
Do	12				
Do	10	1.50	1.00	semi-monthly	increased.
Do		.65	.55	monthly	increased.
Do	10	1.60	.80	weekly	increased.
Do				monthly	increased.
Do	10	1.30	.75	do	no.
Do	12	1.90	.50	do	increased.
Roller and lumber	10	1.00	.60	weekly	increased.

TABLE NO. 3—*Continued.*

Kind of Factory.	No. Hours Per Day.	Wages.			
		Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	When Paid?	Increased or Decreased?
Roller and lumber	12	$ 1.20	$ .60		no.
Rubber stamps	10	2.50	.40	weekly	increased.
Sash and blind	10	2.00	.80	semi-monthly	increased.
Do	10	2.25	.75	weekly	increased.
Do	10	1.75	.75	do	increased.
Do	9	3.50	.80	do	increased.
Do	10	2.50	.80	do	increased.
Do	10	1.50	.75	monthly	increased.
Do	10	2.50	.50	weekly	increased.
Do	10	2.50	.50	do	increased.
Do	10	1.50	.65	do	increased.
Saw mills	10	2.50	1.00	semi-monthly	increased.
Shirts and drawers	10			do	increased.
Shoes	10	1.00	.60	weekly	no.
Show-cases, shelving	10	1.50	.90	semi-monthly	increased.
Shuttle-blocks, etc.	10	2.00	.75	do	increased.
Spokes, handles, etc.	10	2.25	1.00	weekly	increased.
Spokes and handles	10	2.00	.65	semi-monthly	increased.
Tannic acid	10	4.00	1.00	do	increased.
Tobacco (plug)	11	1.85	.50	do	increased.
Do	11	1.50	.75	do	increased.
Tobacco hogsheads	10	1.50	.60	weekly	increased.
Tobacco boxes	11	1.50	.40	semi-monthly	increased.
Trucks	10	2.50	1.00	do	increased.
Trunks and bags	10	1.50	.75	do	increased.
Vehicles	10	2.50	.75	do	increased.
Veneering	10	1.50	.40	monthly	increased.
Do	10½	1.75	.60	do	increased.
Do	10	1.00	.60	semi-monthly	no.
Veneering, excelsior	10	2.00	.70	do	increased.
Wagons	10	2.50	.75	weekly	increased.
Do	10	2.00	.75	semi-monthly	increased.
Wagons, tobac. boxes	10	2.00	.75	do	increased.
Wagons, wheelbarrows	10	1.75	.70	do	increased.
Washboards and boxes	10	1.00	.65	do	no.
Do	10	.75	.60	monthly	increased.
Wood-wkg. machinery	10	3.50	1.50	weekly	increased.

TABLE NO. 4—*Showing Number Employes, Per Cent. Read and Write, Etc.*

Kind of Factory.	Employes.		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under 14 Work in Factories?	Favor Compulsory Education?
	Total Number.	Males Over 14.	Adults.	Children.		
Bags and overalls	110	12	25	---------	no	yes.
Baskets	22	22	75	---------	no	yes.
Belting leather	100	100	---------	---------	no	
Belting and sole leather	75	75	---------	---------	---------	yes.
Bicycles	4	4	100	---------	---------	yes.
Bobbins	20	20	90	---------	no	yes.
Do	25	25	100	---------	no	yes.
Bone meal	3	3	100	---------	---------	yes.
Brick	14	14	50	---------	no	yes.
Do	50	50	---------	---------	---------	no.
Do	45	45	---------	---------	yes	yes.
Do	20	19	95	---------	no	yes.
Do	25	20	50	---------	no	yes.
Do	15	---------	---------	---------	---------	yes.
Do	23	---------	50	---------	no	yes.
Do	28	26	5	---------	no	yes.
Do	28	---------	50	---------	no	yes.
Brooms	10	5	75	75	yes	no.
Buggies and wagons	7	---------	100	---------	no	yes.
Buggies, surries, etc.	29	28	100	---------	no	yes.
Buggies	40	35	---------	---------	---------	
Buggies, wagons, etc.	27	27	100	---------	no	yes.
Buggies and carriages	85	80	100	100	no	yes.
Buggies, wagons, etc.	5	5	100	---------	no	yes.
Buggies, carts, etc.	9	9	100	---------	---------	
Buggies, surries, etc.	55	50	95	100	---------	yes.
Buggy wheels	10	10	100	---------	no	yes.
Canning	20	5	100	100	no	yes.
Do	100	60	90	75	---------	yes.
Castings	11	11	100	---------	no	
Clothing	150	30	100	100	no	yes.
Do	150	25	100	---------	yes	yes.
Coffins	38	38	90	---------	no	yes.
Do	26	---------	90	100	no	no.
Do	5	5	100	---------	no	yes.
Do	40	40	95	---------	no	yes.
Do	25	20	100	100	no	yes.
Cotton gin and peanut cleaner	36	4	---------	---------	---------	no.
Cotton mill supplies	45	43	98	---------	no	yes.
Cotton-seed oil	12	12	100	---------	no	yes.
Do	38	38	50	---------	no	yes.
Crates, cups, etc.	49	27	93	74	yes	no.
Cross-arms, etc.	40	30	75	75	---------	yes.
Electricity	4	4	100	---------	no	yes.
Do	3	3	100	---------	---------	yes.
Electric cars	100	---------	---------	---------	---------	
Engines and saw mills	25	25	100	---------	no	yes.
Farm implements	15	15	100	---------	no	yes.
Fertilizer and chemicals	400	---------	---------	---------	---------	no.
Fish oil	43	41	75	---------	no	yes.
Foundry and machine	34	34	100	---------	no	yes.
Foundry	4	4	67	---------	---------	yes.

TABLE NO. 4—*Continued.*

Kind of Factory.	Employes.		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under 14 Work in Factories?	Favor Compulsory Education?
	Total Number.	Males Over 14.	Adults.	Children.		
Foundry and machine	29	24	100	---------	yes	no.
Do	9	9	90	---------	no	yes.
Do	18	18	75	---------	no	yes.
Do	88	88	90	---------	no	yes.
Gas	4	4	100	---------	no	yes.
Handles	14	12	98	---------	no	yes.
Do	12	12	60	---------	no	yes.
Hardwood	25	25	---------	---------	yes	
Harness	2	2	---------	---------	no	yes.
Do	4	---------	100	90	---------	
Do	20	19	90	---------	no	yes.
Do	32	32	100	---------	no	yes.
Ice	15	15	75	---------	---------	yes.
Do	8	8	90	---------	no	yes.
Do	18	18	100	---------	yes	yes.
Do	6	6	100	---------	no	yes.
Do	3	3	100	---------	no	no.
Leather	54	34	50	---------	no	yes.
Lumber	30	30	75	---------	no	no.
Lumber and shingles	43	35	50	60	no	no.
Lumber	20	20	50	---------	---------	yes.
Do	60	60	75	---------	no	yes.
Do	---------	---------	100	---------	no	yes.
Do	80	80	60	---------	no	yes.
Do	9	9	50	---------	no	no.
Do	10	10	70	---------	no	yes.
Do	150	150	---------	---------	no	yes.
Do	150	150	---------	---------	no	yes.
Do	250	250	---------	---------	---------	no.
Do	50	40	---------	---------	no	yes.
Do	125	125	---------	---------	no	yes.
Do	25	---------	80	---------	no	yes.
Do	50	50	90	---------	no	yes.
Do	14	14	100	---------	no	yes.
Do	40	40	100	---------	no	yes.
Do	50	50	95	---------	no	no.
Do	14	14	50	---------	---------	yes.
Do	100	100	80	---------	no	
Do	---------	---------	---------	---------	no	yes.
Do	25	25	25	---------	no	yes.
Do	35	---------	38	---------	no	yes.
Do	30	30	80	---------	no	yes.
Do	36	---------	75	---------	no	yes.
Do	25	25	---------	---------	---------	
Do	130	130	85	---------	no	yes.
Do	25	25	85	---------	no	yes.
Do	140	140	75	---------	no	yes.
Do	23	20	50	100	yes	yes.
Do	16	14	100	100	no	
Do	25	---------	50	---------	no	yes.
Do	432	420	---------	---------	no	
Do	20	18	80	100	no	yes.
Do	75	75	30	---------	yes	yes.

TABLE NO. 4—*Continued.*

Kind of Factory.	Employes.		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under 14 Work in Factories?	Favor Compulsory Education?
	Total Number.	Males Over 14.	Adults.	Children.		
Lumber	20	20	75	---------	no -----	yes.
Do	40	35	75	---------	no -----	yes.
Do	15	15	100	---------	no -----	yes.
Do	20	20	80	---------	---------	no.
Lumber and hogsheads	10	10	50	---------	no -----	no.
Lumber and foundry	35	35	100	---------	no -----	yes.
Lumber and cross-arms	10	---------	80	---------	no -----	yes.
Lumber and sorghum	30	28	98	100	no -----	yes.
Machinery, wood-wkg.	50	50	100	---------	no -----	yes.
Machinery	4	3	100	100	no -----	yes.
Machinery (brick)	55	52	93	100	no -----	yes.
Machinery	40	---------	100	---------	no -----	
Do	150	150	90	---------	---------	
Machinery (chair)	8	8	100	---------	no -----	yes.
Marble	8	8	100	---------	no -----	yes.
Do	5	5	100	---------	no -----	yes.
Mattresses	14	13	100	---------	no -----	yes.
Millstones	4	4	100	---------	---------	yes.
Overalls	60	5	100	100	---------	
Paints	2	2	100	---------	no -----	yes.
Pants and overalls	20	---------	100	---------	no -----	yes.
Pants	40	5	100	---------	no -----	yes.
Do	40	6	100	---------	no -----	yes.
Paper boxes	20	4	---------	---------	---------	yes.
Do	17	2	100	100	no -----	yes.
Pine products	6	---------	---------	---------	no -----	
Pins (locust)	10	10	100	---------	no -----	yes.
Plows and foundry	8	---------	88	---------	yes-----	no.
Pumps, heaters, etc.	50	50	100	---------	no -----	yes.
Pumps and elevators	15	---------	100	---------	yes-----	yes.
Roller	1	---------	---------	---------	no -----	no.
Do	6	---------	100	---------	no -----	yes.
Do	2	---------	---------	---------	---------	
Do	6	6	100	---------	no -----	yes.
Do	5	5	---------	---------	no -----	yes.
Do	2	2	50	---------	no -----	yes.
Do	8	7	88	---------	no -----	yes.
Do	1	1	100	---------	---------	yes.
Do	1	---------	---------	---------	no -----	yes.
Do	5	5	100	---------	no -----	yes.
Do	2	2	50	---------	no -----	yes.
Do	2	---------	---------	---------	no -----	yes.
Do	4	---------	100	---------	---------	
Do	5	5	---------	---------	no -----	yes.
Do	15	15	90	---------	no -----	yes.
Do	2	2	100	---------	no -----	no.
Do	3	---------	100	---------	---------	
Do	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	yes.
Do	3	---------	100	---------	no -----	no.
Do	2	2	100	---------	yes-----	yes.
Do	7	7	---------	---------	no -----	yes.
Do	1	---------	100	---------	yes-----	no.
Do	1	1	100	---------	no -----	

TABLE NO. 4—*Continued.*

Kind of Factory.	Employes.		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under 14 Work in Factories?	Favor Compulsory Education?
	Total Number.	Males Over 14.	Adults.	Children.		
Roller	3	3	---	---	---	
Do	5	5	80	---	no	yes.
Roller and lumber	15	15	75	---	no	yes.
Do	8	1	90	---	no	yes.
Rubber stamps	6	6	100	---	---	yes.
Sash and blind	250	---	75	---	no	yes.
Do	115	115	100	---	no	yes.
Do	35	34	90	---	no	yes.
Do	25	25	100	---	no	yes.
Do	30	30	---	---	---	yes.
Do	6	---	84	---	no	yes.
Do	18	18	100	---	yes	
Do	40	40	75	---	no	yes.
Do	6	6	84	---	no	yes.
Saw mills	30	30	90	---	no	
Shirts and drawers	30	---	100	---	no	yes.
Shoes	6	6	100	---	no	yes.
Show-cases, shelving	15	15	100	---	---	
Shuttle-blocks, etc.	200	200	75	---	no	yes.
Spokes, handles, etc.	38	38	100	---	no	yes.
Spokes and handles	50	50	99	---	---	yes.
Tannic acid	50	50	50	---	---	yes.
Tobacco (plug)	30	13	75	90	no	yes.
Do	350	350	50	---	no	no.
Tobacco hogsheads	6	6	85	---	---	yes.
Tobacco boxes	15	---	95	---	no	yes.
Trucks	8	8	100	---	no	yes.
Trunks and bags	30	24	100	---	no	yes.
Vehicles	25	25	100	---	no	yes.
Veneering	25	25	90	---	no	yes.
Do	18	---	80	---	no	yes.
Do	15	14	---	---	---	yes.
Veneering, excelsior	50	47	90	---	no	yes.
Wagons	100	---	95	---	no	yes.
Do	88	88	90	---	---	
Wagons, tobacco boxes	25	25	70	---	no	no.
Wagons, wheelbarrows	50	---	96	---	no	yes.
Washboards and boxes	5	5	100	---	no	yes.
Do	8	7	100	---	no	yes.
Wood-wkg. machinery	15	15	100	---	---	yes.

LETTERS FROM MANUFACTURERS.

The following letters are selected, from the large number received, for publication:

EDUCATION BY ANY METHOD—ILLITERACY A DISGRACE TO THE STATE—SKILLED LABOR.—In regard to compulsory education in the State of North Carolina, I have only to say that it matters not what methods are adopted, so long as results are reached with least possible hardship to all concerned. It is a shame and a disgrace to the great State of North Carolina that her children, especially those in the mountainous regions, are permitted to grow up with no higher ambition than to carry a revolver and figure in some shooting scrape; contented to live from hand to mouth in miserable log cabins without floors or windows; not capable in many cases either mentally or physically of earning more than a scant living. This is no overdrawn picture. The mountains are full of such cases, and the only remedy is in education and the refining and civilizing influences that go with it. Every child should be taught at least the rudiments of an education. Reading, writing and arithmetic will give every child a chance to advance and take care of himself, and some one should be held responsible if a child is not taught these things. There is too much discussion of the negro problem. Give the white boys and girls of the South the proper training and education, and you can rest assured that the negro will be better cared for than in any other way. The best thing to improve the condition of wage-earners is to teach them to be skillful in whatever they do, and they will soon command pay in accordance with their worth, provided they apply themselves honestly in the interests of their employers. No man will ever be much of a success as a laborer or in any other capacity if he is continually trying to give less than value received.—E. C. MYERS, *President Apalachia Tannic Acid Co., Apalachia.*

CHILD LABOR LAW A BLESSING—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I believe that the child labor law enacted by the last Legislature will prove a great blessing to the children of the State, and later to the State itself, especially if we can get a compulsory school law now to put all the children in school.—E. L. MOFFITT, *Secretary-Treasurer Ashboro Wood and Iron Co., Ashboro.*

CHILD LABOR LAW GOOD—ABOVE THE AVERAGE IN EDUCATION.—We think the law respecting the labor of children a good one. We have seen able-bodied men sit around the loafers' resort at factories from day to day, and eat and dress off of their little children's labor from six to fifteen years of age—a perfect shame. Our community is above the average in educational privileges, and attempts to secure a sufficient amount to read and vote in 1908. All of our hands will be able to vote then except three, if with us then.—A. G. GANTT, *Secretary Belwood Tannery, Belwood.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION NECESSARY—FACTORY WORK GENERALLY UNSUITABLE FOR CHILDREN.—The subjects of child labor and compulsory education are two that have been studied and talked of a good bit, but as yet I don't think the latter has had its share of action. It surely is necessary that parents should be compelled to send their children to school for a long enough period to learn to read and write reasonably well, not simply to enable them to become voters, but for the cultivating of their minds and uplifting and upbuilding of their characters. It is often said that ignorance fosters crime, and, if that is so, why not send the children to school, even though it must be done by force of the law, and thereby eliminate a large per cent. of the crime and wretchedness of our country. The above has reference to our white population, for I think a negro is often spoiled as a hand by a slight education, and of course he never becomes capable of managing a business of any importance. In regard to the child labor law, will say that I think that it is necessary to keep the child's mind busy, to train the mind and to keep the child out of mischief, for the old saying that "an idle brain is the devil's workshop" certainly is true. Although I do not believe factory work suitable for children generally, yet I think it is better than that they should learn to be loafers and dead-beats.—W. E. WOOSLEY, *Proprietor Bowers Mills, Bower.*

OPPOSED TO CHILD LABOR—BELIEVES IN COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR WHITES.—I am opposed to child labor in factories, although I understand that in some cases it is imperative, else the family would suffer. Two of our children under fourteen do our chores about the mill, help in the garden and house work. I believe in compulsory education for whites, but doubt its desirability for blacks. The unlettered black is best off without it—he is more content, a better laborer, a more faithful mechanic; with it a peculiarity is developed that begets restlessness, dissatisfaction and idleness.—BREVARD ROLLER MILLS, *Brevard.*

AMENDMENT WILL STIMULATE INTEREST IN EDUCATION.—We feel that the law requiring all voters to be able to read and write any section of the Constitution a good one, and it will, in our opinion, stimulate an interest in educational work and a desire to be qualified.—BURLINGTON COFFIN CO., *Burlington.*

CHILD LABOR LAW ALL RIGHT—FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I think the child labor law all right, generally speaking. No law of that kind will suit all emergencies. As to wage-earners, I can't see that their needs differ from those of other people. Ordinarily the price paid for labor is all it is worth to the employer. I am in favor of compulsory education, provided a law can be framed with restrictions and limitations to meet extreme cases, but should only apply to the extent of the rudiments as a nucleus to build on, and limited to age of fourteen years. The public school law with privileges to twenty-one years is all right, but I think compulsion should be very limited.—M. McL. MCKEITHEN, *Secretary-Treasurer Carolina Millstone Co., Cameron.*

FAVOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—Am very glad to say that we highly favor compulsory education, and hope we will be blessed with it in the Old North State in the very near future.—W. E. COLE, *People's Mill, Candler.*

COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW FOR WHITES.—I think the compulsory school law would benefit the whites, but it would ruin colored labor. You educate a darkey, and he don't want to work—thinks he can make a living without work.—D. W. BROWN, *Cerro Gordo.*

CHILD LABOR AND COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW.—We do not think any child labor law is the proper thing, unless accompanied by a compulsory education law absolutely enforced.—WILLIAM ANDERSON, *President Park Mfg. Co., Charlotte.*

WELL-TRAINED LABOR A NECESSITY—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—The manufacturers of this State see and feel the necessity of experienced and well-trained labor; the products of our factories are now such as to require efficient labor, and manufacturers prefer to pay such help a larger compensation than ever before, as it is cheaper in the long run. I observe also that laborers of our State are realizing this, and are making strides in this direction that is noticeable everywhere. As our manufacturing industries multiply and diversify, labor will become more important, and compensation will increase, which will benefit both employer and employe. The general feeling among manufacturers is that help with more or less education is preferred; they are found to be more satisfactory. The desire of the laborers to educate their children is well known, which has resulted in a greater per cent. of the factory children being able to read and write than ever before. Compulsory education, I think, is advisable to hasten the condition that seems to be the desire of all classes. The child labor act, I think, is for the good of the people generally where educational facilities are, otherwise it is regarded as a failure.—G. G. SCOTT, *Secretary-Treasurer Southern Pants Co., Charlotte.*

DIVIDE SCHOOL FUND.—We are heartily in favor of educating all classes of white people, and fully believe that all revenue derived from taxes paid by white people should be used for the education of the white children, but do not believe in taxing white citizens to educate negroes.—JAMES A. FORE, *Treasurer and Manager Carolina Mfg. Co., Charlotte.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I think the labor law does very well for a beginning. We need compulsory education in a mild form at first, gradually made stronger.—J. L. MORGAN, *Clyde Roller Mills, Clyde.*

CHILDREN SHOULD NOT BE PROHIBITED FROM WORKING.—I think the Legislature has no business to say who shall work, or name the age and hours that constitute a week's work. Children can work in mills with less detriment to their general

health than they can farm, performing many times such work as strong men should do; and if they desire to work, or should it be necessary, no law should prohibit them from selecting and following a trade of their choice, even if under fourteen years of age.—ROBERT L. VANENESS, *Coleridge.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR WHITES—DIVIDE SCHOOL FUND—WAGE-EARNERS SHOULD WORK AS IF THEY OWNED THE BUSINESS.—I am heartily in favor of any legislation that will compel every white man to educate his children. This way of sorry, worthless men moving to town and putting their children in factories to be worked half to death to support them in their drunkenness and laziness, when the children should be in school, should be stopped. The white children must be educated. Negro education, in my opinion, is a humbug and a failure, and I am opposed to it, except so far as their part of the school tax will allow. As to wage-earners, and especially the young men, will say: stop trying to start as big as their "daddies" left off; start at the bottom round; be truthful, strictly honest and sober; work every day they are not sick; stop watching the clock; be a friend to their employer, and work as if they owned the business themselves; save and invest all they can; do these things and they can get their own price or soon be running their own business. Never in the history of the world have these kind of men been needed as they now are.—JOHN A. MCKAY, *Dunn.*

CHILDREN SHOULD ATTEND SCHOOL UNTIL FOURTEEN YEARS OLD—FACTORY LIFE DWARFS BODY AND MIND.—I think it very important that our children be kept in school until they are fourteen years old, as by that time a boy made of the proper material can befit himself for any duty of life. The present Governor of Maryland did not go to school beyond that age, and the future Governor of that same State (Mr. Warfield) graduated at about the same age. Farm life without the school makes a strong and healthy but ignorant State. Factory life for children dwarfs both body and mind. With the present rapid and easy way of making the necessaries of life by inventions and modern machinery, there is no excuse for any State denying the school-room to boys up to fourteen years of age. We approve a compulsory education law as the thing most needed by North Carolina.—L. S. BLADE, *Secretary-Treasurer Elizabeth City Lumber Co., Elizabeth City.*

CHILDREN UNDER FOURTEEN SHOULD NOT WORK IN FACTORIES—SALOONS, POOL-ROOMS, ETC., THE GREATEST CURSE TO THE WAGE-EARNER.—Regarding the child labor law of the last Legislature, I cannot express an opinion, for the very simple reason that I have never seen it, but I would say that I do not think children under fourteen of fifteen years of age ought to be allowed to work in factories. Our labor being all colored, I can only speak intelligently of that class, and I will still hold to my theory of last report that the open saloon, pool-rooms, "crap joints" and instalment houses are the curse and greatest draw-back and obstacle to the laboring man. I believe if this could be "cut out" the laboring man would soon assume and command a far better condition, which would likewise improve

the condition of the factories and bring employers and employes into closer and more friendly relations, which would mutually benefit both.—S. S. HARDISON, *Secretary-Treasurer Elizabeth City Mfg. Co., Elizabeth City.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—We think that any boy who has not enterprise enough in this day and time to get an education should not be allowed to vote. Parents should be compelled to send children to school, and the State ought to provide at least an eight-months school.—JOHN J. GILBERT, *Superintendent Gilbert Lumber Co., Elkin.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I have been teaching school for a number of years, and heartily endorse compulsory edcation. Children should not work in factories, as doing so keeps them from school.—GEORGE H. MOOSE, *Secretary-Treasurer N. C. Washboard Mfg. Co., Gold Hill.*

ABOLISH WHISKEY.—We think that help would be a great deal better if whiskey was out of their reach.—A. U. KORNEGAY, *Secretary-Treasurer Goldsboro Buggy Co., Goldsboro.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I run a brick yard, farm, and do a contracting business; also work negro labor exclusively on my brick yard and farm, and work white men in my building business, but I do not work any children. My opinion is that the child labor law will not do much good until we have compulsory education. I am heartily in favor of that. I live right in the cotton factory district. I believe the children would be much better off at work in the mills when the free schools are not going on. When the schools are open I think they should be made to attend.—JOHN A. TROLINGER, *Haw River.*

CHILD LABOR NECESSARY ON FARMS.—We do not believe child labor should be used extensively in factories, but do not think it is against them to do light work on the farm. We do not favor compulsory education. The people in this section have to have their children on the farm, as it is impossible to hire labor on the farm at a price in accordance with prices of farm products. Let the children go to school in the winter and help their parents the remainder of the year.—L. A. COWPER, *Owner Gates Lumber Co., Hazleton.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—Children under fourteen years of age should be compelled to attend school.—SNOW LUMBER CO., *High Point.*

FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I am decidedly in favor of compulsory education, as I believe the salvation of our commonwealth depends on that to a certain extent. In regard to child labor law, I hardly feel competent to express myself.—A. M. RANKIN, *Secretary-Treasurer Rankin Coffin and Casket Co., High Point.*

INCREASE AGE LIMIT AND DECREASE HOURS—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—The child labor law enacted by the last Legislature was a step in the right direction. Increase the age limit for children and decrease the number of hours work for them. We have always advocated a compulsory education law. There is too much idleness among the children during the school season. Parents are indifferent about their children attending school, and thus the season passes. Pass a compulsory law and enforce it, and the result will prove very beneficial indeed.—HARMON & REED, *Kernersville Roller Mills, Kernersville.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—WAGE-EARNERS HAVE A "CINCH."—We believe a compulsory school law would be beneficial to the rising generation. We don't work any children in our mills, and don't feel we are competent to express an opinion for factories whose work is lighter. As far as the wage-earners are concerned down this way, it looks to us like they are on top now, and it is the poor manufacturer who is calling for help. There has never been a time in our knowledge when the wage-earner had such a "cinch" on his employer as he has at this time. One dollar per day now is the common price paid for ordinary laborers. It is the writer's opinion that the best thing that can be done for the wage-earner is to send none but successful business men to make laws, and stop this way of oppressing corporations by excessive taxation. Good profits call for more labor and longer hours, while low prices call for less labor. The bigger the profit, the more factories; the more factories, the better prices for labor.—LEVIT HINES, *Secretary-Treasurer Hines Bros. Lumber Co., Kinston.*

CHILD LABOR LAW INSUFFICIENT—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—Hardly think the law recently enacted by our Legislature regulating child labor is sufficient to do much good; yet, as all things must have a beginning and this law is a step in the right direction and can be amended as we gain in wisdom and experience, I feel that the true friend of labor should be satisfied. Somehow we feel that above all else the laborer, as a rule, needs a common-school education—something that will enable him to find pleasure and recreation elsewhere than in the saloon and brothel. Besides helping him in his pleasures, it will increase his self-respect and help to do away with the feeling that labor is menial, and will make him conscious that he is a force intellectually as well as physically. The Constitutional Amendment has made a common-school education absolutely necessary after 1908. Since the State has seen fit to raise the standard of citizenship, it now becomes the duty of the State to raise its citizens to that standard. How may this be done? By compulsory education. But, says one, that is too paternal; it is interfering with the liberties of the people. To the Figii Islands civilization is a bundle of interference. When a man becomes dangerously sick a physician is sent for; the physician not only doses out the medicine and places it in reach of the patient, but if the patient cannot or will not take it he administers the dose. The State is the physician, the citizen the patient. The patient is not taking the medicine provided, therefore the State must administer it.

When she does this the patient will recover and the result will be that which constitutes the strength and support of every land, namely, an intelligent yeomanry.—J. L. STROUP, *Acting Secretary Verner Oil Co., Lattimore.*

DO NOT FAVOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—We are not familiar enough with the child labor law enacted by the last Legislature to give an intelligent opinion. We do not favor compulsory education, believing that such would necessitate the expenditure of a great deal of money that would in many cases do no good. There is always a way open for those who really desire an education to get it. A child that hasn't ambition enough to want an education would not be of any account if made to take an education.—O. R. OMOHUNDRO, *Laurinburg.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—In view of the fact that all must be able to read and write who become twenty-one years of age after 1908 in order to vote, I think the State should pass a moderate compulsory education law and furnish text-books free.—C. ELAM, *Pearl Mills, Lawndale.*

ENDORSES CHILD LABOR LAW—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I heartily endorse the child labor law enacted by our last Legislature. In regard to wage-earners, would say that the most essential thing they need is to find something they want to do and stick to that one thing and not be going from place to place so much. I have always been a believer in compulsory education. We should see to it that our young men are better educated. The world needs good young men, and many of them could be made from poor boys.—PEERLESS MATTRESS CO., *Lexington.*

FATHERS SHOULD BE FORCED TO SUPPORT AND EDUCATE THEIR CHILDREN—EFFICIENCY THE NEED OF WAGE-EARNERS.—I give a few personal views of the effect the child labor law will have as I understand it. Generally speaking, I do believe it is a good law, but there are so many cases where the mother and babies are dependent on the older children (under fourteen) for support, that without their wages they could not live respectably and decently, and often they would be driven to do things that are far worse than having their children work for wages though small. I think there ought to be a law that could force the fathers to support their own children and send them to school. I believe in compulsory education, if we could obtain otherwise; more for the personal good than for the privilege of voting. In regard to the needs of wage-earners, they need to be made to believe that efficiency is the thing they need; when they know how to do their work properly, and understand that the success of their employer does not depend entirely on their help and presence, and stop running from one place to another looking for "snaps," then will our condition improve. I speak from what I have learned as a wage-earner myself.—L. J. PEACOCK, *Secretary-Treasurer Lexington Upholstering Co., Lexington.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I am in favor of compulsory education, and I think that it would do more good than anything else for the general public. It is too often the case that parents consult the pocket-book before they do the welfare of their children.—B. A. TROUTMAN, *Mooresville.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR WHITES.—In our county there are lots of poor white people who seem not to realize the advantages of an education. They say: I have no education, and have raised my family, and my children can do the same. These people should be compelled to send their children to school. It is the sentiment of all our best citizens down here that an education should be compulsory. The negro is going to have one if possible, and we ought to *make* all whites (who have not pride enough otherwise) attend public schools. It is foolish to tax our citizens to maintain public schools and then have no one get any benefit from it except a few second-grade teachers. As it now stands, the teacher is about the only person that gets any benefit from our public school funds.—R. W. TAYLOR, *Secretary Carteret Ice, Transportation and Storage Co., Morehead City.*

OPPOSED TO CHILD LABOR—FAVOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—We are opposed to child labor in any form, and most heartily in favor of compulsory education. Education would be the greatest benefit to wage-earners, especially the instilling of principles of thrift and economy.—BURKE TANNING CO., *Morganton.*

CHILD LABOR LAW—WAGE-EARNERS DOING WELL—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—We certainly think that no child under twelve or fourteen years should be allowed to work in factories at all. We think the Legislature was wise in not allowing children under twelve years of age to be worked in factories. As to wage-earners, we think they are doing better to-day than ever before in this country, except they ought to be paid off every two weeks in cash instead of every month; it would save some of the poorest of them from having to trade in the commissaries, and enable them to buy their supplies for cash and save the per cent. charged in the commissaries. As for education, nothing short of a compulsory law will ever bring all the children in school. The Amendment helped some, but as for this part of the country the negro is taking more advantage of the schools than the whites, for they will send to school cold or hot, wet or dry; and if we want to keep from negro rule we had better educate our children, which we can only do through a compulsory law. With a reasonable compulsory school law and the Watts bill in full force, our State by 1908 would be second to none in temperance and education.—J. A. DEATHERAGE, *White Oak Springs Co., Mount Airy.*

CHILD LABOR LAW—TEN-HOUR DAY—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—Regarding the child labor law enacted by the last Legislature, it is perhaps the best we could do under the circumstances; probably our next Legislature may make it more strin-

gent. Personally, I am opposed to children working in factories at all under the age of fourteen, and then only at light work. I am in favor of a law making ten hours per day the maximum for a day's work. As to compulsory education, I think a law should be enacted compelling parents to keep their children in school until they have arrived at the age of fourteen years. When they are unable to buy books the State should furnish them. The Constitutional Amendment should prove a stimulus in this direction; it certainly is doing so with the negroes of this section.—F. A. GENNETT, *Manager Cherokee Marble Works, Murphy.*

OPPOSES CHILD LABOR.—I am opposed to having children under twelve years old working in factories of any kind. Think the present law a fair one.—T. H. PRITCHARD, *Superintendent Nash County Lumber Co., Nashville.*

FAVOR EDUCATION.—The children employed by this company are earning something during vacation, and will not remain with this company when school starts up. The boys employed by us are ambitious fellows, willing to work the year round—preferring school when school is open. We are in favor of education.—TAYLOR-CANNADY BUGGY CO., *Oxford.*

CHILD LABOR LAW—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—We think the child labor law a good one. We also think there ought to be a mild form of compulsory education, as so many seem to fail to appreciate the great advantages of an education, and especially among the poor class of people.—E. I. MOSTELLER, *Secretary-Treasurer Howard's Creek Mill Co., Reepsville.*

CHILD LABOR LAW—BETTER TEACHERS AND SCHOOL HOUSES.—Approve child labor law. We need no compulsory education until we have more trained teachers and better equipped school houses.—FARMERS GINNING AND MILLING CO., *Rich Square.*

DIVIDE SCHOOL FUND.—Tax the white man to educate the white children and the negro to educate the negro children.—D. H. WILLIAMS, *Safe.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—We warmly endorse compulsory school law, notwithstanding that you would have to educate the negro also. We don't think you have anything to fear from the colored man, politically or otherwise. Education is what the masses of the South need, and if they do not get it they will fall behind in the race of progress in this day and age. The Northern States are spending millions to educate their people, and the South will have to do likewise, or be found wanting in the struggle.—P. H. BECK, *Secretary-Treasurer Moore County Brick Co., Southern Pines.*

CHILD LABOR LAW AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—We think the child labor law will work to good advantage except in a few cases. Outside of cotton mills we don't think the law a good one. Compulsory education will probably not be so necessary as it was before the child labor law was enacted. Shiftless parents would not send to school while their children could be earning money for them to appropriate, but now they would probably not object. However, we favor compulsory education as the surest way.—C. M. STEELE, *J. C. Steele & Sons, Statesville.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—As to child labor laws, I have not given same much attention, but think it is better for children to be engaged than loafing around, learning nothing good. I believe in compulsory education, Constitutional Amendment or no amendment, as an educated helper or striker is worth more than an ignoramus.—L. K. OVERCASH, *Overcash Bros., Statesville.*

ABOLISH CHILD LABOR—EFFICIENT LABOR—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—Child labor should be abolished—that is, as far as possible. Owners of cotton mills should avoid giving employment to children under twelve years old, except in cases of absolute necessity, such as support of widowed mothers, etc. I would suggest efficiency as a remedy for labor troubles, and compulsory education as the only solution and the only way to eliminate ignorance.—J. S. BOGGS, *Troy.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR WHITES.—Would like compulsory education for white children only.—MUTUAL MACHINE COMPANY, *Washington.*

EDUCATION UNFITS NEGRO FOR LABOR.—The labor we employ is principally negro adults; we employ no children nor females. Sawyers and filers receive $4 per day each, inspector $3 per day, engineer $1.50, and others $1.37½ down to 82½ cents. We approve the Constitutional Amendment requiring all voters to read and write; but educating a negro renders his labor difficult to obtain in our line of work.—E. M. SHORT LUMBER COMPANY, *Washington.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR WHITES.—I certainly am in favor of compulsory education among the whites; as for the negro, I think the more education he has the more worthless he is.—WAYNESVILLE BRICK COMPANY, *Waynesville.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—Compulsory education, by all means.—J. B. LOTSPEICH, *Weaverville.*

DIVIDE SCHOOL FUND.—We believe that children should be permitted to work where and when their life or health is not endangered. While we do not encourage the loafing around the street corners and other places of the parents of the said

children and being supported by their earnings, better by far that the parents should be at work and the children at school. While we do not believe in a compulsory school law, we do believe that for the best interest of the good old State of North Carolina the white children thereof should be educated, and educated with the money paid by the white people. We would also like to see the negro educated, but feel that it is only just that they educate themselves. We are willing to aid them in devising plans, etc., but we feel it their duty to work out the means.—W. R. MANN, *President Hearne Bros. & Co., Whitakers.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—We do not believe in child labor, but we are not thoroughly familiar with the law enacted, therefore cannot pass opinion. Compulsory education is a step in the right direction, and all advances along that line have our hearty approval. It is only by education that people will learn as to their rights and duties as citizens and as voters.—H. J. BUCHER, *Secretary Pittsburg Lumber Company, Wilmington.*

CHILD LABOR LAW—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I most heartily endorse the law enacted by the last Legislature. Children under fourteen years of age should not be allowed to work in factories, except in unusual cases. And to make the highest developments possible for these children I believe we should have a compulsory education, that our young children may be able to read and write, and that their minds may be open to their duty to God as well as to men. Only by cultivating the minds of our children can they grow up into worthy and intelligent citizens.—L. HANSON, *President Spirittine Chemical Company, Wilmington.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR WHITES.—I am in favor of compulsory education for white people, but not for blacks. I look upon training schools for cooks, both white and colored, as one of the greatest needs of the South.—WILMINGTON STAMP WORKS, *Wilmington.*

COTTON MILLS A GOD-SEND—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—It is my opinion that it is far better to let children under fourteen years of age work in the factory than to allow them to grow up wild, uneducated and unclean in the back-woods, and ignorant, lazy and vicious. It is my opinion that the cotton mill to these back-woods "crackers" is a perfect God-send, and it lifts them up socially, physically, morally and financially. I think the compulsory school law a very wise law. I blush when people from other States point out our State as the most illiterate in the Union, and I always say: Yes, we have so many negroes; but we know better, and know the country negroes are taking greater pains to educate their children than many of the poorer whites, whose motto is: "Don't want anything, ain't got anything, don't know nothing, don't want to know nothing." In a few years this will all be changed under compulsory education, and as their minds expand their wants will expand, and they will be a benefit instead of a detriment to the community in which they live.—JOHN A. ARRINGDALE, *Vice-President and General Manager Cape Fear Lumber Company, Wilmington.*

EMPLOYERS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED—OPPOSES COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—Have not seen the child labor law enacted by the last Legislature. I think the wage-payers in this vicinity rather need looking after than the wage-earners. Do not favor compulsory education, and think the State is overdoing the thing in the way of extra appropriations for schools.—WINDSOR COTTON AND PEANUT COMPANY, *Windsor.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION HARD ON SOME, BUT NECESSARY—ECONOMY.—Compulsory education would make it extremely hard on some who it seems could not do without the earnings of their children, and unless it is compulsory there are a great many who will never be able to read and write, as they seem not to take any interest. As we do not work children, we don't know much about it. In addition to not taking any interest in an education, most working people will spend most they make, while a great many that we know of should save something.—GEORGE E. NISSEN & CO., *Winston-Salem.*

CHAPTER III.

COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS.

The cotton industry continues to increase each year. The statistics in this chapter, as given in Tables No. 1 and 2, are for the year ending June 30, 1903, and therefore do not include mills commencing operation after that date. Table No. 3 gives complete list of mills (289), showing post-office, capital stock, number of spindles and looms, etc.

The 275 mills from which Tables No. 1 and 2 are compiled operate 1,834,421 spindles, 41,596 looms and 3,193 machines, using 79,641 horse-power.

Highest average wages per day—men $2.05, women 97 cents. Lowest average wages per day—men 60 cents, women 47 cents. Average wages of children per day 38 cents.

Total number of employes 50,324, of which 25,916 are males over 12 years, 23,494 females over 12 years, and 914 children under twelve years of age. 128,998 persons are dependent on mills for a livelihood.

The number of hours worked per day vary from ten to twelve. 84 per cent. of adults and 72 per cent. of children read and write.

In some instances more than one mill are reported as one where they are under the same management. Two mills are both cotton and woolen, which explains discrepancy in total of first column and the other three of Table 1.

In the blanks for this report inquiry was made as to the number of children employed under twelve years of age, and 202 mills responded. The table shows that these mills employ 914 children under twelve years of age. The 73 mills failing to respond to this question operate 564,300 spindles, 11,788 looms and 417 machines, and employ 15,300 operatives.

Alamance.—Twenty cotton, one woolen and two knitting mills, operating 108,952 spindles, 5,177 looms and 54 machines, manufac-

ture ginghams, plaids, cottons, domestics, cheviots, shirtings, stripes, jeans, blankets, warps, yarns and hosiery.

Alexander.—Two cotton mills, operating 2,820 spindles and 120 looms, manufacture sheeting.

Anson.—One cotton and one silk mill, operating 9,700 spindles, manufacture yarns and tran and floss silk.

Ashe.—One woolen mill, operating 300 spindles and 2 looms, manufactures yarns, cassimeres, jeans and linseys.

Beaufort.—One knitting mill, manufactures hosiery.

Buncombe.—Two cotton and one woolen mill, operating 8,658 spindles and 600 looms, manufacture colored cottons and woolen goods.

Burke.—Two cotton and one knitting mill, operating 14,000 spindles and 24 machines, manufacture cotton yarns and hosiery.

Cabarrus.—Ten cotton mills, operating 97,512 spindles and 3,898 looms, manufacture sheetings, towels, shirtings, ginghams, domestics, etc.

Caldwell.—Four cotton and one woolen mill, operating 27,000 spindles and 512 looms, manufacture plaids, carpet warps, yarns and woolen goods.

Catawba.—Nine cotton, one knitting and two woolen mills, operating 47,611 spindles, 451 looms and 145 machines, manufacture yarns, hosiery and woolen goods.

Chatham.—Two cotton mills, operating 9,500 spindles, manufacture yarns.

Craven.—One knitting mill, manufactures hosiery.

Cleveland.—Ten cotton mills, operating 44,272 spindles and 510 looms, manufacture sheetings, warps, yarns and twine.

Craven.—One knitting mill, operating 216 machines, manufactures hosiery.

Cumberland.—Four cotton, two knitting and one silk mill, operating 51,424 spindles, 1,364 looms and 37 machines, manufacture plaids, sheetings, shirtings, cottonades, bags, warps, yarns, hosiery and silk.

Davidson.—Two cotton mills, operating 24,336 spindles and 720 looms, manufacture white and colored goods and print cloths.

Davie.—One cotton mill, operating 39,168 spindles and 1,296 looms, manufactures sheeting and drilling.

Durham.—Six cotton and one knitting mill, operating 103,588 spindles, 2,525 looms and 370 machines, manufacture sheetings, chambrays, muslins, white goods, rope, bags, twine and hosiery.

Edgecombe.—Two cotton and one knitting mill, operating 6,620 spindles, 200 looms and 134 machines, manufacture warps, yarns, hosiery and underwear.

Forsyth.—Two cotton, two woolen and nine knitting mills, operating 16,872 spindles, 427 looms and 499 machines, manufacture jeans, cassimeres, sheetings, shirtings, woolen goods and hosiery.

Franklin.—One cotton mill, operating 6,448 spindles, manufactures warps and yarns.

Gaston.—Twenty-nine cotton mills, operating 211,594 spindles and 4,028 looms, manufacture shirting, plaids, sheetings, warps, dress goods and yarns.

Granville.—One cotton mill, operating 6,120 spindles, manufactures yarns.

Guilford.—Seven cotton, one finishing and one carpet mill, operating 48,544 spindles and 2,026 looms, manufacture plaids, ginghams, colored cottons, checks, yarns, twine and carpets.

Halifax.—Three cotton, six knitting and one silk mill, operating 20,992 spindles, 838 looms and 321 machines, manufacture cotton damask, domestics, underwear, hosiery and silks.

Haywood.—One woolen mill, operating 264 spindles and 6 looms, manufactures jeans, flannels, cassimeres and yarns.

Iredell.—Three cotton mills, operating 25,340 spindles and 565 looms, manufacture shirtings, sheetings and yarns.

Johnston.—Two cotton mills, operating 10,120 spindles, manufacture yarns.

Lenoir.—One cotton and one knitting mill, operating 12,000 spindles and 140 machines, manufacture yarns and hosiery.

Lincoln.—Nine cotton, one knitting and one woolen mill, operating 49,156 spindles and 15 machines, manufacture warps and yarns, cassimeres, blankets and hosiery.

Mecklenburg.—Thirteen cotton and three knitting mills, operating 122,100 spindles, 3,160 looms and 255 machines, manufacture ging-

hams, sheetings, white goods, hosiery, towels, back-bands, sash cords, warps and yarns.

Montgomery.—Three cotton mills, operating 9,328 spindles and 216 looms, manufacture yarns and sheeting.

Moore.—Three cotton mills, operating 14,164 spindles and 580 looms, manufacture yarns and sheeting.

Nash.—One cotton mill, operating 26,000 spindles, manufactures warps and yarns.

New Hanover.—Two cotton mills, operating 17,736 spindles and 856 looms, manufacture colored shirtings.

Orange.—Two cotton and one knitting mill, operating 16,032 spindles and 42 machines, manufacture yarns and hosiery.

Pasquotank.—One cotton and one knitting mill, operating 10,000 spindles and 137 machines, manufacture yarns and hosiery.

Person.—One cotton mill, operating 5,016 spindles, manufactures yarns.

Pitt.—One knitting mill, manufactures ribbed underwear.

Polk.—One knitting mill, manufactures hosiery.

Randolph.—Nine cotton and two knitting mills, operating 52,230 spindles, 2,213 looms and 60 machines, manufacture colored cottons, shirtings, plaids, sheetings, cottonades, bags, hosiery, warps and yarns.

Richmond.—Six cotton and one knitting mill, operating 58,328 spindles and 1,942 looms, manufacture cheviots, plaids, shirtings, warps and yarns.

Robeson.—One cotton mill, operating 5,824 spindles, manufactures yarns.

Rockingham.—Eight cotton and two woolen mills, operating 110,856 spindles and 2,340 looms, manufacture plaids, checks, sheetings, colored cottons, blankets and woolen goods.

Rowan.—Five cotton and one knitting mill, operating 63,580 spindles, 996 looms and 40 machines, manufacture ginghams, sheetings, cheviots, hosiery, warps and yarns.

Rutherford.—Four cotton mills, operating 106,320 spindles and 2,276 looms, manufacture sheetings, print goods, warps and yarns.

Scotland.—Five cotton mills, operating 26,496 spindles, manufacture yarns.

Stanly.—Three cotton and two knitting mills, operating 58,696 spindles and 442 machines, manufacture yarns, clothes lines, etc.

Surry.—Two cotton and two woolen mills, operating 7,484 spindles and 93 looms, manufacture blankets, flannels, jeans, warps and yarns.

Union.—Two cotton mills, operating 13,320 spindles, manufacture yarns.

Vance.—Two cotton mills, operating 31,144 spindles and 216 looms, manufacture sheetings and yarns.

Wake.—Five cotton and three knitting mills, operating 47,176 spindles, 1,203 looms and 211 machines, manufacture ginghams, colored goods, sheetings, yarns, hosiery and underwear.

Warren.—One knitting mill, manufactures hosiery.

Wayne.—Two cotton mills, operating 12,600 spindles and 170 looms, manufacture sheetings and yarns.

Wilson.—One cotton mill, operating 6,080 spindles, manufactures yarns.

TABLE NO. 1—*Showing Number Spindles,*

	County.	Mills.	Cotton.	Woolen.	Knitting, Silk, Etc.	Spindles.
1	Alamance	23	20	1	2	108, 952
2	Alexander	2	2	---------	---------	2, 820
3	Anson	2	1	---------	1	9, 700
4	Ashe	1	---------	1	---------	300
5	Beaufort	1	---------	---------	1	---------
6	Buncombe	3	2	1	---------	8, 658
7	Burke	3	2	---------	1	14, 000
8	Cabarrus	10	10	---------	---------	97, 512
9	Caldwell	4	4	1	---------	27, 000
10	Catawba	12	9	2	1	47, 611
11	Chatham	2	2	---------	---------	9, 500
12	Chowan	1	1	---------	---------	6, 272
13	Cleveland	10	10	---------	---------	44, 272
14	Craven	1	---------	---------	1	---------
15	Cumberland	7	4	---------	3	51, 424
16	Davidson	2	2	---------	---------	24, 336
17	Davie	1	1	---------	---------	39, 168
18	Durham	7	6	---------	1	103, 588
19	Edgecombe	3	2	---------	1	6, 620
20	Forsyth	13	2	2	9	16, 872
21	Franklin	1	1	---------	---------	6, 448
22	Gaston	29	29	---------	---------	211, 594
23	Granville	1	1	---------	---------	6, 120
24	Guilford	9	7	---------	2	48, 544
25	Halifax	7	2	---------	5	26, 720
26	Haywood	1	---------	1	---------	264
27	Iredell	3	3	---------	---------	25, 340
28	Johnston	2	2	---------	---------	10, 120
29	Lenoir	2	1	---------	1	12, 000
30	Lincoln	11	9	1	1	49, 156
31	Mecklenburg	16	13	---------	3	122, 100
32	Montgomery	3	3	---------	---------	9, 328
33	Moore	3	3	---------	---------	14, 164
34	Nash	1	1	---------	---------	26, 000
35	New Hanover	2	2	---------	---------	17, 736
36	Orange	3	2	---------	1	16, 032
37	Pasquotank	2	1	---------	1	10, 000
38	Person	1	1	---------	---------	5, 016
39	Pitt	1	---------	---------	1	---------
40	Polk	1	---------	---------	1	---------
41	Randolph	11	9	---------	2	52, 230
42	Richmoud	7	6	---------	1	58, 328
43	Robeson	1	1	---------	---------	5, 824
44	Rockingham	10	8	2	---------	110, 856
45	Rowan	6	5	---------	1	63, 580
46	Rutherford	4	4	---------	---------	106, 320
47	Scotland	5	5	---------	---------	26, 496
48	Stanly	5	3	---------	2	58, 696
49	Surry	3	2	2	---------	7, 484
50	Union	2	2	---------	---------	13, 320
51	Vance	2	2	---------	---------	31, 144
52	Wake	8	5	---------	3	47, 176
53	Warren	1	---------	---------	1	---------
54	Wayne	2	2	---------	---------	12, 600
55	Wilson	1	1	---------	---------	6, 080
	Total	275	216	14	47	1, 834, 421

Looms, Machines, Number Employes, Etc.

Looms.	Machines.	Employes.				
		Total.	Men.	Women.	Children Under 12.	
5, 177	54	4, 200	2, 332	1, 832	36	1
120	----------	99	54	44	1	2
----------	----------	312	103	173	36	3
2	----------	6	4	2	----------	4
----------	35	45	6	39	----------	5
600	----------	498	244	254	----------	6
----------	24	333	198	135	----------	7
3, 898	----------	3, 786	2, 438	1, 330	18	8
512	----------	485	224	252	9	9
451	145	1, 277	709	559	9	10
----------	----------	175	78	97	----------	11
----------	----------	77	44	33	----------	12
510	----------	1, 078	576	488	14	13
----------	216	180	80	100	----------	14
1, 364	37	2, 050	751	1, 209	90	15
720	----------	480	235	235	10	16
1, 296	----------	800	350	450	----------	17
2, 525	370	2, 415	1, 387	1, 011	17	18
200	134	507	290	204	13	19
427	499	1, 058	371	669	18	20
----------	----------	180	80	100	----------	21
4 028	----------	5, 582	2, 931	2, 484	167	22
----------	----------	100	30	70	----------	23
2, 026	----------	2, 220	1, 275	871	74	24
908	385	969	527	427	15	25
6	----------	5	5	----------	----------	26
565	----------	615	335	280	----------	27
----------	----------	145	66	79	----------	28
----------	140	370	105	265	----------	29
----------	15	1, 019	498	521	----------	30
3, 160	----------	2, 934	1, 455	1, 350	129	31
216	----------	295	137	134	24	32
580	----------	430	193	233	4	33
----------	----------	375	163	200	12	34
856	----------	550	301	249	----------	35
----------	42	235	115	110	10	36
----------	137	216	115	101	----------	37
----------	----------	175	95	80	----------	38
----------	37	38	12	26	----------	39
----------	116	200	50	145	5	40
2, 213	60	1, 692	699	970	23	41
1, 942	----------	1, 285	610	625	50	42
----------	----------	180	100	62	18	43
2, 340	----------	2, 602	1, 385	1, 212	5	44
996	40	1, 244	692	546	6	45
2, 276	----------	2, 362	1, 438	882	42	46
----------	----------	567	246	280	41	47
----------	442	1, 016	480	533	3	48
93	----------	165	65	99	1	49
----------	----------	225	112	111	2	50
216	----------	800	350	450	----------	51
1, 203	211	1, 212	568	636	8	52
----------	54	60	20	40	----------	53
170	----------	300	140	160	----------	54
----------	----------	100	49	47	4	55
41, 596	3, 193	50, 324	25, 916	23, 494	914	

TABLE NO. 2—*Showing Hours, Horse-power, Number*

	County.	Hours Per Day.	Number Horse-power.	Number Dependent on Mills.
1	Alamance	10 and 11	5,527	12,485
2	Alexander	11	225	185
3	Anson	11	250	502
4	Ashe	11	36	18
5	Beaufort	10	25	12
6	Buncombe	10 and 11	472	1,609
7	Burke	10 and 11	665	825
8	Cabarrus	10 and 11	4,105	11,515
9	Caldwell	11 and 12	1,225	975
10	Catawba	10½ to 12	1,988	2,969
11	Chatham	11	200	600
12	Chowan	11	300	117
13	Cleveland	11 and 12	1,685	3,500
14	Craven	11	100	500
15	Cumberland	10 and 11	2,534	5,675
16	Davidson	11	900	1,400
17	Davie	11	2,500	1,500
18	Durham	11	4,355	5,800
19	Edgecombe	11 and 11¼	1,050	1,500
20	Forsyth	10 to 11	1,422	3,480
21	Franklin	----------	300	500
22	Gaston	11 to 12	10,250	14,575
23	Granville	11	375	300
24	Guilford	10 and 11	2,782	4,975
25	Halifax	10 and 11	1 205	2,340
26	Haywood	10	30	5
27	Iredell	11	1,065	1,535
28	Johnston	11	450	275
29	Lenoir	10 and 11	355	775
30	Lincoln	11	1,570	2,270
31	Mecklenburg	11	4,670	8,346
32	Montgomery	11 and 11½	600	600
33	Moore	11	600	950
34	Nash	11	1,300	700
35	New Hanover	10½ and 11	750	1,600
36	Orange	11 and 11½	825	365
37	Pasquotank	10 and 11	350	700
38	Person	11	230	525
39	Pitt	10½	25	25
40	Polk	11	100	400
41	Randolph	11	2,360	3,910
42	Richmond	11	2,235	3,025
43	Robeson	11	210	350
44	Rockingham	11	3,550	7,970
45	Rowan	10¼ and 11	2,050	3,060
46	Rutherford	11 and 12	4,650	6,075
47	Scotland	11 and 11½	890	700
48	Stanly	10½ and 11	1,585	1,990
49	Surry	11 and 12	340	715
50	Union	11	500	350
51	Vance	11	900	1,200
52	Wake	10 and 11	2,150	1,950
53	Warren	11	50	100
54	Wayne	11	475	500
55	Wilson	11	300	175
	Average		79,641	128,998

Dependent on Mills, Wages, Per Cent. Read and Write.

Wages.					Per Cent. Read and Write.		
Highest Average—Men.	Lowest Average—Men.	Highest Average—Women.	Lowest Average—Women.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
$ 2.15	$ 0.60	$ 1.00	$ 0.45	$ 0.40	91	86	1
1.10	.50	.90	.40	.30	93	75	2
2.20	.45	.75	.45	.35	75	50	3
.75	.60	.40	.35	----------	100	------	4
1.25	.35	1.00	.35	----------	100	------	5
1.45	.60	1.25	.35	----------	88	------	6
1.00	.60	.75	.40	.35	95	88	7
2.25	.65	1.25	.50	.40	87	84	8
2.45	.65	.80	.45	.30	80	65	9
1.50	.55	.80	.45	.35	86	70	10
2.15	.45	.75	.35	----------	75	75	11
1.75	.60	1.00	.50	.35	------	60	12
2.10	.50	.80	.45	.35	71	43	13
4.00	.60	1.00	.40	----------	60	50	14
1.65	.60	.95	.40	.35	89	91	15
1.55	.65	1.15	.50	.40	70	75	16
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	------	------	17
2.05	.70	1.30	.60	.45	79	83	18
3.00	.70	1.25	.50	.35	73	88	19
1.70	.55	1.00	.45	.35	90	82	20
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	------	------	21
2.10	.60	.95	.50	.40	75	65	22
3.00	.75	.95	.50	.40	65	65	23
2.25	.65	1.05	.50	.45	84	70	24
2.10	.75	1.30	.60	.45	97	79	25
1.75	.75	.50	----------	----------	------	------	26
2.10	.60	1.10	.50	.45	93	89	27
1.75	.60	.95	.60	.35	83	65	28
2.35	.75	1.00	.45	.35	97	80	29
1.85	.50	.75	.45	.40	79	75	30
1.90	.70	1.25	.60	.50	92	88	31
1.25	.55	.55	.45	.30	93	50	32
1.65	.55	.80	.40	.35	77	58	33
2.50	.65	1.10	.45	.40	80	95	34
2.50	.50	1.25	.45	.40	70	50	35
2.35	.60	.85	.45	.45	98	83	36
2.25	.65	1.15	.55	.45	99	78	37
1.50	.75	1.00	.50	.40	80	50	38
3.50	.75	.85	.50	----------	100	------	39
1.75	.25	1.50	.20	----------	------	------	40
1.95	.65	.90	.45	.35	78	79	41
2.45	.60	1.05	.50	.40	88	91	42
2.00	.30	.80	.30	.30	75	50	43
2.05	.60	.85	.45	.45	75	90	44
2.10	.65	1.15	.55	.40	83	84	45
2.90	.60	1.10	.50	.35	79	73	46
2.00	.45	.75	.40	.30	69	54	47
2.30	.65	.95	.55	.45	77	50	48
1.25	.60	.65	.45	.25	78	------	49
1.45	.55	.85	.40	.35	85	50	50
3.00	.60	1.10	.60	.35	------	------	51
2.20	.70	1.25	.50	.50	91	65	52
3.50	.75	1.25	.60	.35	100	95	53
1.50	.60	.80	.45	.30	------	------	54
1.50	.60	.75	.50	.30	------	------	55
2.05	.60	.97	.47	.38	84	72	

TABLE NO. 3.—*List of Mills, Showing Post-office, Capital*

	County.	Post-office.	Incorporated.	Name of Mill.
1	Alamance	Elon College		Altamahaw *c*
2	do	do		Ossipee *c*
3	do	Snow Camp	1891	Dixon Mfg. Co. *c*
4	do	Swepsonville	1894	Virginia *c*
5	do	Haw River	1901	Holt-Granite Mfg. Co. *c*
6	do	Graham		Saxapahaw *c*
7	do	do		Oneida *c*
8	do	do	1900	Alamance *c*
9	do	do	1901	Voorhees Mfg. Co. *c*
10	do	do		Bellemont *c*
11	do	do	1901	Travora Mfg. Co. *c*
12	do	do	1888	Sidney *c*
13	do	do	1900	Carolina *c*
14	do	Burlington		Glencoe *c*
15	do	do	1885	Aurora *c*
16	do	do	1883	E. M. Holt Plaid Mills *c*
17	do	do	1894	Juanita *c*
18	do	do		Windsor *c*
19	do	do	1884	Elmira *c*
20	do	do		Lakeside *c*
21	do	do		†Glen Raven *c*
22	do	do		Burlington *k*
23	do	do	1900	Daisy *k*
24	Alexander	Taylorsville		Little River *c*
25	do	Liledoun	1896	Moore *c*
26	Anson	Wadesboro	1891	Wadesboro *s*
27	do	do		Wadesboro Mfg. Co. *c*
28	Ashe	Helton	1901	Helton *w*
29	Beaufort	Washington	1899	Washington *k*
30	Buncombe	Asheville	1902	Wm. Whittam Textile Co. *c*
31	do	do	1887	Asheville *c*
32	do	Weaverville	1884	Reems Creek *w*
33	Burke	Valdese	1901	Waldensian *k*
34	do	Morganton		Alpine *c*
35	do	Hilderbran	1902	Henry River Mfg. Co. *c*
36	Cabarrus	Concord		Cannon Mfg. Co. *c*
37	do	do		Bala *c*
38	do	do		Cabarrus *c*
39	do	do		*Coleman *c*
40	do	do	1878	Odell Mfg. Co. *c*
41	do	do	1899	Gibson Mfg. Co. *c*
42	do	do	1899	‡Lippard *c*
43	do	Mt. Pleasant	1900	Tuscarora *c*
44	do	do	1896	W. R. Kindley *c*
45	do	Concord		†Magnolia *c*
46	Caldwell	Lenoir	1901	Lenoir *c*
47	do	Rhodhiss	1900	Rhodhiss Mfg. Co. *c*
48	do	Patterson		Gwyn-Harper Mfg. Co. *c* and *w*
49	do	Granite Falls		Granite Falls Mfg. Co. *c*
50	Catawba	Maiden		Maiden *c*
51	do	do	1891	Union *c*
52	do	do	1894	Providence *c*
53	do	Hickory	1903	†Ivey *c*
54	do	Blackburn		Southern *w*
55	do	Plateau	1873	Catawba *w*
56	do	Monbo	1887	Monbo *c*

Stock, Number Spindles and Looms, and Power Used.

Capital Stock.	Secretary-Treasurer or Owner.	Number Spindles.	Number Looms.	Power.	
---------	Holt, Gant & Holt	6, 500	324	----------	1
---------	James N. Williamson	4, 000	342	steam and water	2
7, 200	T. F. McVey	756	15	----do	3
100, 000	E. M. Cooke	7, 500	300	water	4
430, 500	B. S. Robertson	18, 656	863	steam and water	5
---------	White, Williamson & Co.	5, 000	100	water	6
---------	L. Banks Holt	11, 248	603	steam	7
20, 000	Robt. S. Mebane	2, 500	120	water	8
37, 500	Theo. O. Pomeroy	---------	136	steam	9
---------	L. Banks Holt	2, 512	198	steam and water	10
100, 000	W. E. White	3, 600	---------	steam	11
40, 000	J. L. Scott, Jr.	---------	150	----do	12
60, 000	Robt. S. Mebane	5, 500	100	water	13
112, 000	R. L. Holt	3, 952	185	----do	14
---------	Lawrence S. Holt & Sons	16, 608	748	steam	15
40, 000	Lynn B. Williamson	---------	140	----do	16
40, 000	G. Rosenthal	6, 200	---------	steam and water	17
75, 000	R. L. & J. H. Holt	3, 120	146	steam	18
210, 000	Lynn B Williamson	5, 000	457	----do	19
88, 000	Wm I. Holt	3, 300	150	----------	20
---------	John Q. Gant Mfg. Co.	3, 000	100	----------	21
10, 000	G. W. Fogleman	---------	---------	----------	22
12, 000	W. B. Atwater	---------	---------	----do	23
---------	U. L. Alspaugh	820	24	water	24
---------	J. H. Moore	2, 000	96	steam and water	25
60, 400	W. L. Steele	6, 700	---------	steam	26
6, 000	Russell Murray	3, 000	---------	----do	27
13, 000	Herbert Littlewood	300	2	water	28
8, 000	J. F. Buckman	---------	---------	steam	29
60, 000	W. T. Weaver	---------	146	----do	30
250, 000	D. G. Devenish	8, 448	450	----do	31
9, 800	J. H. Wright	210	4	water	32
6, 000	John Garron	---------	---------	steam	33
100, 000	Joseph Ernest Erwin	10, 000	---------	----do	34
40, 000	D. W. Aderholdt	4, 000	---------	----------	35
200, 000	J. W. Cannon	23, 000	900	----do	36
6, 500	J. F. Cannon	3, 300	---------	----do	37
150, 000	J. W. Cannon	8, 500	542	----do	38
100, 000	W. C. Coleman	5, 200	140	----do	39
500, 000	W. R. Odell	32, 000	1, 750	----do	40
375, 000	R. E. Gibson	17, 000	518	----do	41
12, 500	J. B. Sherrill	1, 920	---------	----do	42
45, 000	Paul Barringer	2, 880	---------	----do	43
50, 000	W. R. Kindley	3, 712	---------	----do	44
---------	J. M. Odell	---------	48	----------	45
75, 000	J. D. Moore	6, 720	---------	----do	46
135, 000	C. J. Rhodes	15, 000	460	water	47
70, 000	Jas. Harper	2, 280	52	steam and water	48
65, 000	A. A. Shuford	3, 000	---------	water	49
44, 000	L. A. Carpenter	2, 280	---------	steam	50
121, 700	J. A. Foil	10, 000	---------	----do	51
87, 500	D. M. Carpenter	5, 000	---------	steam and water	52
75, 000	G. F. Ivey	4, 560	200	----------	53
3, 000	W. H. Blackburn	240	1	steam	54
2, 000	T. H. Phillips	167	---------	water	55
60, 000	C. L. Turner	3, 664	---------	----do	56

TABLE NO. 3.—

	County.	Post-office.	Incorporated.	Name of Mill.
57	Catawba	Long Island	1891	Long Island *c*
58	----do	Brookford	1900	E. L. Shuford Mfg. Co. *c*
59	----do	Newton	1900	Catawba *c*
60	----do	----do		Newton *c*
61	----do	----do		Newton *k*
62	Chatham	Siler City	1895	Hadley-Peoples Mfg Co. *c*
63	----do	Bynum		J. M. Odell Mfg. Co. *c*
64	Chowan	Edenton	1898	Edenton *c*
65	Cleveland	Kings Mountain	1893	Enterprise *c*
66	----do	----do	1898	King's Mtn. Mfg. Co. *c*
67	----do	----do	1900	Cora *c*
68	----do	----do	1900	Bonnie *c*
69	----do	Lawndale	1888	Cleveland *c*
70	----do	Double Shoal	1894	Double Shoal *c*
71	----do	Stubbs	1895	Buffalo Mfg. Co. *c*
72	----do	Shelby	1899	Shelby *c*
73	----do	----do		Belmont *c*
74	----do	----do		Burton *c*
75	Craven	New Bern	1901	Southern *k*
76	Cumberland	Fayetteville		Holt-Morgan *c*
77	----do	----do	1898	Holt-Williamson Mfg. Co. *c*
78	----do	----do	1899	Tolar, Hart & Holt *c*
79	----do	----do	1892	Ashley & Bailey *s*
80	----do	----do	1899	La Fayette *k*
81	----do	Hope Mills	1885	Hope Mills Mfg. Co. *c*
82	----do	Cumberland	1899	Cumberland *c*
83	Davidson	Lexington	1901	Nokomis *c*
84	----do	----do	1886	Wennonah *c*
85	Davie	Cooleemee	1899	Cooleemee *c*
86	Durham	Willardville		Orange Factory *c*
87	----do	West Durham	1892	Erwin *c*
88	----do	East Durham	1892	Pearl *c*
89	----do	----do	1884	Durham *c*
90	----do	Durham	1899	Golden Belt Mfg. Co. *c*
91	----do	----do	1890	Commonwealth Mfg. Co. *c*
92	----do	----do	1898	Durham *k*
93	Edgecombe	Tarboro	1900	Fountain *c*
94	----do	----do	1888	Tarboro *c*
95	----do	----do	1900	Runnymede *k*
96	Forsyth	Winston-Salem		Arista *c*
97	----do	----do	1895	South Side Mfg. Co. *c*
98	----do	----do	1840	F. & H. Fries *w*
99	----do	----do	1899	Winston *k*
100	----do	----do		Shamrock *k*
101	----do	----do	1903	†Green-Blair *k*
102	----do	----do	1903	†P. H. Haues *k*
103	----do	----do	1902	Maline *k*
104	----do	Keruersville	1902	Southern *w*
105	----do	----do	1903	Americau *k*
106	----do	----do	1901	Victor *k*
107	----do	----do	1899	Davis-Crews *k*
108	----do	----do	1901	Lowrey *k*
109	----do	----do	1891	J. M. Greenfield *k*
110	Frauklin	Frankliuton	1895	Sterliug *k*
111	Gastou	Lowell	1895	Spencer Mouutain *c*
112	----do	----do		Lowell *c*

Continued.

Capital Stock.	Secretary-Treasurer or Owner.	Number Spindles.	Number Looms.	Power.	
$ 50, 000	Geo. H. Brown	3, 000		water	57
225, 000	E. L. Shuford	8, 000	250	do	58
25, 000	Jno. P. Yount	2, 700		steam	59
60, 100	J. C. Smith	8, 000		do	60
25, 000	D. J. Carpenter			do	61
30, 000	J. C. Gregson	2, 500		do	62
58, 000	W. L. London & W. R. Odell	7, 000		water	63
100, 000	T. W. Warren & L. McRae	6, 272		steam	64
46, 300	J. F. White	2, 800	130	do	65
79, 500	S. A. Mauney	5, 000	130	do	66
100, 000	O. G. Falls	5, 184		do	67
99, 000	W. A. Mauney	5, 200		do	68
100, 000	F. J. Ramsaur	5, 200		steam and water	69
50, 000	E. A. Morgan	3, 200		water	70
42, 000	O. C. Dixon	3, 200			71
150, 000	J. H. Hull	7, 488	250	steam	72
	A. C. Miller	4, 000		do	73
	Robt B. Miller	3, 000			74
25, 000	P. H. Pelletier				75
220, 000	L. A. Williamson	10, 000	434	do	76
80, 000	E. H. Williamson	5, 000		do	77
138, 000	E. W. Nolley	10, 944		do	78
860, 000	Geo. Ashley	10, 000	125	do	79
10, 000	W. S. Cook				80
412, 000	W.C. Houston, Jr., N. Lennig	12, 480	805	steam and water	81
125, 000	Jas. B. Driver	3, 000			82
190, 000	D. H. Hinkle	12, 480	320	steam	83
	W. E Holt	11, 856	400	do	84
325, 000	T. V. Terrell	39, 168	1, 296	steam and water	85
40, 000	S. A. Ashe	2, 000	30	do	86
350, 000	W. A. Erwin	25, 088	925	steam	87
175, 000	J. Harper Erwin	10, 336	238	do	88
300, 000	J. Harper Erwin	23, 500	692	do	89
600, 000	C. A. Moore	24, 416	640	steam and electric	90
125, 000	J. E. Pugh	7, 000		steam	91
146, 500	J. S. Carr, Jr.	11, 248		do	92
200, 000	Jno. A. Weddell	5, 300		do	93
164, 450	A. M. Fairley	1, 320	200	do	94
20, 000	C. A. Johnson and J. Cobb				95
	F. & H. Fries	5, 184	200	electric	96
125, 000	Henry E Fries	10, 752	168	do	97
	F. & H. Fries	648	50	do	98
8, 000	M. D. Bailey, Jr.			steam and electric	99
	J. W. Hanes			steam	100
15, 000				do	101
100, 000	P. H. Hanes, Jr.			do	102
25, 000	W. L. Siewers			do	103
8, 000	J. F. Kerner	288	9	do	104
	Jno. G. Kerner			do	105
10, 000	J. M. Guyer			do	106
10, 000	E. G. Davis			do	107
8, 000	J. W. Lowrey			do	108
	J. M. Greenfield			do	109
100, 000	J. W. Daniel	6, 448		do	110
10, 000	J. L. Lineberger	4, 368		water	111
100, 000	S. M. Robinson	5, 120			112

TABLE No. 3—

	County.	Post-office.	Incorporated.	Name of Mill.
113	Gaston	High Shoals	1900	High Shoals *c*
114	do	Stanly	1901	Stanly Creek *c*
115	do	Kings Mountain	1893	Dilling *c*
116	do	Bessemer City	1895	Southern *c*
117	do	do		Bessemer City *c*
118	do	Belmont	1901	Chronicle *c*
119	do	Dallas	1891	Dallas *c*
120	do	do	1903	†Morowebb *c*
121	do	McAdenville		McAden *c*
122	do	Worth		Harden Mfg. Co. *c*
123	do	Philipburg	1894	Crowders Mountain *c*
124	do	Alula	1900	Lula Mfg. Co. *c*
125	do	Mountain Island		Wm. J. Hooper Mfg. Co. *c*
126	do	Cherryville	1896	Gaston Mfg. Co. *c*
127	do	do	1891	Cherryville Mfg. Co *c*
128	do	do	1900	Vivian *c*
129	do	Mt. Holly	1883	Tuckaseegee *c*
130	do	do		Albion *c*
131	do	do		Mt. Holly *c*
132	do	do	1891	Mims Mfg. Co. *c*
133	do	Gastonia	1893	Modena *c*
134	do	do	1898	Avon *c*
135	do	do	1888	Gastonia Mfg. Co. *c*
136	do	do	1901	Loray *c*
137	do	do	1899	Ozark *c*
138	do	do	1894	Trenton *c*
139	do	do	1900	Arlington *c*
140	Granville	Oxford	1902	Oxford *c*
141	Guilford	Greensboro		†White Oak *c*
142	do	do	1895	Proximity Mfg. Co. *c*
143	do	do	1895	Hucomuga *c*
144	do	do	1901	Revolution *c*
145	do	do		Coulter & Lowry Co. *f*
146	do	do		Van Deventer Carpet Co.
147	do	Jamestown	1896	Oakdale *c*
148	do	Kimesville	1881	Mt. Pleasant Mfg. Co. *c*
149	do	Gibsonville	1888	Minneola Mfg. Co. *c*
150	do	do	1895	Hiawatha *c*
151	do	High Point	1903	†Stehli & Co. *s*
152	Halifax	Roanoke Rapids	1895	Roanoke Mills Co. *c*
153	do	Rosemary	1900	Rosemary Mfg. Co. *c*
154	do	do	1899	Patterson Textile Co. *s*
155	do	Weldon	1899	Weldon Mfg. Co. *k*
156	do	Scotland Neck	1890	Scotland Neck *k*
157	do	do	1901	Crescent *k*
158	do	Enfield		Andrews & Whitaker *k*
159	Haywood	Waynesville	1885	Richland *w*
160	Henderson	Hendersonville		†R. M. Oates *k*
161	do	Flat Rock		Hart Mfg. Co. *k*
162	Hertford	Winton	1896	‡Winton *k*
163	Iredell	Statesville	1893	Statesville *c*
164	do	do	1903	†Bloomfield Mfg. Co. *c*
165	do	Turnersburg	1892	Turnersburg *c*
166	do	Mooresville	1893	Mooresville *c*
167	Johnston	Smithfield	1900	Smithfield *c*
168	do	Clayton	1900	Clayton *c*

Continued.

Capital Stock.	Secretary-Treasurer or Owner.	Number Spindles.	Number Looms.	Power.	
$290, 000	J. J. Farnan, Geo. L. Krueger	6, 240	414	water	113
35, 000	E. L. Pegram, Jr.	4, 160		steam	114
188, 000	Chas. A. Dilling	11, 136	552	do	115
160, 000	S. J. Durham	16, 000	401	do	116
175, 000	J. A. Smith	9, 200	406	do	117
100, 000	R. L. Stowe	4, 992		do	118
65, 700	J. D. Moore	4, 160	120	do	119
90, 000	J. D. Moore	5, 376			120
400, 000	Robt. R. Ray	15, 000	350		121
28, 000	O. D. Carpenter	2, 080		water	122
61, 000	P. S. Baker	4, 000	121	steam and water	123
105, 000	D. M. Baker	5, 000		steam	124
10, 000	Joseph Tate	6, 500		water	125
126, 200	D. P. Rhodes	6, 656	192	steam	126
66, 000	Jno. J. George	5, 824		do	127
30, 000	D. W. Aderholdt	1, 632		do	128
40, 000	A. C. Lineberger	4, 992		water	129
55, 000	A. P. Rhyne	2, 500		steam	130
55, 000	A. P. Rhyne	2, 000		steam and water	131
37, 500	C. E. Hutchison	3, 000		do	132
180, 000	J. D. Moore	9, 000	216	steam	133
200, 000	Jno. F. Love	10, 160	300	do	134
200, 000	Jno. F. Love	9, 000	136	do	135
1,250,000	Jno. F. Love	25, 000	820	do	136
150, 000	R. P. Rankin	10, 000		do	137
124, 800	J. K. Dixon	8, 448		do	138
130, 000	G. W. Ragan	10, 050			139
125, 000	I. N. Howard	6, 120		do	140
1,000,000	J. W. Cone	60, 000	2, 000		141
200, 000	J. W. Cone	20, 000	1, 105	do	142
20, 000	C. N. Cone		144	do	143
299, 500	H. Sternberger	14, 500	376	do	144
150, 000	H. H. Long			do	145
50, 000	A. V. D. Smith		100	do	146
100, 000	Wm. G. Ragsdale	5, 300		steam and water	147
60, 000	R. D. White	2, 000	101	steam	148
40, 000	J. A. Davidson	2, 000	200	do	149
33, 000	W. H. Turrentine	3, 744		do	150
	E. Stehli	1, 000		electric	151
270, 900	Sam. F. Patterson	15, 904	600	water	152
25, 000	Sam. F. Patterson	8, 800	208	electric	153
85, 000	Sam. F. Patterson		100	do	154
50, 000	W. A. Pierce	2, 016		water	155
53, 500	J. S. Bowers			steam	156
10, 000	Chas. L. McDowell			do	157
10, 000	Andrews & Whitaker			do	158
1, 200	E. W. Brown	264	6	water	159
					160
25, 000	P. W. Hart				161
5, 000	S. S. Daniel				162
187, 000	T. D. Miller	10, 000	180	steam	163
100, 000	H. A. Yount	4, 000			164
25, 000	Stimpson & Steele	1, 600		water	165
161, 600	S. M. Goodman	13, 740	385	steam	166
132, 000	John O. Ellington	5, 000			167
120, 000	J. M. Turley	5, 120		do	168

TABLE NO. 3—

	County.	Post-office.	Incorporated.	Name of Mill.
169	Lenoir	Kinston	1898	Kinston *c*
170	do	do	1890	Orion *k*
171	Lincoln	Dora		Indian Creek *k*
172	do	Long Shoals	1896	Long Shoals *c*
173	do	Mariposa	1889	Mariposa *c*
174	do	Southside	1896	Lincoln *c*
175	do	Lincolnton	1900	Elm Grove *c*
176	do	do	1899	Daniel Mfg. Co. *c*
177	do	do	1903	Piedmont *c*
178	do	do		Laboratory *c*
179	do	do	1902	John Rudisill Mfg. Co. *c*
180	do	do	1899	Indian Creek Mfg. Co. *c*
181	do	do	1903	†Abernathy *c*
182	Mecklenburg	Davidson	1890	Linden Mfg. Co. *c*
183	do	Cornelius	1889	Cornelius *c*
184	do	Huntersville	1898	Anchor *c*
185	do	Charlotte	1896	Charlotte Cordage Co. *c*
186	do	do		Magnolia *c*
187	do	do	1901	Elizabeth *c*
188	do	do	1883	Charlotte *c*
189	do	do	1900	Barnhardt Mfg. Co. *c*
190	do	do	1896	Louise *c*
191	do	do	1900	Chadwick Mfg. Co. *c*
192	do	do	1892	Atherton *c*
193	do	do	1901	Orient Mfg. Co. *c*
194	do	do	1890	Highland Park Mfg. Co. *c*
195	do	do	1894	Dover *c*
196	do	do	1892	Crowley *c*
197	do	do	1888	Victor *c*
198	do	do	1903	†Hoskins *c*
199	do	do		†Mecklenburg *c*
200	do	do		†Excelsior *c*
201	Montgomery	Milledgeville	1897	Eldorado *c*
202	do	Troy	1900	Capelsie *c*
203	do	do	1898	Smitherman *c*
204	Moore	Jonesboro	1901	Eugenia Mfg. Co. *c*
205	do	do	1903	†Clark Mfg. Co. *c*
206	do	Sanford	1899	Sanford *c*
207	do	Cameron	1901	Cameron *c*
208	Nash	Rocky Mount	1874	Rocky Mount *c*
209	New Hanover	Wilmington	1899	Delgado *c*
210	do	do	1874	Wilmington *c*
211	Orange	Hillsboro	1896	Eno *c*
212	do	Chapel Hill		Alberta *c*
213	do	do	1902	Blanch *k*
214	Pasquotank	Elizabeth City	1895	Elizabeth City *c*
215	do	do	1902	Elizabeth City *k*
216	Person	Roxboro	1899	Roxboro *c*
217	Pitt	Greenville	1900	Greenville *k*
218	Polk	Lynn	1900	Tryon *k*
219	Randolph	Foust's Mill	1883	Enterprise Mfg. Co. *c*
220	do	Franklinville	1877	Franklinville Mfg. Co. *c*
221	do	do	1863	Randolph Mfg. Co. *c*
222	do	Cedar Falls	1877	Cedar Falls Mfg. Co. *c*
223	do	Ramseur	1879	Columbia Mfg. Co. *c*
224	do	Worthville	1889	‡Worth Mfg. Co. *c*

Continued.

Capital Stock.	Secretary-Treasurer or Owner.	Number Spindles.	Number Looms.	Power.	
$100, 000	J. F. Taylor	12, 000		steam	169
38, 000	do			do	170
	J. E Hoover				171
99, 900	W. A. Mauney	7, 204		water	172
50, 000	J. G. Morrison	2, 500		steam and water	173
85, 000	Robert A. Love	7, 000		water	174
27, 200	R. S. Reinhardt	3, 800		steam	175
160, 000	Edgar Love	8, 000		do	176
10, 000	A. J. Bagley	2, 304		do	177
	D. E. Rhyne	5, 020		water	178
1, 750	J. M. Roberts	1, 248		do	179
23, 350	S. A. Mauney	2, 080			180
	R. S. Abernathy	10, 000			181
45, 000	F. J. Knox	5, 824		steam	182
48, 600	P. A. Stough	5, 000	200	do	183
94, 500	C. W. Johnston	4, 700	400	do	184
40, 000	J. L. Sexton	2, 020		do	185
	A. C. Summerville	4, 096		do	186
100, 000	Baxter Ross	6, 000		do	187
179, 800	D. W. Oates	10, 000	248	do	188
23, 000	Thos. M. Barnhardt			do	189
300, 000	W. S. Mallory	20, 000	552		190
240, 000	E. C. Dwelle	12, 288	300	do	191
175, 000	Geo. L. Krueger	10, 000		do	192
200, 000	J. G. Wardlaw	14, 000	520	do	193
200, 000	C. W. Johnston	7, 000	460	do	194
90, 000	J. P. Wilson	8, 500	380	do	195
50, 000	M. S. Crowley		100	do	196
150, 000	A. C. Hutchison	12, 672		do	197
500, 000		15, 000	450		198
175, 000	R. L. Tate				199
	Geo A. Howell				200
42, 000	W. H. White	3, 500		water	201
34, 000	J. G. Tomlinson	2, 500		steam and water	202
32, 000	A. W. E. Capel	3, 328	216	steam	203
30, 000	W. A. Graham Clark	3, 136		do	204
	W. A Graham Clark		100	do	205
149, 000	T. L. Chisholm	9, 028	580	do	206
11, 200	W. E. Robertson	2, 000		do	207
472, 500	Thos. H. Battle	26, 000		water	208
275, 000	J. W. Williamson	10, 300	424	steam	209
172, 400	Donald McRae	7, 436	432	do	210
91, 300	James Webb	10, 000		do	211
85, 000	G. C. Lloyd	6, 032		do	212
10, 000	Claud Cates			do	213
100, 000	Jas. G. Gregory	10, 000		do	214
10, 000	P. H. Williams			do	215
87, 000	J. H. Webb	5, 016		do	216
200, 000	W. S. Atkins			gasoline	217
50, 000	Edwin Wilcox			water	218
25, 000	J. E. Cole	3, 750		do	219
80, 000	Benj. Moffitt	3, 472	90	steam and water	220
72, 000	Hugh Parks	4, 000	128	do	221
100, 000	O. R. Cox	3, 936	136	water	222
80, 000	W. H. Watkins	11, 072	340	steam and water	223
200, 000	J. E. Williamson	10, 000	480	do	224

TABLE NO. 3—

	County.	Post-office.	Incorporated.	Name of Mill.
225	Randolph	Randleman	1879	Naomi Falls Mfg. Co. *c*
226	do	do	1887	Plaidsville Mfg. Co. *c*
227	do	do	1869	Randleman Mfg. Co. *c*
228	do	do		Randleman *k*
229	do	do		Pearl Mfg. Co. *k*
230	Richmond	Rockingham	1895	Steeles *c*
231	do	do	1882	Roberdel Mfg. Co. *c*
232	do	do	1878	Great Falls *c*
233	do	do	1888	Ledbetter Mfg. Co. *c*
234	do	do	1886	Midway *c*
235	do	do	1874	Pee Dee Mfg. Co. *c*
236	do	Malee		†Malee *k*
237	Robeson	Lumberton	1900	Lumberton *c*
238	Rockingham	Spray	1893	Leaksville *c*
239	do	do	1897	Spray *c*
240	do	do	1900	Lily *c*
241	do	do	1898	Nantucket *c*
242	do	do	1902	Morehead *c*
243	do	do	1903	†Spray *w*
244	do	Leaksville		Leaksville *w*
245	do	Reidsville	1895	Edna *c*
246	do	Mayodan	1895	Mayo *c*
247	do	do		Avalon *c*
248	Rowan	China Grove	1893	Patterson Mfg. Co. *c*
249	do	Landis	1901	Linn Mills Co. *c*
250	do	Salisbury	1895	Kesler Mfg. Co. *c*
251	do	do	1891	Vance *c*
252	do	do	1888	Salisbury *c*
253	do	do	1897	Salisbury *k*
254	Rutherford	Henrietta	1887	Henrietta *c*
255	do	Forest City	1894	Florence *c*
256	do	Cliffside	1901	Cliffside *c*
257	do	Rutherfordton	1898	Levi *c*
258	Scotland	Laurinburg		Scotland *c*
259	do	do	1901	Dickson *c*
260	do	Elmore	1892	Springfield *c*
261	do	do	1892	Ida *c*
262	do	do	1892	Richmond *c*
263	Stanly	New London	1896	Tucker & Carter Rope Co.
264	do	Albemarle		Wiscassett Mills Co. *c*
265	do	do	1898	Wiscassett *k*
266	do	do	1896	Efird Mfg Co. *c*
267	do	Norwood		Norwood Mfg. Co. *c*
268	Surry	Elkin	1892	Elkin *c* and *w*
269	do	Mt. Airy	1903	Laurel Bluff *c*
270	do	Hazel		Hazelhurst *c*
271	do	do		Alpine *w*
272	do	Mt. Airy		‡Hamburg *c*
273	Union	Waxhaw	1898	Rodman-Heath *c*
274	do	Monroe	1895	Monroe *c*
275	Vance	Henderson	1900	Harriet *c*
276	do	do	1895	Henderson *c*
277	Wake	Wake Forest	1899	Royall *c*
278	do	Raleigh	1899	Neuse River *c*
279	do	do		Pilot *c*
280	do	do	1889	Raleigh *c*

Continued.

Capital Stock.	Secretary-Treasurer or Owner.	Number Spindles.	Number Looms.	Power.	
$108, 550	S. Bryant	6, 000	321	steam and water	225
10, 500	S. G. Newlin		198	steam	226
100, 000	F. Ingold	10, 000	520	steam and water	227
15, 000	A. N. Bulla			steam	228
5, 000	W. K. Hartsell			do	229
225, 000	R. A. Johnson	23, 000	600	steam and water	230
187, 500	J. LeG. Everett	6, 392	304	water	231
100, 000	Claude Gore	7, 440	234	steam and water	232
25, 000	H. D. Ledbetter	2, 512		water	233
100, 000	F. W. Leak	6, 200	200	steam and water	234
187, 500	Geo. P. Entwistle	12, 784	604	do	235
	G. C. Baldwin			water	236
70, 500	H. B. Jennings	5, 824		steam	237
30, 000	W. R. Walker	3, 136	624	steam and water	238
135, 000	W. R. Walker	24, 240		do	239
34, 000	J. S. McAlister	2, 400	324	steam	240
200, 000	J. S. McAlister	6, 400	800	steam and water	241
105, 000	W. R. Walker	3, 136		steam	242
100, 000	A. E. Millner				243
	Jno. M. Morehead	1, 300	40		244
125, 200	J. B. Pigskin	25, 300	552	steam	245
300, 000	W. C. Ruffin	31, 816		water	246
200, 000	W. C. Ruffin	13, 128		do	247
165, 000	W. J. Swink	9, 296	158	steam	248
75, 000	D. B. Coltrane	3, 500		do	249
187, 500	F. L. Robbins	20, 800	248	do	250
100, 000	E. B. Neave	9, 984		do	251
250, 000	O. D. Davis	20, 000	590	do	252
16, 500	G. F. Seyffert			do	253
450, 000	S. B. Tanner	75, 000	1, 876	steam and water	254
250, 000	S. B. Tanner	15, 000	400	steam	255
250, 000	R. R. Haynes	10, 080		water	256
100, 000	W. E. Flack	6, 240		steam	257
80, 100	W. L. Myrick	10, 000		do	258
79, 625	Jas. W. North	6, 500		do	259
45, 000	W. H. Morrison	3, 500		steam and water	260
60, 000	W. H. Morrison	4, 000		do	261
51, 000	W. H. Morrison	2, 496		water	262
75, 000	Jno. G. Healy			steam	263
300, 000	J. F. Cannon	20, 000		do	264
333, 200	J. F. Cannon	21, 000		do	265
200, 000	J. S. Efird	9, 568		do	266
90, 000	D. B. Coltrane	8, 128		do	267
50, 000	H. G. Chatham	2, 000	80	do	268
20, 000	L. C. Steele	3, 500		water	269
	J. Harper Erwin, J. Q. Gant	912		do	270
	M. J. Hawkins	384	13	steam and water	271
	D. W. C. Benbow	1, 600			272
50, 000	J. L. Rodman	5, 000		steam	273
135, 000	W. C. Heath	8, 320		do	274
300, 000	J. A. Moore	16, 144		do	275
240, 000	J. D. Kase	15, 000	216		276
147, 000	T. E. Holding, R. E. Royall	7, 280	186	do	277
125, 000	W. W. Vass	8, 000	256	water	278
	J. N. and W. H. Williamson	7, 000	325	steam	279
157, 000	W. E. Foster	14, 496		do	280

TABLE NO. 3—

	County.	Post-office.	Incorporated.	Name of Mill.
281	Wake	Raleigh	1891	Caraleigh *c*
282	----do	----do	1901	Raleigh *k*
283	----do	----do	1899	Melrose *k*
284	----do	----do	1903	Martin *k*
285	----do	----do	1903	†Blackmon-Coble *k*
286	Warren	Littleton	1901	Littleton *k*
287	Wayne	Goldsboro	1900	Borden Mfg. Co. *c*
288	----do	----do	1895	Wayne *c*
289	Wilson	Wilson		Wilson *c*

* Owned and operated by negroes.
‡ Idle.
† New mills.
c, cotton; *w*, woolen; *k*, knitting; *c* and *w*, cotton and woolen.
§ Includes Worthville, No. 1; Central Falls, No. 2; Randleman, No. 3.

Continued.

Capital Stock.	Secretary-Treasurer or Owner.	Number Spindles.	Number Looms.	Power.	
$150, 000	F. O. Moring	10, 400	436	steam	281
75, 000	S. A. Ashe, Jr.			do	282
24, 800	V. B. Moore, J. S. Wynne			do	283
10, 000	J. B. Martin			do	284
15, 000					285
20, 000	L. Vinson			do	286
100, 000	E. B. Borden	9, 000			287
75, 000	E. B. Borden, Jr.	3, 600	170		288
100, 000	Jas. Lipscomb	6, 080		do	289

LETTERS FROM MILL MEN.

The following letters are selected for publication:

CHILDREN NOT IN SCHOOL SHOULD BE AT WORK.—I do not think it hurts children under twelve years to work in some departments of a mill, but they should certainly be kept in school part of the time. Work in many departments in a mill is not so hard as the children of the same age do on the farm. Children in a mill village who are not at school should be in the mill at work and not allowed to roam around the village. Do not think it will hurt children from nine to twelve years old to work in mill half the time and go to school the other half.—R. L. STOWE, *Treasurer Chronicle Mills, Belmont.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—STOP NIGHT WORK.—Personally I think the child labor law passed by the last Legislature a fraud, a delusion and a snare. Have compulsory education and make it a penitentiary offense to work at night—I mean run mills at night. Do these two things and then stop, unless it is to make it the same penalty to run over eleven hours. Agreements are not worth the paper they are written on; nothing but cold law will ever stop it. As to night work, we expect to run spinning at night, because our competitors who run at night get big advantage over us and we are forced to it, but it ought not to be done. Personally I will vote or do anything I can to bring about compulsory education and stoppage of night work, and without meaning to be offensively personal I know you politicians are afraid to say so. You want the red-nosed parent's vote who makes his children support him, and not only your party but the Republicans more so. I heard the most prominent Republican in the State say it ought to be done, but would hurt the party to introduce it into the State platform when I wanted it put in, and lose us votes; but I don't see how we could have gotten hurt much worse politically unless the Democrats wash up or out the greasy spot. I know it is a political question, and know that is why you ask the question. I don't think your questions are fair in all respects, but have no objection to answering any and all of them, because I think more of flesh and blood than I do of politics. You ask for my views, and while they may not be pleasing altogether to you they are honestly given and with pure motives.—J. A. SMITH, *President Bessemer City Mills, Bessemer City.*

WOULD FAVOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION IF FAIRLY OPERATED.—It seems to me that compulsory education ought to come when it does come, if it ever does come, from a higher and with a more profound reason than simply to fit one to vote, especially when he ought to be allowed that right even though he was unfortunate enough to be illiterate, and it seems strange that we should expect a Legislature to set about to repair a loss that the State has just abolished, and that without

cause or reason. I do not believe in compulsory education, because no one can tell what laws would be passed to operate the matter. The people are not able to send their children in some cases, and in others the children are not able to go, and some teachers are intolerable, and in a few cases the children make the whole support at an early age, there being no one else to get a living. I would be in favor of the law if we were sure it could be fairly operated and apply only where it should.—W. H. BLACKBURN, *Secretary-Treasurer Southern Woolen Mills, Blackburn.*

FOURTEEN YEARS SHOULD BE THE LIMIT—FAVOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—We think the child labor law enacted by the last Legislature a good one, except the age should have been fourteen or fifteen years instead of twelve years. There should be a law requiring them to give thirty days' notice, or at least two weeks, when leaving the employ of a mill. This would pervent a worthless father from moving his family from place to place when they are trying to make an honest living. Also there should be a law prohibiting a drunken father from drawing the wages of his children and using it for purposes from which they receive no benefit. We also believe in compulsory education and think it would be wise to force parents to send their children to school at least four months in the year until they are fifteen years old. This is one of the greatest needs for the children who are working in the mills, as the majority of them are raised up in ignorance and filth. Do not see anything that would improve them along this line, unless it would be a reasonable English education.—A. C. SUMMERVILLE, *President Magnolia Mills, Charlotte.*

CHILD LABOR LAW EXCELLENT—COMPULSORY EDUCATION A NECESSITY.—Our views on the child labor law enacted by the last Legislature are that it is a very excellent law and should be enforced. As to the needs of wage-earners, we think their greatest need is a good practical education, and we consider compulsory education an absolute necessity.—H. M. BRANCH, *Charlotte Cordage Company, Charlotte.*

FAVORS CHILD LABOR LAW—COMPULSORY EDUCATION NECESSARY.—I have no objection to the child labor law. I advocated its adoption at our first meeting in Greensboro. It places our mills on an equality as to age and time of employment. We have never found employment of small children profitable; for this reason we have nearly all our spinning done by large girls. I also favor compulsory education. I have taught school fifteen years, and I know that our schools are handicapped in many ways by the poor attendance of children and the little interest taken by parents. We can never reach some indifferent parents, especially the uneducated, except by compulsory laws. It always has seemed peculiar to me to tax our people for schools and then not enact laws to compel attendance. The indifferent parent is the one to reach anyway. And how can you reach the children of the indifferent parent except by a compulsory law? We have tried it in North Carolina for years and years, and we have not reached the attendance in our public schools we should have by any means. I am afraid we pride ourselves

too much on our license to "do as we please" and call it "liberty." I have seen the compulsory law operate in some of the Northern cities, and I know how the neglecting parent fears the "truant officer." If we are going to raise more money for schools in North Carolina than ever before, if we are going to have an educational test for voting, let us naturally have compulsory education laws. This is a natural sequence. It will improve the wage-earner, the intelligence and wealth of the State. These are ideas formed from years of study and experience in the public schools, and study in university special lines.—JOHN J. GEORGE, *Treasurer Cherryville Manufacturing Company, Cherryville.*

CHILD LABOR LAW SHOULD BE FOLLOWED BY COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW.—Education is very much needed among our mill people, as well as the country at large. The great trouble with compulsory education is their lack of necessary means of support while in school. So many are entirely dependent on their full labor for support, hence the poor results of free school. I think the child labor law as enacted by the last Legislature a good one, and should be followed by a law requiring all children under twelve years old to attend school. In this way the young children will be benefited, but those only twelve years old will stand poor chance of further benefit of school unless a provision is made for their support while in school, which I think would work great good if they (the children) were required to attend.—D. W. ADERHOLDT, *Secretary-Treasurer Vivian Cotton Mills, Cherryville.*

CHILD LABOR LAW GOOD—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—We have not worked any child under twelve years of age in our mill since it began operation, and do not think it should be allowed; hence in this particular we think the law as enacted by our last Legislature is good. In the matter of wage-earners and their needs, I think the question of education will settle that point, and in my mind there should be some way provided whereby every child among the wage-earning class of people all over the United States should receive a practical education free; whether by compulsion or by appropriation, or by both, will, I think, come when we get sufficiently advanced to bring it about.—J. M. TURLEY, *Secretary-Treasurer Clayton Cotton Mill, Clayton.*

COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW RATHER THAN CHILD LABOR LAW.—In regard to the child labor law, we are of the opinion that our Legislature ought not to have passed the child labor law, but instead passed a compulsory school law. But just now we are not willing to give an opinion of just what the compulsory school law should be. I hardly think the twelve-year child labor law will be any worse for the mills, for the reason that children over twelve do much more satisfactory work, but we do know that ten and eleven year old boys and girls ought to have employment, and they will make better men and women and just as strong and healthy to be at work after they are ten as to be without employment and be loafing, as they will be compelled to do in factory or mill towns. A compulsory

school law for say four to five months each year will be much better than the child labor law passed by our last Legislature.—R. R. HAYNES, *Secretary-Treasurer Cliffside Cotton Mills, Cliffside.*

FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—In regard to my views on compulsory education, I beg to state that I am in favor of, and very heartily endorse, legislative action along this line. First, because my experience has taught me that an educated mind is more considerate than an uneducated one. Second, they are more easily and pleasantly dealt with. Third, they seem to manifest a higher degree of interest in whatever is to be done. Fourth and last, it qualifies them for citizenship and enables them to know the laws of the country and State and their relation thereto.—W. C. COLEMAN, *Secretary-Treasurer Coleman Cotton Mill, Concord.*

CORPORATIONS GET THE WORST OF IT.—Employes and the law seem gradually and slowly to be displacing owners in the management of their business. Corporations always get the worst end.—J. E. PUGH, *Secretary-Treasurer Commonwealth Cotton Manufacturing Company, Durham.*

CHILD LABOR LAW SATISFACTORY—NEED VAGRANT LAW.—The child labor law as it stands to-day is satisfactory to the manufacturer, even beneficial. The wage-earners and the whole country would be benefited by the enactment and strict enforcement of a vagrant law which would compel all able-bodied men and women to work for their living, especially those who now depend upon their children to support them.—LAWRENCE MCRAE, *Treasurer Edenton Cotton Mill, Edenton.*

CHILD LABOR LAW STEP IN RIGHT DIRECTION—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—The child labor law is a step in the right direction. It does not affect us, as we have not knowingly employed a child under twelve years of age for the last three years. The writer is personally in favor of a compulsory education law up to the point of enabling all children to read and write and to use the elements of calculations. Beyond this I question if the State has a right to go. Certainly, it seems to me, the facilities for acquiring an elementary education should be placed within the reach of all the children of the State before funds set apart for educational purposes are used for any other purpose.—JAMES G. GREGORY, *Secretary-Treasurer Elizabeth City Cotton Mills, Elizabeth City.*

EXPERIMENT WITH NEGRO OPERATIVES.—This factory of ours is an experiment with the negro help in our line of work, in which we conduct or operate several factories in the North. We have given this our special attention for the purpose of demonstrating if the negro labor is of any use in mill life. There are questions in this blank of yours which we gladly respond to. The conditions in your

State are much different than they are in the North. I believe in a compulsory labor with this class of people rather than a compulsory education, and through my limited opportunity to observe conditions I find the State of Georgia has given these people (I refer to the adults now particularly) the opportunity of either working for wages or working on a street for nothing; and inasmuch as there are in your State a large amount of this element that are able-bodied and can work but will not, I think it is only a question of time when every Southern State will provide some compulsory labor law that will be for the general interests of the State and the negro. Now, in relation to child labor, there are many views, and I cannot see how a stereotyped law could be made justly without some discretion given in relation to the child's physical condition. Some children are more able to work at twelve than others are at fifteen. Also it is necessary at times, in order to maintain a widowed mother or a sick father, for their children to work and be of some help to their parents. In our location in Fayetteville we give the children a night-school education. The race which we employ down there are better off with a common-school education than they would be if they absorbed their entire youth in trying to obtain a classical education that cannot be of any use to them as they go out into the world.—D. ASHLEY, *President Ashley & Bailey Co., Fayetteville.*

ILLITERACY NO GREATER MENACE SINCE THAN BEFORE ADOPTION OF AMENDMENT—VAGRANCY LAWS NEEDED.—The educational clause in the Constitutional Amendment, while a worthy measure, has in no wise changed our views on the question of education. Illiteracy is no greater menace to the citizenship of our State than prior to its adoption. The child labor law was doubtless inspired by good motives, but we prefer not to commit ourselves as to its workings and probable results until it has been in force for a few months. We are inclined to the belief, however, that it may work hardships upon the very class it was meant to protect. The best measure that could be adopted for the betterment of the condition of the laboring classes (women and children especially) would be a revision of the vagrancy act, so that the class of men who put their wives and children in cotton mills and live in ease upon the fruits of their labor could be placed on the chain-gang, where they could be forced to do what they will not do of their own volition—that is, to help maintain public highways, etc.—ENTERPRISE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, *Foust's Mills.*

CHILD LABOR LAW SATISFACTORY—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—The action of the last Legislature in regard to child labor is entirely satisfactory to me, and in view of the Constitutional Amendment alluded to, I would favor compulsory education. I am sorry to be unable to suggest anything for the betterment of the condition of the wage-earner, but believe all matters affecting capital and labor in North Carolina can be safely left to the Democratic party.—W. C. RUSSELL, *Superintendent Franklinville Manufacturing Company, Franklinville.*

CHILD LABOR LAW UNNECESSARY—MILL HELP SHOULD STOP MOVING FROM MILL TO MILL—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—The child labor law of 1903 was entirely unnecessary in this section, as children under twelve years of age are rarely employed except in case of widowed mother or invalid father. The greatest need is for the mill help to learn that nothing is to be gained by moving every month to some other mill. Get a job, stick to it, and with thrift the average man with three or four hands in the mill could in a few years easily buy land enough to be independent. Several cases like this have come under my notice. Compulsory education would be a great help toward solving the Amendment problem, as there would be few disqualified voters in 1908 if this were in force.—J. H. WHITE, *President Travora Manufacturing Company, Graham.*

CONDITIONS GOOD—MILL PEOPLE PECULIAR.—I enclose you herewith blanks for Oneida and Bellemont Cotton Mills, and desire to say in connection that these reports invariably call for information that seems to be the private property of the firm, and other items that the firm itself does not care to know; therefore it is an easy matter to defer the making them out, and I trust you will appreciate the firm's position in this respect. The Bellemont and Oneida Mills are owned entirely by me, are not incorporated, and on this account the detailed information is not so ready perhaps as it would be if the mills were incorporated. I am not certain, but doubt if I have any employes under twelve years old; as to their educational qualifications I think there are but few, either adults or children, who cannot read and write, and as to their financial standing I doubt if there are any who are without a purse for a rainy day. Some of them I know to be in good circumstances, but no one can tell for many of them; and as the factory people are a peculiar people, and as their suspicions are so easily aroused, I have merely estimated on several points, believing this will be as near correct as I could get should I make a canvass. The Oneida and Bellemont Mills are operated in conjunction, and the total takings of cotton is reported under the Oneida.—L. BANKS HOLT, *Proprietor Oneida and Bellemont Mills, Graham.*

OPERATIVES TOO INDEPENDENT.—No further legislation is needed unless on the line of labor agents restrictions. Operatives are entirely too independent for their own good.—J. M. ALLRED, *Superintendent Granite Falls Manufacturing Company, Granite Falls.*

PROVIDE SCHOOLS, THEN COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—We think schools should be provided, and then parents ought to be compelled to send their children to school. It will be very difficult to compel them to do this until after some arrangement is made to provide adequate school facilities. We believe the cotton factory people are making as rapid strides toward improvement as any class of people in the State. We are very proud of Proximity School, which we are told is by far the best cotton-mill school in North Carolina.—CAESAR CONE, *President Proximity Manufacturing Company, Greensboro.*

FAVORS SOUTH CAROLINA LAW—COMPULSORY EDUCATION—ABOLISH NIGHT WORK—ELEVEN-HOUR LAW.—I favor the law enacted in South Carolina, to allow children at the age of ten or over to work during certain months in the year in the mill, providing they have certificate of attendance at school for a certain number of months during the year, and in this way make them industrious at the same time they are receiving an education. I also believe in compulsory education and allowing children from ten years up to work in mills where it is shown that it is required of them to do so to help support invalid parents. I object seriously to children doing night work, and approve of an eleven-hour-day law. Harmony and good feeling, with due consideration for one another, is necessary between employer and employe.—E. STERNBERGER, *President Revolution Cotton Mill, Greensboro.*

WORKING A TEN-HOUR DAY.—The Hucomuga Mills, a corporation of 1895, was placed in the hands of a receiver September 15, 1902, by the minority stockholders, and it was bought at auction by Messrs. M. H. and Caesar Cone, October 27, 1902, for $23,000, and is being run as an individual concern to-day by me. The increase in pay is that we are running sixty hours to the week to-day, whereas we ran sixty-six hours last year, making a decrease of time ten per cent. with no decrease of wages.—CLARENCE N. CONE, *Greensboro.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION BEST—WORK NONE UNDER TWELVE YEARS.—We think it would be best to have a compulsory education law. We question parents closely on the age limit, and do our utmost to work no children under twelve years. We did this before the labor law was passed.—B. S. ROBERTSON, *Treasurer Holt-Granite Mfg. Co., Haw River.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—TWELVE MONTHS SCHOOL TERM.—I think the greatest need of the wage-earners of to-day is a very liberal education. I believe in compulsory education, with school literature and all supplies furnished free to every scholar, the State Government to supervise all schools and educational institutions in the State where the State furnishes the means to run schools. I believe in a twelve-months school, with a reasonable amount of holidays. Children should be compelled to go to school until they are fourteen years of age. I believe the State should take a greater interest in education and assess each county in proportion to the number of children of school age and see to it that every child in the State, no matter what color, receives a liberal education, the State to assess each county to cover the expense of running a twelve-months free school and school supplies. This I think is the greatest need of our State.—HERBERT LITTLEWOOD, *Superintendent Helton Woolen Mills, Helton.*

CHILD LABOR LAW MAKES COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW NECESSARY.—By referring to the report made by me last year you will find my opinion in reference to

compulsory education and I can only emphasize same in making this report. After having passed the child labor law it will be easier to pass a compulsory school law, and by reason of the labor law the school law which compels is more necessary than formerly. Since children will not be allowed to work until they reach certain ages, they will be more dependent upon parents, and their dependence will force their parents to do more work for the support of these children, consequently when parents are at work their idle children will be busied at some task productive of evil, so it seems reasonable that a compulsory school law must be the first step to be made in an effort to fit them to become useful citizens.—J. A. MOORE, *Secretary Harriet Cotton Mills, Henderson.*

ALLOW CHILDREN TO WORK WHEN NOT IN SCHOOL.—I think the child labor law enacted by the last Legislature good as far as it goes. It is bad policy to stop all children under twelve years from working in our mills and only provide for four months schooling. This will give the children eight months in the year to loaf on the streets and spend their time in idleness, which will do them more harm than working in the mills. Give us a good six-months school and compel the children to attend, and then allow them to work the other six months if they choose. By this plan the children will get a fair education and at the same time learn a trade that will be beneficial to them in the future. This six months' training in the mills in connection with the six months' training in the schools will help the poor boys in a financial way which will be very essential and acceptable to all the mill children.—O. G. FALLS, *Secretary-Treasurer Cora Cotton Mills, Kings Mountain.*

CHILDREN SHOULD WORK UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES.—We do not want to work children under twelve years of age—resist it all we can—but when a mother brings an eleven-year-old boy to us and pleads that school is over for the year and she cannot look after her boy, that he roams the streets contrary to her wishes, goes to the river with other boys, and she cannot keep up with him, and he wants to work in the mill, and begs us to take him as he is better off in the mill under control than out of it, what are we to do? Such has been the case recently here. The mother wanted no wages for the boy, but only wanted him where he could be controlled and could learn to work; we took the boy and he is earning fair wages. Legislators and the Commissioner of Labor and Printing are not in position to judge as to what is best under certain circumstances. An iron-clad rule would often work a hardship, and as a rule the Legislature should let this thing alone to adjust itself. Mills do not want them but work them as a charity in many cases. I think no child under fourteen should be worked in a mill, nor on the farm, who has not gone to a public school four months per year. Let all laws of this kind apply to farms as well as to mills. Discrimination is not fair on this question.—H. F. SCHENCK, *President Cleveland Cotton Mills, Lawndale.*

CHILD LABOR LAW MAY WORK HARDSHIP.—We believe that the child labor law is to the mill owners' advantage, but it may work hardship upon the widow who has no means of support except the work of her children.—J. H. MOORE, *Moore Cotton Mills, Liledoun.*

CHILD LABOR LAW A HARDSHIP—OPPOSES COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—The child labor law is a step in the wrong direction, so far as mills in this section are concerned, and works more hardships on families than mill owners. Any boy or girl is better off working than loafing, especially during school vacation. Teaching this class the importance of doing their duty and sticking to their work is of more actual worth to them and the State than any child labor law, which can be done by teaching them the gospel of Christ in school and church. Should oppose compulsory education, but very much in favor of giving them the opportunity and doing all possible to pursuade them to accept same.—E. LOVE, *Secretary-Treasurer Daniel Mfg. Co., Lincolnton.*

POLITICIANS SHOULD LET MILLS AND OPERATIVES ALONE.—If the politicians would let the mills and employes alone we would all get along better and feel more like putting up our money and working for the nominees.—R. S. REINHARDT, *Treasurer Elm Grove Cotton Mill, Lincolnton.*

DO NOT OBJECT TO REASONABLE LAWS—LET THE MILLS ALONE.—We care to make but few comments on the labor law as enacted by the last Legislature. If the men who make our laws, especially the law regulating hours of labor in cotton mills, were practical mill men or had money invested in the industry they would be more careful about enacting laws that will prove burdensome. We do not object to a reasonable labor law, but we do not think that the Legislature has any right to say how many hours shall constitute a day's labor. The law of supply and demand would regulate the hours of labor for a day's work. The mills have been reducing the hours of labor on their own accord, have increased wages and are building more comfortable houses for their operatives. Leave the mills alone and let them manage their own affairs, for there is enough demand for labor to insure reasonable wages and good treatment.—OSBORNE BROWN, *Superintendent Long Island Cotton Mills, Long Island.*

MILLS SHOULD FURNISH SCHOOLS FOR CHILDREN.—Think education of children should be discretionary with parents, and that the Constitutional Amendment will bring about education universally in due course of time. Mills employing children should all furnish schools for the children, as we do, and encourage education. Our reason for objecting to compulsory education is that it is a difficult matter to frame a law which will by compulsion send all children to school, some parents really requiring the help of the children for support—old age, sickness, etc.—LUMBERTON COTTON MILLS, *Lumberton.*

SPIRIT OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP—CHILD LABOR LAW ALL RIGHT.—We would like for all our children to be stimulated in some way so as to inspire them with a spirit to want to realize that they are American citizens and to enjoy American freedom, and if compulsory education is the only thing that will keep the white element to the front, then submit to compulsory education. The child labor law is all right, provided just and merciful men should first pass upon conditions and needs of each family where children are dependent upon parents and where parents are dependent upon their children.—T. C. INGRAM, *Eldorado Cotton Mills, Milledgeville.*

LAW SHOULD FIX DAY'S WORK—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—The child labor law in which is specified the number of hours constituting a week's work should have said how many hours shall constitute a day's work. Eleven hours must have been intended and will be generally observed, but what is there to hinder running twelve hours per day, provided there is no excess of sixty-six hours per week? Under our system when running day and night the day help quit at 12 A. M. Saturday, so that the night force might get in a half day's work, and when the night force was left off the day force continued to get a half holiday on Saturday, working 63¼ hours per week of 5½ days, and to this system our mill help here is very much devoted, but we expect to readjust our time tables and get 66 hours per week, running six days and no nights. Yes, protect the children from ignorance while too young and helpless, and compel neglectful parents to send them to school.—C. L. TURNER, *Secretary-Treasurer Monbo Cotton Mills, Monbo.*

CHILD LABOR LAW RELIEVES EMPLOYER.—We think that wholesome interest shown for the welfare of the children will be more beneficial than compulsory attendance of the schools. The child labor law recently enacted relieves the employer of embarrassment resulting from himself deciding the merits of the case and the consequent ill will of the older operatives, which almost invariably followed when it was refused his child permanent regular work. Now we can say to him: "I have no right to employ your child, no matter how needy of the wages nor how careful of his health and welfare he will be." We will also say that we are thus far assured slightly more competent, more reliable operatives, as a rule.—S. M. GOODMAN, *Secretary-Treasurer Mooresville Cotton Mill, Mooresville.*

CHILD LABOR LAW GOOD—FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I think the child labor law recently enacted is a good law, and do not think any further legislation necessary. I believe also that compulsory education would be a good thing, for it would at least prevent the heads of families allowing their children to grow up in ignorance simply in order to furnish support for them in idleness. It will be a sad thing for any young man to be unable to vote after 1908, and the whites must see to it that this will not be the case.—W. F. JORDAN, *Manager Wm. J. Hooper Mfg. Co., Mountain Island.*

NEED VAGRANT LAW—NO LABOR LEGISLATION NEEDED.—In regard to labor laws, my idea is that the best law which could be made would be one that would compel every able-bodied person to work and pay their honest debts. Labor will command a price in proportion to ability and skill. I have had boys start to work for me at thirty-five and forty cents per day, and can name several now getting from eight hundred to one thousand dollars per year, and know of three or four that worked for me at forty cents that are getting two thousand dollars and twenty-five hundred and have but a common education. As said above, the best thing we could do would be to make no labor laws, for there is no danger of any one working too long or too many hours for a day's work. If you reduce the number of hours for a day's work you will reduce the pay in proportion, or he will be required to work that much harder while he is working, or work by the piece in the mills, and what are you going to do about farm hands? Think you can make a different law for him? I cannot see how that can be done. I think if you could get the politicians and dishonest and lazy people out of our way you would not hear anything about the labor law.—A. P. RHYNE, *Proprietor Mount Holly Cotton Mill, Mount Holly.*

CHILD LABOR LAW ALL RIGHT—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—The child labor law enacted by the last Legislature is all right, for in the end it will prove profitable to the mills, as it does not pay a mill to work very small children, and it is probably better for the children's health not to go in a mill too young. I guess compulsory education is the proper thing, but consider it not quite so important since the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, as every parent sees the necessity of some education now.—C. E. HUTCHISON, *Secretary-Treasurer Nims Mfg. Co., Mount Holly.*

CHILD LABOR NECESSARY—LABOR SATISFIED IF LET ALONE—THE MANUFACTURER THE BEST FRIEND OF LABOR.—Child labor is not desirable, but there are certain poor widowed women who could not live if we refused to give their families work. We are always humane to children and allow them the greatest range of freedom while employed in the mills. Their labor here is much easier and more desirable than on the farms, and ofttimes they voluntarily leave farm work for work in the mills, because it is less arduous and more remunerative. We have already given our views several times on compulsory education. The wage-earners in our section are perfectly satisfied, and if labor agitators would let labor alone and attend to their own affairs all would be better off. The labor agitator don't care for the poor laborer, but to the contrary he is always getting them into trouble by making great promises, and then in the poor man's greatest need he will desert him. We are getting sick and tired of all this professed friendship for the laboring man. Who is the laborer's true friend? The manufacturer, of course. Like who is the negro's true friend? The much-abused Southerner, of course. Isn't it plain to every sensible man that more hardships are wrought upon the poor laborer in strikes, and more real loss and suffering entailed upon the laborer than good accomplished? Our laborers are all doing well, and a large majority could lay by money if they were so disposed.

We have a number of families whom the writer has known for a number of years as they lived on their farms; we do not hesitate for a moment to say that they are both living and dressing better to-day than they ever did on their own farms. It is so everywhere.—PAUL BARRINGER, *Secretary-Treasurer Tuscarora Cotton Mill, Mount Pleasant.*

COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW THE ONLY REMEDY.—There is only one way to get factory children to go to school and that is compulsory schools. I have asked parents to send their children to school, and always get the same answer, and that is: "What is the use to educate a child to work in a cotton mill?" I am thoroughly convinced that half the money we are paying now for free schools is useless, as the children go a little while and stop, and at the end of the school there are no pupils.—JOHN P. YOUNT, *Proprietor Catawba Cotton Mills, Newton.*

EVANGELIZE MILL OWNERS—CHILD LABOR LAW OF LITTLE BENEFIT—COMPULSORY EDUCATION—COMPEL PARENTS TO WORK.—We do not work children under twelve years of age unless under some contingency that in our judgment seems necessary, and I think the child labor law passed by the last Legislature will hardly benefit the children to any appreciable extent. Evangelizing the mill owners and controllers is my solution of all this question. The carelessness on the question of education, even when offered free to mill operatives, is alarming. Possibly compulsory education or compulsory attendance at school might arouse the child; I don't know. I know some towns that offer a free school for eight or nine months in the year, and mill men urge them to attend, and yet but a small per cent. do attend. *Compel the parent to work,* and then you have taken one step forward. But I am sure most children who come to our mills from the country are benefited morally, mentally and physically. Redeem the class of people who make mill operatives while in the country may be the solution of this question.—D. B. COLTRANE, *Norwood Mfg. Co., Norwood.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION NECESSARY.—From observation I think compulsory education should be established. At the same time I think some appropriation should be made to purchase books and clothing for those children whose parents are absolutely unable to provide these things. A better system of schools should be established and better teachers employed; this means higher wages for teachers. I do not believe there are so many people who are positively indifferent as to the education of their children; there must be some other reason for their non-attendance of schools: for instance, poverty, sickness, distance, etc. Should compulsory education become a law I think there would be a way to meet its requirements.—CATAWBA WOOLEN MILL, *Plateau.*

CHILD LABOR LAW APPROVED—SCHOOL ATTENDANCE STATISTICS—COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW NEEDED—FORTY-FIVE PER CENT. OWN THEIR HOMES—COMPEL PARENTS TO WORK.—The child labor law passed by the last Legislature meets my

hearty approval. It will never be abolished. On the subject of compulsory education I give the statistics of the public school for the last three years in Ramseur, taught by competent teachers in good school buildings: In the year 1900, school subjects 324, average attendance 104; in the year 1901, school subjects 318, average attendance 125; in the year 1902, school subjects 299, average attendance 94. Many of those who did not attend school were between the ages of six and twelve years, doing absolutely nothing. We arrange to relieve as many as possible from their work in the cotton mill to attend school, and very few are retained who desire to go. The above looks like a little compelling is necessary, especially since property is taxed higher to raise funds for education. I haven't the negro school reports on attendance in this district, but it is far better than the whites. If many white people do not wake up to the present situation they will see young negro men walk up to the polls and vote and their own sons stand aside. I believe in a compulsory law on education, not too drastic however, operative on children between the ages of seven and twelve only. I do not think compulsion necessary after the age of twelve if the child is forced to go until that time. In connection with the labor report herewith I will state that forty-five per cent. of the houses and lots occupied by our mill operatives are owned by the occupants, who have desirable residences and many other conveniences around their homes and are out of debt. Those who have to rent are charged for two-story six-room dwelling $2.50 per month, and those with four-room cottages $2.00 per month, with ample gardens, truck patches, convenient water, etc., not crowded by neighbors. We have three churches in our village of 1,000 inhabitants. Each church has a well-attended Sunday-school. If Munsey would send a representative to see our factory girls, whose characters and moral standings will compare favorably with those of any section, at these schools and did not agree that many of them beat pictures of noted beauties in his magazine I will treat to five-cent cigars. Would be willing for the present Commissioner of Labor to be judge, but do not know whether he is an expert in such matters. Before closing let me say that I am opposed to night running for either children or adults, and that I am in favor of a law to hang, or as near it as possible, the able-bodied lazy devils who settle in factory towns, do no work and live on the earnings of their children.—WM. H. WATKINS, *Treasurer Columbia Manufacturing Company, Ramseur.*

CHILD LABOR LAW AND COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW—POLITICIANS AND LABOR AGITATORS.—I think the Legislature made a mistake in the enactment of the child labor law, as in my opinion compulsory education should have been connected with it, and the children permitted to work in the mills and factories after the close of schools for the term. This will keep them from loafing, which under the present law they will do to perfection. I think if wage-earners were let alone by politicians, labor agitators, etc., they would be greatly benefited.—G. ROSENTHAL, *Secretary-Treasurer Juanita Cotton Mills, Raleigh.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—ABOLISH NIGHT WORK.—We have no special objection to the child labor law, though think it useless. Children should be made to go

to school. Have a compulsory school law, and a law for idle parents, stop night work and you will do lots of good.—PILOT COTTON MILLS, *Raleigh.*

FREE SCHOOLING FOR OPERATIVES.—We furnish free schooling to our operatives, of which about all the children take advantage.—ROBERDEL MFG. CO., *Rockingham.*

CLASS LEGISLATION—SHOULD HAVE COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I think the child labor law is class legislation. It should apply to all industries where children have to work under roof. The law will have a good effect. The public school with a small library and compulsory education for those under twelve years will do more for the future men and women of our State than anything else. If the ballot is all a man has in view in being educated his vote will do no good. Compulsory education is what we should have.—CLAUDE GORE, *Secretary-Treasurer Great Falls Mfg. Co., Rockingham.*

CHILD LABOR LAW SATISFACTORY—NEED COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—The child labor law enacted by the last Legislature is satisfactory to the most of our people. Our next Legislature should adopt a compulsory education law of an easy nature which could be made more comprehensive afterwards.—R. A. JOHNSON, *Secretary Steele's Mills, Rockingham.*

ENFORCE CHILD LABOR LAW—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—Enforce child labor law. Provide schools and compel attendance.—J. H. WEBB, *Secretary-Treasurer Roxboro Cotton Mill, Roxboro.*

CHILD LABOR LAW TO THE INTEREST OF MILL MEN—COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW.—I think there has been a great deal said about child labor in cotton mills by would-be philanthropists and humanitarians who are entirely ignorant of what they are talking about. The statement made by them that the hard labor and close confinement to which children working in cotton mills are subjected undermines their health is not true, so far as I have been able to observe, and I think I would be safe in saying that the children who work in cotton mills of this section are as healthy and vigorous as any children of the same class to be found in any occupation in the State. I think the law enacted on the subject of child labor by the last Legislature is a good law and is in the interest of the mill men. It has been charged that mill owners wanted child labor because it was cheap. This is a mistake. Generally children are paid in proportion to what they can do, and my observation is that mill men will be glad to avail themselves of this law to enable them to refuse to give employment to young children (*i. e.*, under twelve years), whose employment heretofore has been neither desirable nor profitable. I think every child should be required to attend school, and if such a law could be enforced, in face of the strong opposition which seems to prevail generally, I would like to see such a law enacted.—E. B. NEAVE, *Secretary-Treasurer Vance Cotton Mills, Salisbury.*

AVOID NIGHT WORK—FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—We do not run by night. Sometimes it is necessary to run part of the machinery a few hours by night to keep it up with the rest, but we resort to this but seldom and unwillingly. The writer favors compulsory education of factory children. Our aim is to run about three hundred days a year, allowing ten days holiday in August (one or two days of which will be Sundays), then at Christmas, Labor Day, circus day and any other day that the hands set their hearts on having, and besides these the breaking of machinery, etc., sometimes causes a holiday.—F. J. MURDOCK, *President Salisbury Cotton Mills, Salisbury.*

NEED COMPULSORY EDUCATION—TEN-HOUR DAY.—In reply to yours, will say I don't think much of the child labor law, except the clause cutting all children out of mills under twelve years of age. Our people don't need any other legislation along this line. You want to know what they need that would benefit them. In reply, will say compulsory education. As a rule they live better than any people in our country; they make more money than other laborers and live on the best of the land, because they get their money every fifteen and thirty days and buy the best to eat, while our farmer can't get money for his and his children's labor but about once a year. I long to see the day when our farmers can have such recognition as to make them feel like they have a part in the battles of life. The best way to do this is to give us compulsory education, good roads, rural delivery, and encourage our farmers to beautify their homes. Our factory people in North Carolina ought to reduce their hours of labor to ten hours for a day's work. This should be done by common consent and not by legislation. Legislation along these lines is not helpful but dangerous.—T. L. CHISHOLM, *Secretary-Treasurer Sanford Cotton Mill, Sanford.*

WORKING CHILDREN AT NIGHT A SIN—FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I have heretofore expressed myself in regard to child labor, and I have not changed my opinion. I am opposed to working children under twelve years of age, and opposed to working any child under fifteen at night. Night work is more injurious to children than day work. It is very wrong and a shame to work a poor child under fifteen at night. It is indeed injurious to work any woman or child at night. I will never do it. After an experience of fourteen years, I make this statement: night work, I will say, is injurious on any one. The idea of working a little girl of ten or twelve at night is simply terrible, and I look on it as a sin. I am in favor of compulsory education.—A. C. MILLER, *Proprietor Belmont Cotton Mill, Shelby.*

VERY FEW MILLS DESIRE TO WORK CHILDREN—ALAMANCE COUNTY ALMOST READY FOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I do not think a child under twelve years of age should be allowed to work in a mill, except when it is absolutely necessary for the support of an invalid parent who could not live without the child's labor. Allow me to say in this connection that in my opinion there are very few mill

men in North Carolina who desire to work such help, and in almost every case where such a child is found in a mill the managers of that mill prefer not to work the child, but have taken it against their will to oblige its parents. The mill men of North Carolina are just as big-hearted as any of her citizens and have as much feeling for the children, and this talk of making slaves of the children in the mills is "rot," pure and simple. I think Alamance County is almost ready for a compulsory school law. I mean whenever any county gives its people good schools at least five months in the year the people should be made to send their children of a certain age to them.—T. F. McVEY, *Secretary-Treasurer Dixon Mfg. Co., Snow Camp.*

CHILD LABOR LAW SATISFACTORY—COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW.—We are very well satisfied with the child labor law. The writer is a believer in compulsory education. There should be such enactment. First, however, before we make laws compelling people to send, places to send to must be provided. We are for longer and higher standard (that is, taught by more efficient teachers) public schools. Increased valuations and raised assessments will increase this year and in future years the tax receipts. Let there be some way devised that the surplus thus gathered be given to our schools. Spend more money on our schools and less on our penitentiaries, and sooner or later we shall have less call for expenditures on the penitentiaries, if we give an education that educates.—LINCOLN COTTON MILLS, *Southside.*

LABOR QUESTION SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO ADJUST ITSELF WITHOUT LEGISLATION.—We believe that children under twelve years of age should not work in mills except in very extreme dependence, and we have practiced this for years, and the only objection we have to the law enacted by the last Legislature is that we do not like the appearance of being legislated into doing that which we are already voluntarily doing. We think the labor question will largely adjust itself, and the least possible legislation is best. We think very reasonable encouragement should be offered to get the children into the schools, but doubt the advisability of a compulsory law just yet. Think many would regard such law now as very arbitrary and not be ready to cheerfully fall in line, while they might be gradually led up to such a law, which would then be well for the State.—STATESVILLE COTTON MILLS, *Statesville.*

FAVOR REASONABLE SCHOOL LEGISLATION.—We are in favor of any reasonable law to get the men to read and write. We think (from daily observation) that the law passed by the last Legislature in regard to children under twelve years of age working in cotton mills a mistake unless they have school advantages or other occupations. All boys, and girls too, should be required to do something before twelve years old.—STIMPSON & STEELE, *Turnersburg Cotton Mills, Turnersburg.*

PROVIDE SCHOOLS AND COMPEL ATTENDANCE.—We believe that the child labor law will not prove to be what its advocates have claimed, for the reason that schools in the majority of cases are denied these children, and everybody who knows anything about children knows that a child from eight to twelve years old without some kind of employment can learn more undesirable things and inculcate bad qualities which cannot be easily removed. At a cotton mill or any public work this is especially true, for the reason that there are so many children. Then, too, in the case of a widow and children this law often will make whole families objects of charity, which means that in the majority of cases they will be sorely neglected, when if the children were allowed to work they might at least earn enough for bread. The writer has been through mills from Massachusetts to Alabama, spending more or less time in a great many of them, and the more he sees and learns the more firmly is he convinced that the mill managers themselves should be left alone in controlling this question, unless the State will also provide schools and compel the children to attend them. It is more often the case than otherwise that those who advocate and agitate these questions have other motives than the welfare of these children in the mills. The welfare of the employes is to-day a matter of self-preservation to the managers of the mills, for best results are obtained in the mills when the best are given outside. This matter of compulsory education is of especial importance in connection with the Amendment which goes into effect in 1908. The children must be educated now or be denied the right of voting later. Every white vote will be needed, for the negroes are going to school when they have nothing but blackberries to eat. This question applies to the rural districts as well as to the cotton mills. We do not believe that the child is hurt in any way by working in the mill, except in special cases, and it is better for them to be learning their life-work than to be loafing. At twelve they must begin at the same point as at eleven, with chances of advancing no faster, but with the chances of being an obedient and desirable operative greatly diminished. These are things which the experience in the mill alone can teach, so we do not hesitate to say most positively: provide the schools and then compel the children under twelve years to attend or else the mill managers should be left to their own convictions of what is right and proper.—W. J. MCLENDON, JR., *Wadesboro Cotton Mills, Wadesboro.*

COMPEL PARENTS TO EDUCATE CHILDREN.—I do not favor compulsory education unless the parents could be made to pay for it. There are many worthless men about factories who live from their children's work and will not work themselves. If the parents could be made to pay for the schooling I think there could be no better thing.—F. A. KRAUSS, *Book-keeper Rodman-Heath Cotton Mills, Waxhaw.*

CHILD LABOR LAW RIGHTEOUS—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—We think the child labor law passed by the last Legislature a righteous one, and it should be strictly enforced for benefit of future generations. We also think a compulsory school law essential to good citizenship.—W. T. SHAW, *President Weldon Cotton Mfg. Co., Weldon.*

HAVE ALWAYS FAVORED CHILD LABOR LAW.—We have always been in favor of child labor law, and think the one enacted by the last Legislature a good one. The conditions of the wage-earners at this mill are improving steadily in education, morals and financially. We think this is due partially to their environments. We have good schools and we encourage our help all we can to take advantage of their opportunities and to lay by something for a rainy day. We think that if the proprietors and those in authority would take more interest in the betterment of their help that it would be a benefit to both. We are opposed to compulsory education. We think most of the children can be induced to attend school if proper methods are used by the superintendents of public schools, committeemen and teachers. This has been our experience in West Durham.—E. K. POWE, *Erwin Cotton Mills Co., West Durham.*

COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW NEEDED.—I do not believe any child under twelve years should be confined to any work, and all should be made to go to school. The compulsory law would be one of the best things to benefit them, aided by good churches. Child labor is the most expensive of all labor when uneducated, and very expensive when under fourteen years of age, whether educated or uneducated.—E. C. HOLT, *President Delgado Cotton Mills, Wilmington.*

OPPOSE CHILD LABOR AS A GENERAL THING.—While we do not think that children under twelve should be employed in factories as a general thing, yet we think it better that they should be thus occupied than be running on the streets at pleasure without restraint. In some cases, too, the children are almost compelled to labor for their own support and that of helpless and infirm parents, who might otherwise become a charge on the county. Of the children in our mill we have the following ages: one ten years, five eleven years and seven twelve years.—F. & H. FRIES, *Winston-Salem.*

FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION—CHILD LABOR LAW GOOD.—The Worth Manufacturing Company has three mills all under its management, viz.: Mill No. 1, Worthville; Mill No. 2, Central Falls, and Mill No. 3, Randleman. These mills are all running full time with a most excellent class of operatives. I am in favor of the compulsory education law and opposed to child labor and think the law passed by last Legislature was a good law. It will cause some hardships to the operatives, however, but in the end will prove of great benefit—a benefit which will show plainly in the next generation. I am opposed to further legislation along this line, however. The mill owners are doing all in their power for the uplifting of the help, and should not be interfered with in the operation of their mills by laws made by badly-informed preachers or school-teachers or political demagogues. The mill owners and managers represent a high type of manhood, are just and fair to all, are bound to meet all obligations promptly, they are in close touch with their operatives and best able to judge what is for their best interests, and can be relied upon to do the right thing by them. The majority, or in fact nearly all, of the operatives feel this way towards them.—J. E. WILLIAMSON, *Secretary-Treasurer Worth Mfg. Co., Worthville.*

CHAPTER IV.

FURNITURE FACTORIES.

The manufacture of furniture in North Carolina is by no means the least in importance of her varied industries. While it is only in recent years that this industry has developed, yet the product of North Carolina furniture factories is known in every section of the United States, and even in foreign countries.

In Table No. 2 is given a list of factories reporting to this Department, and Table No. 1 gives the statistics obtained from these reports.

The factories reporting show 4,533 employes, whose highest average daily pay is $2.07; lowest, 67 cents; pay of children, 41 cents. Eighty-nine per cent. of adults read and write, and eighty-eight per cent. of children read and write. Seventy-seven per cent. of factories reporting pay semi-monthly, fifteen per cent. weekly, and eight per cent. monthly. Ninety-nine per cent. report increase of wages, and one per cent. decrease. Seventy-eight per cent. oppose employment of children under fourteen years of age, and twenty-two per cent. favor such employment. Ninety-four per cent. favor compulsory education, and six per cent. oppose it.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Showing Number Employes,*

Articles Manufactured.	Number Employes.	Hours Constitute a Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.	Wages.	
				Highest Paid Adults.	Lowest Paid Adults.
Chairs	30	10	---------	$ 2.50	$-------
Chamber suits, etc.	150	10	500	3.35	.60
Beds, tables, etc.	10	10	16	1.15	.40
Chamber suits and dressers	115	10	500	3.50	.65
Oak chamber suits	40	10	150	2.35	.60
Lounges, mattresses, etc.	2	10	---------	.60	---------
Furniture	60	10	---------	3.00	.70
Chairs	12	10	25	1.35	.70
Tables	20	10	100	1.50	.60
Chamber suits and dressers	85	10	85	2.00	.60
Sideboards, chamber suits, etc.	100	10	100	2.25	.40
Common furniture	50	10	---------	1.75	.60
Chairs	40	10	200	2.50	.70
Chairs	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------
Chiffoniers and dressers	40	10	200	2.50	.60
Kitchen furniture, wardrobes	32	10	---------	1.65	.65
Chairs	17	10	---------	2.00	.75
Chairs	24	10	600	1.25	.75
Chairs and rockers	140	10	225	2.50	.75
Chairs	50	10	150	1.50	.75
Tables	25	10	---------	2.20	.75
Chairs	55	10	200	1.50	.70
Chairs	50	10	150	1.50	.75
Upholstered furniture	4	10	12	1.00	.90
Chairs	40	10	150	1.50	.50
Suits, chiffoniers and dressers	65	10	128	2.25	.60
Chamber suits	60	10	---------	2.75	.90
Suits, chiffoniers and sideboards	75	10	---------	2.25	.85
Office desks	100	10	---------	3.00	.75
Iron and brass beds	20	10	20	2.00	.75
Upholstered furniture	12	10	12	2.75	.60
Chairs and rockers	60	10	300	1.60	.60
Chairs and rockers	25	10	25	2.25	.65
Chamber suits, dressers	40	10	100	2.00	.65
Chamber suits, dressers, etc.	70	10	---------	2.25	.75
Chairs	88	10	440	1.50	.70
Safes and tables	30	10	75	2.00	.75
Chamber suits, etc.	275	10	1,000	3.00	.75
Sideboards and wardrobes	65	10	300	2.25	.75
Tables, hatracks, safes, etc.	75	10	200	---------	---------
Chamber suits and dressers	85	10	---------	2.00	.70
Iron bedsteads	40	10	---------	1.50	.70
Chairs and rockers	60	10	---------	1.60	.75
Furniture	100	10	---------	2.50	.75
Chairs and rockers	20	10	150	1.50	.50
Mantels and hall racks	50	10	---------	2.00	.75
Chamber suits, chiffoniers	85	10	---------	2.50	.75
Parlor suits, lounges, etc.	2	10	---------	1.50	.85
Chairs and rockers	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------
Chairs and rockers	20	10	100	1.35	.65
Desks	70	10	350	4.00	.75
Furniture	60	10	240	2.00	.40

Hours, Wages, Per Cent. Read and Write, Etc.

Wages.			Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under 14 Work in Factory?	Favor Compulsory Education?
Children.	How Paid?	Increased or Decreased?	Adults.	Children.		
$--------	semi-monthly--	increased -----	---------	---------	no -----	yes.
.40	weekly --------	increased -----	90	100	no -----	yes.
.40	weekly --------	----------	90	100	yes-----	yes.
---------	semi-monthly--	increased -----	100	---------	no -----	yes.
.40	weekly --------	increased -----	100	---------	yes-----	yes.
.35	weekly --------	increased -----	100	---------	---------	yes.
.50	semi-monthly--	increased -----	---------	---------	no -----	
---------	monthly-------	increased -----	75	---------	no -----	yes.
.35	semi-monthly--	----------	80	90	no -----	yes.
---------	semi-monthly--	increased -----	100	---------	no -----	
---------	semi-monthly--	increased -----	---------	---------	no -----	yes.
.30	semi-monthly--	increased -----	90	---------	yes-----	yes.
.40	semi-monthly--	increased -----	50	---------	---------	yes.
---------	semi-monthly--	----------	---------	---------	---------	
---------	semi-monthly--	increased -----	75	---------	no -----	yes.
---------	semi-monthly--	----------	---------	---------	---------	
.45	weekly --------	increased -----	100	100	---------	
.30	semi-monthly--	increased -----	100	---------	no -----	
---------	weekly --------	increased -----	90	---------	no -----	yes.
---------	semi-monthly--	increased -----	90	---------	no -----	yes.
---------	semi-monthly--	increased -----	---------	---------	no -----	yes.
.40	semi-monthly--	increased -----	75	80	no -----	yes.
---------	weekly --------	----------	95	---------	no -----	yes.
---------	semi-monthly--	increased -----	100	---------	---------	yes.
---------	weekly --------	increased -----	90	---------	---------	yes.
.25	semi-monthly--	increased -----	65	---------	yes-----	no.
.45	weekly --------	----------	100	100	no -----	yes.
.50	semi-monthly--	increased -----	---------	---------	yes-----	yes.
---------	semi-monthly--	increased -----	90	---------	no -----	yes.
---------	semi-monthly--	increased -----	100	---------	yes-----	yes.
.60	semi-monthly--	increased -----	100	100	no -----	yes.
.25	semi-monthly--	increased -----	90	---------	no -----	yes.
---------	semi-monthly--	increased -----	100	100	yes-----	yes.
.30	semi-monthly--	increased -----	75	100	no -----	yes.
.50	weekly --------	increased -----	90	100	yes-----	yes.
.55	semi-monthly--	increased -----	70	60	yes-----	yes.
.40	semi-monthly--	decreased -----	95	100	no -----	yes.
---------	semi-monthly--	increased -----	---------	---------	no -----	yes.
---------	semi-monthly--	increased -----	98	100	---------	no.
.50	semi-monthly--	increased -----	80	---------	no -----	
.50	semi-monthly--	increased -----	90	---------	no -----	yes.
---------	semi-monthly--	increased -----	90	---------	no -----	yes.
.45	semi-monthly--	increased -----	90	---------	---------	yes.
---------	semi-monthly--	increased -----	75	---------	no -----	yes.
---------	semi-monthly--	increased -----	50	---------	no -----	yes.
---------	semi-monthly--	increased -----	---------	---------	no -----	yes.
---------	semi-monthly--	increased -----	---------	---------	no -----	yes.
---------	semi-monthly--	----------	100	---------	no -----	yes.
---------	semi-monthly--	----------	---------	---------	---------	yes.
.45	semi-monthly--	increased -----	80	80	---------	
.45	semi-monthly--	increased -----	90	100	no -----	yes.
---------	semi-monthly--	increased -----	90	---------	no -----	

TABLE NO. 1—

Articles Manufactured.	Number Employes.	Hours Constitute a Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory?	Wages.	
				Highest Paid Adults.	Lowest Paid Adults.
Bed springs, mattresses	27	10	75	$ 1.50	$ .50
Kitchen tables	3	10	10	2.00	1.00
Kitchen furniture	8	10	40	1.50	.65
Chamber suits and dressers	25	10	100	2.75	.40
Tables	45	10	200	1.50	.75
Furuiture	80	10	250	2.75	.75
Chamber suits and dressers	80	10	400	2.50	.40
Furuiture and upholstered goods	35	10	100	2.50	.60
Chamber suits, etc.	75	10	300	2.50	.75
Tables, desks, etc.	45	10	45	2.35	.30
Bureaus, beds, etc.	70	10	---------	2.50	.75
Chamber suits	40	10	---------	2.50	.75
Chamber suits and dressers	120	10	---------	3.00	.60
Table tops, legs, etc.	45	10	150	2.50	.85
Suits and odd pieces	70	10	---------	1.75	.60
Chamber suits and chiffoniers	75	10	75	2.00	.75
Case goods	60	10	---------	2.50	.75
Furniture	45	10	125	1.50	.60
Furniture	55	10	200	1.75	.75
Suits, dressers, etc.	60	10	---------	2.50	.75
Tables, safes, etc.	42	10	35	1.75	.65
Furniture	35	10	---------	4.00	.60
Chairs	12	10	25	1.50	.50
Furniture and chairs	40	10	125	1.25	.60
Suits, dressers, chiffouiers	35	10	110	2.00	.65
Chairs and rockers	50	10	100	1.25	.65
Sideboards, chiffoniers	50	10	250	3.10	.65
Suits and beds	30	10	---------	---------	---------
Chamber suits	20	10	100	1.25	.60
Chiffoniers, dressers, etc.	35	10	---------	1.50	.60
Halls racks and tables	75	10	50	1.75	.65
Upholstered furniture	10	10	35	2.00	.75
Chiffoniers and dressers	75	10	---------	1.75	.65
Chairs	35	10	---------	1.50	.65
Chiffouiers	35	10	---------	1.50	.75
Dressers, sideboards, etc.	48	10	200	2.00	.70

Continued.

			Per Cent. Read and Write.			
Children.	How Paid?	Increased or Decreased?	Adults.	Children.	Should Children Under 14 Work in Factory?	Favor Compulsory Education?
$-------	semi-monthly--	increased -----	75	---------	no -----	yes.
---------	weekly --------	----------	100	---------	no -----	yes.
---------	semi-monthly--	----------	100	---------	no -----	yes.
---------	semi-monthly--	increased -----	90	---------	no -----	yes.
.55	semi-monthly--	increased -----	95	100	---------	yes.
.40	semi-monthly--	increased -----	90	90	no -----	yes.
---------	semi-monthly--	increased -----	85	---------	no -----	yes.
---------	semi-monthly--	increased -----	95	100	---------	yes.
---------	semi-monthly--	increased -----	75	---------	no -----	yes.
---------	semi-monthly--	increased -----	90	90	no -----	yes.
---------	semi-monthly--	increased -----	90	---------	no -----	yes.
.50	monthly ------	increased -----	---------	---------	no -----	yes.
.50	monthly ------	increased -----	---------	---------	no -----	
.35	semi-monthly--	increased -----	90	100	no -----	yes.
---------	semi-monthly--	increased -----	100	---------	---------	
.40	semi-monthly--	increased -----	90	---------	yes-----	yes.
.25	weekly --------	increased -----	99	100	no -----	
.35	semi-monthly--	increased -----	75	75	---------	yes.
.50	semi-monthly--	increased -----	80	98	yes-----	
.40	semi-monthly--	increased -----	90	---------	---------	
---------	semi-monthly--	increased -----	100	100	---------	yes.
.40	monthly ------	increased -----	90	---------	no -----	yes.
---------	semi-monthly--	increased -----	80	---------	---------	yes.
.35	monthly ------	increased -----	95	75	no -----	yes.
.35	weekly --------	increased -----	100	50	yes-----	yes.
.40	weekly --------	increased -----	---------	---------	yes-----	yes.
.25	semi-monthly--	increased -----	100	100	no -----	yes.
.30	semi-monthly--	increased -----	100	---------	---------	yes.
---------	monthly ------	increased -----	100	---------	no -----	yes.
---------	monthly ------	increased -----	80	---------	no -----	yes.
.45	semi-monthly--	increased -----	75	50	no -----	yes.
---------	semi-monthly--	increased -----	100	---------	yes-----	no.
---------	semi-monthly--	increased -----	---------	---------	---------	yes.
.45	semi-monthly--	increased -----	100	---------	no -----	no.
.35	semi-monthly--	increased -----	80	25	yes-----	yes.
.45	semi-monthly--	increased -----	75	80	no -----	

TABLE NO. 2—*List of Furniture Factories.*

	County.	Post-office.	Name of Factory.
1	Alamance	Mebane	Continental Chair Co
2	do	do	White Furuiture Co.
3	Anson	Lilesville	James H. Ingram's
4	Cabarrus	Coucord	Yorke Furuiture Co.
5	Caldwell	Lenoir	Harper Furniture Co.
6	Catawba	Hickory	Hickory Upholstering Co.
7	do	do	Hickory Furuiture Co.
8	Chatham	Ore Hill	Ore Hill Mfg. Co.
9	Davidsou	Lexington	Atlas Table Co.
10	do	do	Dixie Furniture Co.
11	do	do	Elk Furuiture Co.
12	do	do	American Furniture Co.
13	do	do	Ceutral Mfg. Co.
14	do	do	Oneida Chair Co.
15	do	Thomasville	Thomasville Mfg. Co.
16	do	do	Lambeth Furniture Co
17	do	do	Thompson Chair Co.
18	do	do	Climax Chair Co.
19	do	do	Cramer Furniture Co.
20	do	do	Standard Chair Co.
21	do	do	Lee Mfg. Co.
22	do	do	Cates Chair Co.
23	do	do	Queeu Chair Co.
24	do	Lexington	Lexington Mfg. Co.
25	Davie	Mocksville	Mocksville Chair Co.
26	do	do	Mocksville Furuiture Co.
27	Durham	Durham	Caroliua Furuiture Co.
28	Forsyth	Wiuston-Salem	Oakland Mfg. Co.
29	do	do	Wiuston Furniture Co.
30	do	do	Forsyth Iron Bed Co.
31	do	do	Salem Parlor Furniture Co.
32	do	do	Forsyth Mfg. Co.
33	do	do	Forsyth Chair Co.
34	do	Kernersville	Kernersville Furniture Mfg. Co.
35	Granville	Oxford	Oxford Furuiture Co.
36	Guilford	High Point	Southeru Chair Co.
37	do	do	Alma Furuiture Co.
38	do	do	Globe-Home Furniture Co.
39	do	do	Smith Furniture Co.
40	do	do	High Point Mautel and Table Co.
41	do	do	High Point Furuiture Co.
42	do	do	High Point Metallic Bed Co.
43	do	do	Lindsay Chair Co.
44	do	do	Tate Furniture Co.
45	do	do	High Poiut Chair Co.
46	do	do	Grand Rapids Furuiture Co.
47	do	do	Welch Furniture Co.
48	do	do	Nat'l Lounge and Bed Spg. Co.
49	do	do	Tomliusou Chair Mfg. Co.
50	do	do	Victor Chair Co.
51	do	do	Myrtle Furuiture Co.
52	do	do	Union Furuiture Co.
53	do	do	High Point Bed Spring Co.
54	do	do	Enterprise Table Co.
55	do	do	Kitchen Cabiuet and Table Co.

Showing Post-office, Capital Stock, Etc.

Incorporated.	Capital Stock.	Name of President or Owner.	Power.	No. Horse-power.	
1900	$ 10, 300. 00	L. Puryear	steam	50	1
1896	100, 000. 00	W. E. White	do	350	2
1901	1, 500. 00	James H. Ingram	do	15	3
1901	42, 000. 00	B. E. Harris	do	200	4
1900		G. F. Harper	do	60	5
1901		E. H. Umstead			6
1901	25, 000. 00	K. C. Menzies	do	100	7
1900	5, 000. 00	O. B. Stroud	do	30	8
1902	12, 000. 00	G. F. Hawkins	do	60	9
1901	24, 000. 00	E. J. Buchanan	do	200	10
	41, 612. 50	E. J. Buchanan	do	150	11
1898	16, 000. 00	W. H. Ragan	do	125	12
1899	6, 000. 00	J. N. Mendenhall	do	50	13
1902	20, 000. 00	Geo. W. Montcastle	do	125	14
	16, 500. 00	J. F. Ward	do	70	15
1901	8, 000. 00	R. T. Lambeth	do	100	16
1902	6, 000. 00	E. J. McKnight	do	60	17
1900	2, 000. 00	T. F. Harris	do	80	18
1900	50, 000. 00	John T. Cramer	do	250	19
1901	3, 000. 00	J. W. Lambeth	do	100	20
1902	25, 000. 00	F. S. Lambeth	do	90	21
1901	12, 000. 00	F. S. Lambeth	do	60	22
1903	20, 000. 00	J. A. Green	do	100	23
1903	25, 000. 00	W. H. Walker			24
1901	12, 600. 00	E. L. Gaither	do	80	25
1901	25, 000. 00	T. B. Bailey	do	90	26
	17, 500. 00	J. S. Carr	do		27
1900	51, 000. 00	W. P. Hill	do	225	28
1898	33, 400. 00	R. I. Dalton	do	100	29
1901	20, 000. 00	Chas. Siewers	electric	10	30
1902	10, 000. 00	Ralph Siewers			31
1893	12, 000. 00	H. E. Fries	steam and electric	45	32
	25, 000. 00	Chas. Siewers	electric	30	33
1901	15, 000. 00	W. S. Linville	steam	80	34
1900	40, 000. 00	J. C. Horner	do	70	35
1896	22, 000. 00	E. A. Snow	do	100	36
	8, 000. 00	J. P. Redding	do	40	37
1889	175, 000. 00	J. Elwood Cox	do	375	38
1902	25, 000. 00	M. J. Wrenn	do	225	39
1900	25, 000. 00	E. M. Armfield	do	85	40
	125, 000. 00	M. J. Wrenn	do	150	41
1900	20, 000. 00	J. H. Millis	electric	15	42
1899	30, 000. 00	W. C. Jones	steam	70	43
1893	48, 000. 00	J. H. Tate	do	150	44
1899	9, 000. 00	A. Sherrod	do	35	45
1901	30, 000. 00	E. M. Armfield	do	100	46
	30, 000. 00	W. P. Pickett	do	150	47
	3, 000. 00	W. E. Johns, Sr.			48
1900	14, 400. 00	S. F. Tomlinson			49
1900	5, 000. 00	S. L. Davis	do	40	50
1899	15, 000. 00	J. P. Redding	do	71	51
1899	20, 000. 00	J. A. Lindsay	do	80	52
1896	7, 000. 00	O. Arthur Kirkman	do	30	53
1901		G. A. Matton			54
1903	4, 000. 00	A. J. Dodamead	do	20	55

TABLE NO. 2—

	County.	Post-office.	Name of Factory.
56	Guilford	High Point	Columbia Furniture Co.
57	do	do	Piedmont Table Co.
58	do	do	Continental Furniture Co.
59	do	do	Eagle Furniture Co.
60	do	do	High Point Upholstering Co.
61	do	Greensboro	Greensboro Furniture Mfg. Co.
62	do	do	Greensboro Table and Mant. Co.
63	do	do	Gate City Furniture Mfg. Co.
64	Harnett	Dunn	Newberry Bros. & Cowell
65	do	do	South Dunn Mfg. Co.
66	Haywood	Waynesville	Waynesville Wood Mfg. Co.
67	Iredell	Statesville	Statesville Furniture Co.
68	do	do	Kincaid Furniture Co.
69	Lenoir	Kinston	Kinston Furniture Co.
70	McDowell	Marion	Western Furniture Co.
71	do	do	McDowell Furniture Co.
72	do	do	Blue Ridge Furniture Co.
73	Moore	Sanford	Fitts-Crabtree Mfg. Co.
74	do	Carthage	Carthage Furniture Co.
75	Randolph	Trinity	Dixie Chair Co.
76	do	Ramseur	Alberta Chair Works
77	do	Ashboro	Ashboro Furniture Co.
78	do	do	Randolph Chair Co.
79	Rowan	Salisbury	Brown Furniture Co.
80	Stanly	Albemarle	Albemarle Furn. and Mfg. Co.
81	Surry	Elkin	Elkin Furniture Co.
82	do	Pilot Mountain	Pilot Furniture Co.
83	do	Mt. Airy	Mt. Airy Mantel and Table Co.
84	do	do	Surry Lounge Co.
85	do	do	National Furniture Co.
86	Warren	Warrenton	Warrenton Furniture Co.
87	Wilkes	North Wilkesboro	Oak Furniture Co.
88	do	do	Forest Furniture Co.

Continued.

Incorporated.	Capital Stock.	Name of President or Owner.	Power.	No. Horse-power.	
1897	$ 35, 000. 00	J. A. Lindsay	steam	100	56
1899	22, 750. 00	R. F. Dalton	do	60	57
1901	40, 000. 00	Fred. N. Tate	do	150	58
1893	35, 000. 00	E. A. Snow	do	90	59
1903	18, 000. 00	J. J. Welch	do	60	60
1890	32, 000. 00	J. W. Fry	do	125	61
1901	20, 250. 00	E. P. Wharton	do	100	62
1901	31, 100. 00	C. E. Holton	do	125	63
------	------	------	do	140	64
------	30, 000. 00	M. T. Young	do	200	65
1900	25, 000. 00	S. H. Keller	do	150	66
1900	17, 000. 00	W. A. Thomas	do	100	67
------	26, 500. 00	W. A. Thomas	do	100	68
1899	29, 100. 00	E. T. Moseley	do	100	69
1895	12, 500. 00	T. F. Wrenn	do	60	70
------	------	W. P. Jones	do	100	71
1902	25, 000. 00	E. J. Justice	do	100	72
1902	16, 000. 00	W. A. Crabtree	do	80	73
1900	8, 250. 00	W. C. Petty	do	60	74
1901	5, 000. 00	W. H. Ragan	do	80	75
1889	13, 000. 00	A. W. E. Capel	do	80	76
1895	15, 000. 00	O. R. Cox	do	70	77
1899	3, 500. 00	T. T. Ferree	do	40	78
1901	20, 000. 00	J. S. Brown	do	120	79
1901	8, 000. 00	R. A. Crowell	do	50	80
------	10, 000. 00	------	do	60	81
1901	10, 000. 00	J. M. Mitchell	do	60	82
1902	10, 000. 00	Geo. O. Graves	do	175	83
1891	3, 000. 00	J. D. Smith	do	24	84
1901	25, 000. 00	J. H. Prather	do	125	85
1901	15, 000. 00	R. B. Boyd	do	150	86
1903	20, 000. 00	J. E. Finley	do	80	87
1902	25, 000. 00	J. E. Finley	do	100	88

LETTERS FROM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.

The following letters are selected for publication:

DO NOT NEED CHILD LABOR LAW OR COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—We don't need any child labor law; neither do we need compulsory education as yet. Mill people, as a rule, do not employ children unless the children can do the work for which they are employed to do, and in a great many instances it is much better for children to be employed than to grow up in idleness. What we need is a law compelling men who live about these factories and who have children working in factories to go to work and not loaf.—R. A. CROWELL, *President Albemarle Furniture and Manufacturing Co., Albemarle.*

CHILD LABOR UNPROFITABLE—FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I do not know the provisions of the child labor law, but am convinced that it does not pay furniture manufacturers to employ children under fourteen years of age. I have for a long time been in favor of compulsory education.—P. H. MORRIS, *Secretary-Treasurer Ashboro Furniture Co., Ashboro.*

FAVOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION—CHILD LABOR A HARD PROBLEM.—We are in favor of a compulsory school law, not on account of the Constitutional Amendment, but because it is right; not for political gain, but for humanity's sake. It is wrong, in our opinion, to tax the people to raise funds to support schools and then the children stay away from school. We have known school districts to number sixty-five and enroll about thirty-five. Children are many times kept at home by ignorant parents without any reasonable excuse. As to child labor, will say that it depends upon the kind of work and hours worked per day, and whether it is a child of a widow who actually needs the reward or whether it is the child of a lazy father who works his child in a mill and sits around himself and whittles goods boxes. In such cases the child ought to be sent home and the old man taken up and put to work. I haven't language to express my contempt for such a father. Of course we are aware that this is a hard problem to solve.—G. G. HENDRICKS, *Secretary-Treasurer Randolph Chair Co., Ashboro.*

ENDORSES COMPULSORY EDUCATION—CHILD LABOR UNPROFITABLE.—In regard to compulsory education, I heartily endorse it; and as to children working in furniture factories, they do not make good help anyway, and for that very reason, if it were not for the betterment of the people and community at large, I would say work no children in furniture factories. As for many other factories, I cannot say whether children make good labor or not, but I do think in either event they should not be kept in the factories from year to year with practically no chance for training their minds.—CARTHAGE FURNITURE CO., *Carthage.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—Have compulsory education and compel the old man to work some and not get down on his back so soon and can't work.—YORKE FURNITURE CO., *Concord.*

CHILD LABOR LAW STEP IN RIGHT DIRECTION—COMPULSORY EDUCATION—ABOLISH WHISKEY TRAFFIC.—I think the child labor law enacted by the last Legislature a step in the right direction, but might be made better so as to give more protection to child labor. Educate wage-earners and they will benefit themselves. In fact we are forced to the conclusion that they are better prepared to take care of themselves. Give us compulsory education by the wholesale and less rum and whiskey, and the good old State will furnish a home for our citizens that we all will be proud of.—W. J. BOYLES, *Elkin Furniture Co., Elkin.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—INDIVIDUAL EFFORT.—Children should be required to attend school until they are fourteen years old. The great "needs of wage-earners" is for each individual to understand that the only benefit he can gain is by his own efforts to make himself more valuable to his employer, thereby increasing his earning capacity. Each wage-earner, in our opinion, can work out his own needs, and benefits will surely follow.—J. C. MURCHISON, *Secretary-Treasurer Greensboro Furniture Manufacturing Co., Greensboro.*

FAVORS CHILD LABOR LAW—COMPULSORY EDUCATION WITH DIVISION OF SCHOOL FUND.—I favor the child labor law enacted by the last Legislature. As to the needs of wage-earners, my opinion is they need most to see that when they are using their best knowledge and ability to the best interest of their employer by turning off work in the very best manner and as rapidly as possible, they are decidedly working to their best interest, as correct prices of labor are based upon quality and quantity. There always will be a strong demand for honest, competent labor in and along all lines of work. As to compulsory education, I favor it in this way: that all the tax paid by the white race for educational purposes be used for the education of the white race, and let the colored race have what they pay for educational purposes and use it as they see fit, and I think both races would be benefited.—E. H. UMPSTEAD, *Proprietor Hickory Upholstering Co., Hickory.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—Why tax the people and hire teachers and build school houses if parents will not send and do not appreciate the opportunities offered by the State for their children? It is a crime for such parents to be the guardians of children, and the State should take her stand "*in loco parentis.*"—W. G. BRADSHAW, *Secretary-Treasurer Globe-Home Furniture Co., High Point.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IF PRACTICABLE.—If it were possible I would say let no child work under fourteen. But there are families here where the living must come from the children as the sole resource, and in such cases I hardly see how

they could live if they were compelled to go to school, but I will say that where there is a way for them to live and go to school they should be compelled to go.—J. P. REDDING, *Proprietor Alma Furniture Co., High Point.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—All children under fourteen should be compelled to attend school not less than six months and not over nine months in each year. We see no objection to children working in factories at a season when they are not in school. There are certain positions in every factory which children can fill without any detriment to themselves, and it is better that they should fill these than to contract the habit of idleness.—S. L. DAVIS, *Secretary-Treasurer Southern Chair Co., High Point.*

CHILDREN UNDER FOURTEEN SHOULD NOT WORK IN FACTORIES—COMPULSORY EDUCATION—INCOMPETENT MECHANICS.—I do not believe children under fourteen years should be allowed to work in factories. Compulsory education would be a good thing for North Carolina. Wage-earners need some system of better training for their work. As a rule our mechanics are very poor workmen, and a large majority of them are being paid more than they earn, caused by the great demand for and scarcity of mechanics.—J. H. TATE, *Secretary-Treasurer Grand Rapids Furniture Co., High Point.*

UNWISE TO WORK CHILDREN UNDER FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE.—We do not think it wise to work boys under fourteen years of age in the factory. Not having studied the matter of compulsory education sufficiently, we will not give an opinion; however, we would think in some cases it would be very beneficial and the proper thing.—KINSTON FURNITURE CO., *Kinston.*

CHILD LABOR LAW ADMIRABLE—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—We think the child labor law enacted by the last Legislature an admirable one, and think the compulsory education law would be the most beneficial thing that could be devised. We think education fills all the wants of employer and employe.—ATLAS TABLE CO., *Lexington.*

CHILD LABOR LAW GOOD—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—We think the law enacted by the last Legislature in regard to child labor a good one. We think it an act of cruelty to work children under fourteen years of age in factories of any kind. Children under the tender age of fourteen should be in school and under the instruction of a good and competent instructor while their minds are young and pure. We are inclined to favor compulsory education, if nothing else will do.—DIXIE FURNITURE CO., *Lexington.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—PREMIUM ON MANUAL LABOR.—I find that a man who has lived to the age of forty years without any education, that it would have been

better for him and a great deal better for his employer if some one had compelled him to learn how to read and write. Now if the parents will not do their duty I think it is high time for the State to step up and say: "You must read, write and reckon your own accounts, or you will be left behind." A man without education must have some one to measure the logs he cuts, width of his corn-rows, ditches, and many other little things that would help to raise his wages. But while we are making him go to school, I see another danger of making too many incompetent lawyers, preachers, superintendents, agents, doctors, etc. Let us change this by putting a tax on these and a prize on young machine hands, farmers and the fellow not afraid of an axe or plow-handle.—JAMES H. INGRAM, *Lilesville.*

CHILD LABOR LAW BOTH GOOD AND BAD—OPPOSES COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—The child labor law is good in some cases and bad in others. Some need it and some do not. Am not in favor of compulsory school law. Every one in this State can get education if they want it.—W. P. JONES, *Proprietor McDowell Furniture Co., Marion.*

WHAT IS NEEDED.—I have never been able to see how we could practically enforce compulsory education, but I still think the policy a wise one. The greatest need, it seems to me, in the working class is a more practical and useful education, which will not only better fit them for their work but will make their lives more useful and produce a healthier condition of society. In this part of the country we need some power to make our people more appreciative of the true and beautiful in life; the home life is so primitive, and social and moral condition of the community is so poor. Schools will help solve our problem, but we need men and women to teach piety and social order as well as text books. We need books (libraries) and organization. Many of the children under the provisions of law have had opportunity, and have made use of it, to learn the first elementary facts of arithmetic and grammar, but with inefficient teachers and the poor intellectual life with which they are surrounded it is not worth much to them, and "a little learning is a dangerous thing," and it is as true with the illiterate whites as the negro. It can only come with a few more generations; my hope is lost for this generation. With the home life—low moral standards—no idea of cleanliness or order—text books have poor chance for proper recognition for their usefulness; but continue to give us more and better schools and at the proper time make education compulsory, with certain restrictions which must be made, and we can hope for better things.—J. WREN, *Superintendent and General Manager Western Furniture Co., Marion.*

CONDITIONS GOOD—FAVOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—Our labor is mostly native; they are intelligent, thrifty and industrious. We have no whiskey in the county, and the men are saving their money, investing in homes and farms. Our average per day, exclusive of salaried officers, is about ninety-five cents. We are not troubled, as in the cotton mills, with the loafing, drinking father; so in some

cases there should be allowed discretion on the part of the superintendent about hiring child help. The work these little boys do is very light, not at all irksome, plenty of light, no dust in our plant, and they cannot only be earning something but as well be a training to their young minds and keep them from idleness. We are most heartily in favor of compulsory education and heartily concur in the efforts of our Governor. On May 1st we voted a tax of thirty cents for a graded school, and without one dissenting vote. Our village is small, but we will build a brick building worthy of a much larger place. Alamance, though, has nine graded schools—we believe more than any other county.—J. S. WHITE, *Secretary-Treasurer White Furniture Co., Mebane.*

FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I am heartily in favor of compulsory school law, as the class of labor we have need something to stimulate and make them save their money. In my mind, education is the only thing that can do it. A laborer in the furniture factories is paid for his brain, not muscle.—GEORGE O. GRAVES, *President Mt. Airy Mantel and Table Co., Mount Airy.*

CHILD LABOR AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION BRING HARDSHIPS.—To prohibit children from seeking employment in factories would bring hardships on a certain class of our people. To establish a eompulsory education law in our State would bring exceeding hardships on a large number of our good citizens. We favor good graded schools to be established everywhere possible, and in our opinion we would reap the greatest good for the greatest number.—SURRY LOUNGE CO., *Mount Airy.*

CHILD LABOR LAW RIGHT—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—The child labor law is right, in my opinion. We need at least four months school throughout the State, better school houses, better teachers, and last, but not least, a law that will compel all children to attend school.—S. J. DENNEY, *Secretary-Treasurer Pilot Furniture Co., Pilot Mountain.*

NEED COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—As an individual, I believe in compulsory education. I believe that when a parent is so careless that he will not educate his child the law ought to step in and be his (the child's) guardian. I see but very little impulse in the educational line since the enactment of the Constitutional Amendment. It would seem there was a great stimulation in the educational affairs of the State, and our superintendent, the Hon. C. C. Wright, is doing what he can to encourage education in our county, and yet there is being left a great number behind from the fact that the parents haven't enough interest in them to send them to school, and thereby put them in a position to see their own needs.—OAK FURNITURE CO., *North Wilkesboro.*

CHILDREN SHOULD NOT WORK IN FACTORIES—COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR WHITES.—I do not think that children should work in factories. I am in favor of compulsory education. An overseer should be appointed for every school district to see that the children are sent to school, and it should be made a misdemeanor on the part of parents and guardians not doing so, so as to make the white race qualified voters. As to the negro, he cannot govern himself and you make him a worse citizen when you educate him, and he should have no voice whatever in governing the white man's country.—J. PARKIN, *Secretary-Treasurer Dixie Chair Co., Trinity.*

CHILD LABOR LAW ALL RIGHT.—Child labor law as enacted by last Legislature, in my opinion, is all right.—A. D. HARRIS, *Secretary-Treasurer Warrenton Furniture Co., Warrenton.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—We favor compulsory education, provided it is carried out in the full sense of the word.—FORSYTH CHAIR CO., *Winston-Salem.*

CHAPTER V.

NEWSPAPERS.

In compliance with the law, requiring a list of newspapers issued in the State to be published in the reports of this Bureau, the following tables are as accurate as it was possible to make them. It is the only complete list published, and will prove of special value. There are 297 publications reported, and in the tables the name of proprietor, editor, post-office, day of publication, when established, subscription price and circulation are given. Following the tables a summary is given showing number of each class of publication; also letters from editors giving their views on the subject of compulsory education, etc.

To those editors who have mailed their papers to this office, I desire to express my thanks.

TABLE NO. 1—*Showing List of*

	County.	Town.	Name of Paper.
1	Alamance	Elon College	Christian Sun
2	----do	Graham	Tribune
3	----do	----do	Gleaner
4	----do	Burlington	News
5	Alexander	Taylorsville	Our Church Record
6	----do	----do	Mountain Scout
7	Alleghany	Sparta	Star
8	Anson	Wadesboro	Messenger and Intelligencer
9	Ashe	Jefferson	Recorder
10	Beaufort	Washington	Gazette-Messenger
11	----do	----do	----do
12	----do	----do	Progress
13	Bertie	Windsor	Ledger
14	Bladen	Clarkton	Express
15	Brunswick	Southport	Standard
16	Buncombe	Asheville	Citizen
17	----do	----do	----do
18	----do	----do	Register
19	----do	----do	Gazette-News
20	----do	----do	Our Mountain Home
21	----do	----do	Southern Manufacturer
22	----do	----do	Wayside Evangel
23	----do	Baruardsville	Times
24	Burke	Morganton	Mountaineer
25	----do	----do	News-Herald
26	----do	----do	Deaf Carolinian
27	Cabarrus	Concord	Advance
28	----do	----do	Scotia Seminary News
29	----do	----do	Tribune
30	----do	----do	----do
31	----do	----do	Times
32	Caldwell	Lenoir	News
33	----do	----do	Topic
34	Carteret	Morehead City	Coaster
35	Caswell	Yanceyville	Democrat
36	----do	Milton	Herald
37	Catawba	Newton	News
38	----do	----do	Enterprise
39	----do	Hickory	Reformed Church Corinthian
40	----do	----do	Democrat
41	----do	----do	Times-Mercury
42	----do	----do	Press
43	Chatham	Pittsboro	Record
44	----do	----do	Citizen
45	----do	----do	North Carolina Index
46	----do	----do	Observer
47	Cherokee	Murphy	Scout
48	Chowan	Edenton	Baptist Bits
49	----do	----do	Transcript
50	Clay	Hayesville	Courier
51	Cleveland	Shelby	Aurora
52	----do	----do	Star
53	----do	----do	Presbyterian
54	----do	Kings Mountain	Herald

Newspapers in North Carolina.

Editor.	Proprietor.	
J. O. Atkinson	J. O. Atkinson	1
R. G. Foster	Heenan Hughes	2
J. D. Kernodle	J. D. Kernodle	3
Ogden F. Crowson	Ogden F. Crowson	4
A. L. Crouse	A. L. Crouse & Son	5
J. P. Babington	J. P. Babington	6
A. S. Carson	Star Publishing Co.	7
J. G. Boylin	J. G. Boylin	8
T. W. Adams	T. W. Adams	9
Jas. A. and John A. Arthur	J. A. Arthur	10
----do	----do	11
W. K. Jacobson	W. K. Jacobson	12
Stephen W. Kenney	Stephen W. Kenney	13
A. C. Johnston	A. C. Johnston	14
C Ed. Taylor	C. Ed. Taylor	15
W. W. Moore	Citizen Co.	16
----do	----do	17
H. C. Shook and S. M. Hamrick	Will C. Frank	18
H. A Banks	Gazette-News Publishing Co.	19
J. M. Stoner	J. M. Stoner	20
Wm. Whittam, Jr., & Arthur Whittam	Southern Manufacturer Publishing Co.	21
S. Irving Keeler	S. Irving Keeler	22
Martin A. Whittemore	Martin A. Whittemore	23
A. B. Livermore	Morganton Associate Mission	24
T. G. Cobb	T. G. Cobb	25
Superintendent and Teachers	N. C. School for Deaf and Dumb	26
L. F. & J. M. Henderson	Industrial Union of America	27
D. J. Satterfield	Scotia Seminary	28
James F. Hurley	Tribune Publishing Co.	29
----do	----do	30
J. B. Sherrill	J. B Sherrill	31
H. C. Martin	H. C. Martin	32
Mark Squires	Mark Squires	33
B. F. McCullen	B. F. McCullen	34
A. Yancey Kerr	A. Yancey Kerr	35
Jno. P. Booker	Jno. P. Booker	36
C. M. McCorkle	Catawba County News Publishing Co.	37
F. M. Williams	F. M. Williams	38
J. L. Murphy	J. L. Murphy	39
W. E. Holbrook	W. C. Dowd	40
J. F. Click	Times-Mercury Publishing Co.	41
J. F. Miller	Hickory Printing Co.	42
Henry A. London	Henry A. London	43
----------	H. T. Chapin	44
J. C. Stanton	J. C. Stanton	45
A. M. Moore	A. M. Moore	46
Meroney & Towns	Meroney & Towns	47
Chas. A. G. Thomas	Chas. A. G. Thomas	48
W. F. Swaringen	W. F. Swaringen	49
G. W. Sanderson	G. W. Sanderson	50
Fred. D. Hamrick and J. H. Quinn	Aurora Publishing Co.	51
Clyde R. Hoey	Clyde R. Hoey	52
W. R. Minter	W. R. Minter	53
J. E. McLaughen	J. E. McLaughen	54

TABLE NO. 1—

	County.	Town.	Name of Paper.
55	Columbus	Elbow	Christian Star
56	----do	Whiteville	News
57	----do	Cronly	National Sun
58	----do	Chadbourn	Trucker
59	Craven	Newbern	Atlantic Messenger
60	----do	----do	Journal
61	----do	----do	----do
62	Cumberland	Fayetteville	Industrial Messenger
63	----do	----do	North Carolina Baptist
64	----do	----do	Observer
65	----do	----do	----do
66	Davidson	Thomasville	Times
67	----do	----do	Charity and Childreu
68	----do	Lexington	Church Worker
69	----do	----do	Dispatch
70	Davie	Mocksville	Westminster
71	----do	----do	Record
72	----do	----do	Times
73	Duplin	Faison	Journal
74	Durham	Durham	Sun
75	----do	----do	----do
76	----do	----do	Herald
77	----do	----do	Recorder
78	----do	----do	Thrift
79	----do	----do	South Atlantic Quarterly
80	----do	----do	Trinity Archive
81	Edgecombe	Tarboro	Southerner
82	----do	----do	----do
83	Forsyth	Winston-Salem	Journal
84	----do	----do	----do
85	----do	----do	Sentinel
86	----do	----do	----do
87	----do	----do	Holiness Review
88	----do	----do	Union Republican
89	----do	----do	Academy
90	----do	----do	Wachovia Moravian
91	----do	----do	Blum's Farmers' and Planters' Almanac
92	----do	----do	Southern Tobacco Journal
93	----do	----do	Business Guide
94	Franklin	Louisburg	Times
95	Gaston	Gastonia	News
96	----do	----do	Gazette
97	Granville	Oxford	Orphan's Friend and Masonic Journal
98	----do	----do	Public Ledger
99	Greene	Snow Hill	Standard
100	Guilford	High Point	Ledger
101	----do	Greensboro	Record
102	----do	----do	Telegram
103	----do	----do	Our Church Record
104	----do	----do	Patriot
105	----do	----do	Apostolic Messenger
106	----do	----do	North Carolina White Ribbon
107	----do	----do	Piedmont Messenger
108	----do	----do	North Carolina Christiau Advocate

Continued.

Editor.	Proprietor.	
R. S. Jervay	R. S. Jervay	55
I. B. Tucker and H. L. Lyon	I. B. Tucker and H. L. Lyon	56
Jas. H. Scull	Sun Publishing Co.	57
W. J. Caines	E. A. Perry	58
M. P. Davis	M. P. Davis	59
Charles L. Stevens	Charles L. Stevens	60
----do	----do	61
E. E. Smith	E. E. Smith	62
Johu A. Oates	Johu A. Oates	63
E. J. Hale	E. J. Hale	64
----do	----do	65
J. F. Westmorelaud	J. F. Westmorelaud	66
Archibald Johnson	Thomasville Orphanage	67
Henry Sheets	Henry Sheets	68
H. B. Varner	H. B. Varner	69
F. M. Allen	F. M. Allen	70
E. H. Morris	E. H. Morris	71
T. R. Walsh	T. R. Walsh	72
John M. Faison and D. S. Hiues	John M. Faison and D. S. Hines	73
Jas. A. Robinson	Jas. A. Robinson	74
----do	----do	75
Joseph H. King	King & Rollins	76
Zeb. P. Council	Zeb. P. Council	77
J. B. Hunter	J. B. Hunter	78
John Spencer Bassett	South Atlantic Publishing Co.	79
W. P. Budd	Class '04	80
Frauk Powell	Frauk Powell	81
----do	----do	82
E. L. Norryce	Alex. F. W. Leslie & Son	83
----do	----do	84
H. W. Krouheimer	Sentinel Publishing Co.	85
----do	----do	86
R. B. Johus aud J. D. Diggs	Evangelical Holiness Asso. of N. C.	87
S. E. Hall	Uniou Repnblican Publishing Co.	88
J. H. Clewell	Salem Female Academy	89
Edward Rondthaler and Chas. Crouch		90
Crist and Keehln	Crist & Keehln	91
G. E. Webb	Southern Tobacco Journal Co.	92
Stewart Bros.	Stewart Bros.	93
Jas. A. Thomas	Jas. A. Thomas	94
Hugh Long	Hugh Loug	95
W. F. Marshall	W. F. Marshall	96
Jno. Nichols	Oxford Orphan Asylum	97
J. T. Britt	J. T. Britt	98
W. James Jordan	W. James Jordan	99
W. G. Brown	W. G. Brown	100
J. M. Reece	J. M. Reece	101
R. M. Haywood	R. M. Haywood	102
J. F. McCulloch	J. F. McCulloch	103
W. M. Barber	W. M. Barber	104
T. C. Hodgin	T. C. & G. A. Hodgin	105
Miss Julia S. White	Mrs. M. E. Cartland, Manager	106
J. H. Rich and H. W. Battle	J. H. Rich	107
H. M. Blair	Christian Advocate Publishiug Co.	108

TABLE NO. 1—

	County.	Town.	Name of Paper.
109	Guilford	High Point	Southern Furniture Journal
110	do	do	Enterprise
111	do	Guilford College	Collegian
112	do	Greensboro	North State Industrial Journal
113	do	do	State Normal Magazine
114	do	do	Everything
115	Halifax	Enfield	Ledger
116	do	Littleton	True Reformer
117	do	Scotland Neck	Commonwealth
118	do	Weldon	Eastern Sentinel
119	do	do	Roanoke News
120	do	do	Neuse River Herald
121	do	do	Neuse River Times
122	do	Thelma	People's Friend
123	Harnett	Lillington	Cape Fear Pilot
124	do	Dunn	Reporter
125	do	do	Guide
126	do	do	do
127	do	do	Democratic Banner
128	do	Buie's Creek	Little River Record
129	Haywood	Waynesville	Courier
130	Henderson	Hendersonville	Western North Carolina Times
131	do	do	Christian Pilot
132	do	do	Missionary News
133	do	do	Breeze
134	do	do	French Broad Hustler
135	do	do	do
136	Hertford	Murfreesboro	Index
137	Hyde	Sladesville	Baptist Union
138	Iredell	Statesville	Carolina Mascot
139	do	do	Landmark
140	do	Mooresville	Enterprise
141	do	Barium Springs	Our Fatherless Ones
142	Jackson	Webster	Herald
143	Johnston	Smithfield	Herald
144	Jones	Maysville	Jones-Onslow Courier
145	do	Pollocksville	Mail Order Guide
146	Lenoir	LaGrange	Sentinel
147	do	do	Watch Tower
148	do	Kinston	Free Press
149	do	do	do
150	Lincoln	Lincolnton	Journal
151	do	do	Bulletin
152	McDowell	Marion	Democrat
153	do	do	News
154	Macon	Franklin	Press
155	Madison	Mars Hill	College Notes
156	do	Marshall	Record
157	do	Walnut	Good Times
158	Martin	Williamston	Gospel Messenger
159	do	do	Enterprise
160	Mecklenburg	Davidson	Davidson College Magazine
161	do	Charlotte	People's Paper
162	do	do	Observer
163	do	do	do

Continued.

Editor.	Proprietor.	
H. W. Kronheimer	Southern Furniture Journal Co.	109
J. J. Farriss	J. J. Farriss	110
White, Ricks, Whitlock	Literary Societies	111
Edwin L. Tate	Edwin L. Tate	112
Mrs Annie G. Raudall	Societies	113
Al. Fairbrother	Al. Fairbrother	114
A. A. Alsop	Alsop & Cooper	115
W. F. Young	W. F. Young	116
E. E. Hilliard	E. E. Hilliard	117
H. B. Harrell	Harrell's Printing House	118
Jno. W. Sledge	Jno. W. Sledge	119
S. G. Newsome	S. G. Newsome	120
Simon Hicks	Neuse River Publishing Co.	121
Charles Zollicoffer	Charles Zollicoffer	122
J. T. McLean and Curtis M. Muse	McLean & Muse	123
J. D. Parker and G. C. Bass	Parker & Bass	124
J. P. Pittman	J. P. Pittman	125
----do	----do	126
J. T. McLean	J. T. & A. M. McLean	127
J. C. Campbell	J. C. Campbell	128
G. C. Briggs	G. C. Briggs	129
T. W. Valentine and T. K. Davis	Valentine & Davis	130
A. R. Love	Pilot Publishing Co.	131
R. N. Willcox	R. N. Willcox	132
Mrs. J. M. Ransier	Mrs. J. M. Ransier	133
M. C. Shipman	Shipman & Osborne Co.	134
----do	----do	135
John W. Hicks	John W. Hicks	136
David S. Willie	D. S. Willie	137
D. A. Coble	Hartness & Coble	138
R. R. Clark	Caldwell & Clark	139
Harry Preston Deaton	Harry Preston Deaton	140
R. W. Boyd	Presbyterian Orphans' Home	141
W. C. Tompkins	W. C. Tompkins	142
T. J. Lassiter and S. S. Holt	Beaty, Holt & Lassiter	143
Frederick Henderson	Frederick Henderson	144
Claude H. Holland	Claude H. Holland	145
D. H. Petree	D. H. Petree	146
----do	J. D. Waters	147
Daniel T. Edwards	Daniel T. Edwards	148
----do	----do	149
T. J. Dunn	T. J. Dunn	150
R. Z. Johnston	R. Z. Johnston	151
E. H. House	E. H. House & Sons	152
W. F. Wood	W. F. Wood	153
W. A. Curtis	W. A. Curtis	154
Faculty	College	155
J. R. Swann	Swann, Zachary & Henderson	156
R. F. Johnston	R. F. Johnston & M. V. Boystone	157
Sylvester Hassell, J. E. W. Henderson	Sylvester Hassell	158
Alfred E Whitmore	Enterprise Printing Co.	159
J. W. Currie	Eumenean and Philauthropic Societies	160
J. P. Sossaman	J. P. Sossaman	161
J. P. Caldwell	Caldwell & Tompkins	162
----do	----do	163

TABLE NO. 1—

	County.	Town.	Name of Paper.
164	Mecklenburg	Charlotte	Carolina Medical Journal
165	----do	----do	Charlotte Medical Journal
166	----do	----do	Southern Publisher
167	----do	----do	Times-Democrat
168	----do	----do	News
169	----do	----do	Presbyterian Standard
170	----do	----do	Star of Zion
171	----do	----do	Africo-American Presbyterian
172	----do	----do	Elizabethan
173	----do	----do	W. C. T. U. Tidings
174	----do	----do	Chronicle
175	----do	----do	Carolina Pythian
176	----do	----do	Mill News
177	----do	----do	Messenger of Hope
178	----do	----do	Southern and Western Textile Excelsior
179	Montgomery	Troy	Examiner
180	Moore	Carthage	Blade
181	----do	Aberdeen	Telegram
182	----do	Pinehurst	Outlook
183	----do	Lakeview	Echo
184	----do	Sanford	Express
185	Nash	Rocky Mount	Watchman
186	----do	Nashville	Graphic
187	New Hanover	Wilmington	Southern Lumber Journal
188	----do	----do	Dispatch
189	----do	----do	Messenger
190	----do	----do	----do
191	----do	----do	Morning Star
192	----do	----do	Star
193	Northampton	Rich Square	Roanoke-Chowan Times
194	Onslow	Jacksonville	Messenger
195	Orange	Chapel Hill	News
196	----do	----do	University Record
197	----do	----do	Elisha Mitchell Scientific Journal
198	----do	----do	Yackety Yack
199	----do	----do	University Magazine
200	----do	----do	Tar Heel
201	----do	Hillsboro	Observer
202	Pamlico	Bayboro	Sentinel
203	Pasquotank	Elizabeth City	Signs of the Times
204	----do	----do	News
205	----do	----do	Tar Heel
206	----do	----do	Economist
207	----do	----do	North Carolinian
208	----do	----do	Mission Herald
209	Person	Roxboro	Courier
210	Pitt	Ayden	Free Will Baptist
211	----do	Greenville	King's Weekly
212	----do	----do	Reflector
213	----do	----do	Eastern Reflector
214	Polk	Tryon	Bee
215	----do	Columbus	News
216	Randolph	Ashboro	Argus
217	----do	----do	Courier

Continued.

Editor.	Proprietor.	
W. H. Wakefield	N. C. Medical Journal Publishing Co.	164
Edward C. Register		165
M. L. Yeager	Southern Publishing Co.	166
A. J. McKelway and W. C. Dowd	News Publishing Co.	167
----do	----do	168
A. J. McKelway	N. C. Presbyterian Publishing Co.	169
J. W. Smith	A. M. E. Zion Denomination	170
D. J. Sanders	D. J. Sanders	171
Miss Nina A. Holland	Elizabeth College Co.	172
Mrs. T. J. Hunt	Thurman W. C. T. U.	173
Howard A. Banks	Caldwell & Tompkins	174
J. G. Baird	Pythian Publishing Co.	175
Chas. M. Ray and G. S. Escott	Mill News Printing Co.	176
Walter J. Smith	Thompson Orphanage	177
Geo. T. Madden	Cuthbertson Co.	178
W. B Cochran	W. B. Cochran	179
W. H. McNeill	W. H. McNeill	180
J. W. Fagan	J. W. Fagan	181
		182
Mrs. Cynthia Holleman	Mrs. Cynthia Holleman	183
P. H. and D. L. St. Clair	P. H. & D. L. St. Clair	184
N. D. W. Graham	N. D. W. Graham	185
M. W. Lincke	Lincke Bros	186
Z. W. Whitehead	Stock Company	187
Geo. W. Brunson, Jr.	R. P. McClammy	188
Samuel A. Ashe	Jackson & Bell Co.	189
----do	----do	190
Wm. H. Bernard	Wm. H. Bernard	191
----do	----do	192
Andrew J. Conner	Andrew J. Conner	193
Lionel Giles	Lionel Giles	194
W. B. Thompson	W. B. Thompson	195
	University of North Carolina	196
	----do	197
		198
	Literary Societies	199
	Athletic Association	200
Joseph A. Harris	Joseph A. Harris	201
W. T. Caho	W. H. Miskell & Co.	202
Henry Francis Woodhouse	Henry Francis Woodhouse	203
T. B. Berry	T. B. Berry	204
Walter L. Cohoon	Walter L. Cohoon	205
R. B. Creecy	Lamb & Creecy	206
Thos. C. Babb	Thos. C. Babb	207
B. S. Lassiter and L. L. Williams	Convocation of Edenton	208
Jno. A. Noell	Noell Bros.	209
E. T. Phillips	J. M. Barfield	210
Henry T. King	Henry T. King	211
D. J. Whichard	D. J. Whichard	212
----do	----do	213
Geo. E. Morton	Geo. E. Morton	214
W. C. Corcoran and John Carnegie	Corcoran & Carnegie	215
G. A. Blair	G. A. Blair	216
Wm. C. Hammer	Wm. C. Hammer	217

TABLE NO. 1—

	County.	Town.	Name of Paper.
218	Richmond	Rockingham	Anglo-Saxon
219	do	do	Headlight
220	do	Hamlet	Outlook
221	Robeson	Maxton	Blade
222	do	do	Scottish Chief
223	do	Lumberton	Robesonian
224	do	do	Argus
225	do	Red Springs	Citizen
226	do	Lumber Bridge	News
227	Rockingham	Madison	Observer
228	do	Reidsville	Review
229	do	do	Webster's Weekly
230	do	Leaksville	Gazette
231	Rowan	Salisbury	Patriot
232	do	do	Globe
233	do	do	Sun
234	do	do	do
235	do	Crescent	Rays
236	Rutherford	Rutherfordton	Sun
237	Sampson	Clinton	Democrat
238	do	Delway	Dell's Monthly Message
239	Scotland	Laurinburg	Exchange
240	do	do	Times
241	Stanly	Albemarle	Enterprise
242	Stokes	Danbury	Reporter
243	Surry	Pilot Mountain	Pilot News
244	do	Mecca	Watchman of Truth
245	do	Elkin	Times
246	do	Mt. Airy	News
247	do	do	Leader
248	Transylvania	Brevard	Sylvan Valley News
249	Union	Monroe	Enquirer
250	do	do	Journal
251	do	Marshville	Our Home
252	do	Waxhaw	Enterprise
253	Vance	Henderson	Gold Leaf
254	Wake	Raleigh	News and Observer
255	do	do	Farmer and Mechanic
256	do	do	North Carolinian
257	do	do	North Carolina Year Book
258	do	do	St. Augustine's Record
259	do	do	Augustinian
260	do	do	Harbinger
261	do	do	Wake County Times
262	do	do	Caucasian
263	do	do	Biblical Recorder
264	do	do	Progressive Farmer
265	do	do	Baptist Sentinel
266	do	do	Times
267	do	do	Christian Advocate
268	do	do	Post
269	do	do	do
270	do	do	Turner's North Carolina Almanac
271	do	Nazareth	Truth

Continued.

Editor.	Proprietor.	
A. S. Dockery and P. C. Whitlock	Anglo-Saxon Co.	218
J. H. Walsh	J. H. Walsh and W. H. Covington	219
Capital Printing Co.	Capital Printing Co.	220
H. W. Rope	Maxton Blade Co.	221
M. G. McKenzie	M. G. McKenzie	222
A. P. McAllister	Robesonian Co.	223
O. J. Peterson	O. J. Peterson	224
R. B. Branch	Morgan & Branch	225
P. R. Law	P. R. Law	226
W. H. Curtis	W. H. Curtis	227
Oliver Bros.	Oliver Bros.	228
John R. Webster	John R. Webster	229
C. J. Darlington	C. J. Darlington	230
John M. Julian	John M. Julian	231
H. B. Varner and J. B. Spilman	H. B. Varner & J. B. Spilman	232
J. X. Roueche and J. M. Julian	Roueche & Brown	233
----do	----do	234
J. M. L. Lyerly	Crescent Academy and Bus. College	235
C. D. Wilkie	C. D. Wilkie	236
H. J. Hines	H. J. Hines	237
C. M. Beach and W. M. Johnson	Beach & Johnson	238
J. P. Wiggins	J. P. Wiggins	239
H. Wilbur Townsend	H. Wilbur Townsend	240
J. D. Bivins	J. D. Bivins	241
N. E and E. P. Pepper	N. E. & E. P. Pepper	242
John E. Hart	John E Hart	243
Wm. R. Welborn	Wm. R. Welborn	244
J. E. Johnson	J. E. Johnson	245
T. J. Lowry	M. A. Lowry	246
C. L. Hennis	C. L. Hennis	247
Miner and Breese	Miner & Breese	248
B. C. Ashcraft	B. C. & Eugene Ashcraft	249
R. F. Beasley	G. M. Beasley & Bro.	250
J. Z. Green	Green & Martin	251
P. T. Way	Enterprise Publishing Co.	252
Thad R. Manning	Thad R. Manning	253
Josephus Daniels	News and Observer Publishing Co.	254
----do	----do	255
----do	----do	256
----do	Josephus Daniels	257
A. B. Hunter	St. Augustine's School	258
John S. Simmons	Students of St. Augustine's School	259
P. W. McGowan	P. W. McGowan	260
E. A. Womble	E. A. Womble	261
Marion Butler	Caucasian Publishing Co.	262
Josiah William Bailey	Biblical Recorder Co.	263
Clarence H. Poe	J. W. Denmark	264
J. P. Williams	Sentinel Publishing Co.	265
J. C. Caddell	Visitor-Press Co.	266
Thomas N. Ivey	Raleigh Advocate Co.	267
R. M. Furman	North Carolina Publishing Co.	268
----do	----do	269
Pinck C. Enniss	Enniss Publishing Co.	270
Thos. F. Price	Thos. F. Price	271

TABLE NO. 1—

	County.	Town.	Name of Paper.
272	Wake	Apex	Southern Progress
273	----do	----do	News
274	----do	Wake Forest	Student
275	Warren	Warrenton	Record
276	----do	Littleton	News Reporter
277	Washington	Plymouth	Roanoke Beacon
278	Watauga	Boone	Democrat
279	Wayne	Goldsboro	Orphan Home
280	----do	----do	Headlight
281	----do	----do	Baptist Review
282	----do	----do	Holiness Advocate
283	----do	----do	Argus
284	----do	----do	----do
285	----do	Fremont	Rural Visitor
286	Wilkes	N. Wilkesboro	State Republican
287	----do	----do	Hustler
288	----do	Wilkesboro	Chronicle
289	----do	Moravian Falls	Yellow Jacket
290	----do	Brewers	Curfew
291	Wilson	Wilson	News
292	----do	----do	Times
293	----do	----do	----do
294	----do	----do	Zion's Landmark
295	----do	Elm City	Elevator
296	Yadkin	Yadkinville	Ripple
297	Yancey	Burnsville	Black Mountain Eagle

Continued.

Editor.	Proprietor.	
A. J. Harris	A. J. Harris	272
Arch J. Wood	Arch J. Wood	273
Gaston S. Foote	W. C. Bivens	274
J. C. Hardy	J. C. Hardy	275
T. R. Walker	T. R. Walker	276
C. V. W. Ausbon	C. V. W. Ausbon	277
Robert C. Rivers	Robert C. Rivers	278
J. F. Brinson	I. O. O. F.	279
A. Roscower	A. Roscower	280
B. W. Nash	B. W. Nash	281
A. B. Crumpler	A. B. Crumpler	282
Jos. E. Robinson	Jos. E. Robinson	283
----do	----do	284
A. R. Morgan	Walter Beddard	285
Jno. Crouch	Jno. Crouch	286
T. J. Robertson	T. J. Robertson	287
R. A. Deal	R. A. Deal	288
R. Don Laws	R. Don Laws	289
W. L. Brewer	W. L. & T. R. Brewer	290
C. T. Harris	C. T. Harris	291
J. D. Gold	P. D. Gold Publishing Co.	292
----do	----do	293
P. D. Gold	----do	294
Theo. B. Winstead	Jno. L. Bailey & Co.	295
H. B. Nelson	H. B. Nelson	296
Lyon and Lewis	Lyon & Lewis	297

TABLE NO. 2—*Showing Day of Publication,*

	County.	How Published?	Day of Publication?	All Home Print?
1	Alamance	weekly	Wednesday	yes
2	do	do	Friday	no
3	do	do	Thursday	yes
4	do	do	Weduesday	yes
5	Alexander	monthly		yes
6	do	weekly	do	no
7	Alleghany	do	Thursday	yes
8	Anson	do	do	yes
9	Ashe	do	do	no
10	Beaufort	daily (e)		yes
11	do	semi-weekly	Monday and Thursday	yes
12	do	weekly	Thursday	yes
13	Bertie	do	do	yes
14	Bladen	do	Wednesday	no
15	Brunswick	do	Thursday	no
16	Buncombe	daily (m)		yes
17	do	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes
18	do	weekly	Friday	yes
19	do	daily (e)		yes
20	do	monthly	First	yes
21	do	semi-monthly	First and fifteenth	yes
22	do	monthly	Fifteenth	yes
23	do	weekly	Monday	yes
24	Burke	quarterly	Jan., April, July, Sept.	yes
25	do	weekly	Thursday	yes
26	do	do	Saturday	yes
27	Cabarrus	do	do	no
28	do	monthly	Fifteeuth	
29	do	daily (e)		yes
30	do	semi-weekly	Monday and Thursday	yes
31	do	do	Tuesday and Friday	yes
32	Caldwell	weekly	Friday	yes
33	do	do	Weduesday	yes
34	Carteret	do	Thursday	yes
35	Caswell	do	do	no
36	do	do	do	yes
37	Catawba	do	Wednesday	yes
38	do	do	Friday	yes
39	do	monthly	Fifteeuth	yes
40	do	weekly	Wednesday	
41	do	do	do	no
42	do	do	Thursday	yes
43	Chatham	do	do	no
44	do	do	Wednesday	no
45	do	mouthly		no
46	do	weekly	do	no
47	Cherokee	do	Tuesday	no
48	Chowan	monthly	Fifteenth	yes
49	do	weekly	Friday	no
50	Clay	do	do	no
51	Cleveland	do	do	yes
52	do	do	Weduesday	yes

Number of Employes, Class of Paper, Etc.

Type-setting Machines?	Number of Employes?	Class of Paper.	When Established?	Subscription Price?	Bona Fide Circulation?	
no	4	Christian	1844	$ 1.50	2,500	1
no	2	Republican	1897	1.00	1,100	2
no	3	Democratic	1875	1.00	750	3
no	5	do	1886	1.00	2,000	4
no	3	Lutheran	1898	.25	450	5
no	2	Independent	1902	1.00	850	6
no	5	Democratic	1889	1.00	2,500	7
no	4	do	1883	1.00	2,350	8
no	1	do	1902		700	9
no	14	do	1894	3.00	1,250	10
no		do	1894	1.00		11
no	3	do	1886	1.00	1,564	12
no	5	do	1884	1.00	1,180	13
no	3	do	1899	1.00	800	14
no	3	Independent	1897	1.00	800	15
yes		Democratic		5.20		16
yes		do		1.00		17
no	4	Republican	1892	1.00	1,500	18
yes	8	Independent	1903	4.00	825	19
no	2	Democratic	1897	.50	2,500	20
	Contract	Industrial	1902	1.00	600	21
	Contract	Religious	1898	.25	1,000	22
no	1	Republican	1892	.25	300	23
no	Contract	Protestant Episcopal	1903	.25	500	24
no	5	Democratic	1885	1.00	1,400	25
no	1	Educational	1895	.50	325	26
no	4	Independent	1902	2.00	1,000	27
	Contract	Educational		.15	500	28
no	7	Democratic	1900	4.00	890	29
no		do		1.00	960	30
no	6	do	1875	1.00	2,500	31
	3	Independent	1898	1.00	700	32
no	2	Democratic	1875	1.00	900	33
no	3	do	1901	1.00	500	34
no	2	do	1884	1.00	700	35
no	2	do	1893	.50	750	36
no	8	do	1903	1.00	937	37
no	5	do	1879	1.00	1,200	38
		Reformed Church	1872	.50	400	39
	3	Democratic	1899	1.00	1,500	40
no	3	Populist	1891	1.00	1,500	41
no	4	Republican	1868	1.00	2,000	42
no	1	Democratic	1878	1.50	600	43
no	1	Republican	1895	1.00	600	44
	4	Methodist Episcopal	1903	.50	500	45
no	1	Democratic	1901	1.00	700	46
		News	1890	1.00	1,200	47
no		Baptist	1903	.25	400	48
no	3	Democratic	1903	1.00	800	49
no	1	Independent	1899	.60	400	50
no	5	Republican	1876	1.00	1,690	51
no	6	Democratic	1891	1.00	2,850	52

TABLE NO. 2—

	County.	How Published?	Day of Publication?	All Home Print?
53	Cleveland	monthly	Fifth	yes
54	do	weekly	Thursday	yes
55	Columbus	semi-monthly		no
56	do	weekly	do	yes
57	do	do		
58	do	do	do	no
59	Craven	monthly	First	
60	do	daily (m)		yes
61	do	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes
62	Cumberland	weekly	Saturday	no
63	do	do	Wednesday	yes
64	do	daily (e)		
65	do	weekly	Thursday	yes
66	Davidson	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes
67	do	weekly	Thursday	yes
68	do	monthly	First	yes
69	do	weekly	Wednesday	yes
70	Davie	monthly		yes
71	do	weekly	do	no
72	do	do	Thursday	
73	Duplin	do	do	no
74	Durham	daily (e)		yes
75	do	weekly	Friday	yes
76	do	daily (m)		yes
77	do	weekly	Thursday	yes
78	do	do	Saturday	yes
79	do	quarterly	Jan., April, July, October	
80	do	monthly		
81	Edgecombe	daily (e)		yes
82	do	weekly	Thursday	yes
83	Forsyth	daily (m)		yes
84	do	weekly	do	yes
85	do	daily (e)		yes
86	do	weekly	do	yes
87	do	monthly		yes
88	do	weekly	do	yes
89	do	monthly	Fifteenth	yes
90	do	do	Tenth	yes
91	do	annually	October 20	yes
92	do	weekly	Monday	yes
93	do	do	Wednesday	yes
94	Franklin	do	Friday	yes
95	Gaston	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes
96	do	do	do	yes
97	Granville	weekly	Friday	yes
98	do	do	Thursday	yes
99	Greene	do	do	no
100	Guilford	do	Weduesday	yes
101	do	daily (m)		yes
102	do	daily (e)		yes
103	do	weekly	Thursday	yes
104	do	do	Weduesday	yes

Continued.

Type-setting Machines?	Number of Employes?	Class of Paper?	When Established?	Subscription Price?	Bona Fide Circulation?	
no		Religious	1898	$ .25	550	53
	3	Independent	1903	1.00	1,000	54
no	1	Religious	1901	.75	325	55
no	4	Independent	1903	1.00	1,200	56
		do	1896	.50		57
no		Truck	1902	1.00	1,000	58
		Baptist	1900	.25	964	59
no	12	Ind. Democratic	1878	4.00	750	60
no		do.		1.00	2,200	61
no	1	Educational, Industrial	1903	1.00	425	62
no	7	Baptist	1891	1.00	5,100	63
no	15	Democratic	1817	4.00		64
no		do	1817	1.00		65
no	5	Independent	1903	.50	375	66
no	5	Baptist	1886	1.00	8,000	67
no	1	do	1897	.25	485	68
no	7	Democratic	1882	1.00	6,300	69
	Contract	Presbyterian	1902	.50	100	70
no	1	Republican	1899	.50		71
no		Democratic	1880	1.00	1,025	72
		do	1901	1.00	1,100	73
no	6	do	1889	2.60	800	74
no		do	1895	1.00	500	75
yes	15	Independent	1894	2.50	2,700	76
	3	News	1820	1.00	750	77
no	2	Industrial	1902	.50	1,625	78
		Literary	1902	2.00	300	79
		do		1.25		80
no	5	Democratic	1899	4.00	300	81
no		do	1822	1.00	1,075	82
yes	15	do	1894	3.00	1,500	83
yes		do		.50	1,200	84
no	25	do		3.00	1,600	85
no		do		1.00		86
	Contract	Holiness	1895	.50	400	87
no	7	Republican	1872	1.00	5,000	88
	Contract	Educational	1875	.50	1,000	89
		Moravian	1890	.50	600	90
no	2	Almanac	1827	.05	50,000	91
no	6	Trade	1887	2.00	1,200	82
no		Independent	1901	.50		93
no	4	Democratic	1870	1.00	1,200	94
no	5	Independent	1899	1.50	1,900	95
no	5	Ind. Democratic	1880	1.00	1,100	96
no	5	Masonic	1873	1.00	4,200	97
	3	Democratic	1888	1.00	1,800	98
no	4	do	1896	1.00	500	99
no		do	1903	1.00		100
yes	10	Independent	1890	4.00	1,500	101
yes	5	Democratic	1897	3.00	1,250	102
no	3	Methodist Protestant	1894	1.00	1,300	103
no	4	Democratic	1821	1.00	2,600	104

TABLE NO. 2—

	County.	How Published?	Day of Publication?	All Home Print?
105	Guilford	monthly	Fifteenth	yes
106	do	do	First	
107	do	do	Fifteenth	yes
108	do	weekly	Wednesday	yes
109	do	monthly	First	yes
110	do	weekly	Wednesday	yes
111	do	monthly	Fifteenth	
112	do	weekly	Friday	yes
113	do	bi-monthly	First	yes
114	do	semi-monthly	First and fifteenth	yes
115	Halifax	weekly	Thursday	no
116	do	do	Wednesday	no
117	do	do	Thursday	yes
118	do	do	Saturday	
119	do	do	Thursday	yes
120	do	do	Saturday	
121	do	do	Thursday	no
122	do	semi-monthly	Tenth and twenty-fifth	no
123	Harnett	weekly	Tuesday	no
124	do	do	Thursday	no
125	do	daily (e)		yes
126	do	weekly		yes
127	do	do	Wednesday	yes
128	do	monthly	First	yes
129	Haywood	weekly	Thursday	yes
130	Henderson	do	Friday	no
131	do	monthly	First	yes
132	do	do		yes
133	do	weekly	Wednesday	no
134	do	daily (e)		yes
135	do	weekly	Thursday	yes
136	Hertford	do	Friday	no
137	Hyde	monthly		no
138	Iredell	weekly	Thursday	no
139	do	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes
140	do	weekly	Friday	yes
141	do	monthly	Fifteenth	yes
142	Jackson	weekly	Thursday	no
143	Johnston	do	Friday	yes
144	Jones	do	Thursday	no
145	do	bi-monthly	Twenty-fifth	
146	Lenoir	weekly	Friday	yes
147	do	do	do	yes
148	do	daily (e)		no
149	do	weekly	Saturday	no
150	Lincoln	do	Friday	yes
151	do	monthly	First	yes
152	McDowell	weekly	Friday	no
153	do	do	Thursday	yes
154	Macon	do	Wednesday	no
155	Madison	monthly		yes
156	do	weekly	Friday	no

Continued.

Type-setting Machines?	Number of Employes?	Class of Paper?	When Established?	Subscription Price?	Bona Fide Circulation?	
		Holiness	1903	$ .25	200	105
		W. C. T. U.	1895	.25	1,000	106
no	3	Religious	1903	.25	500	107
no	4	Methodist	1855	1.50	4,300	108
no	4	Trade	1901	1.00	3,500	109
no	12	Independent	1878	1.00	1,500	110
		Literary		1.00	300	111
no	1	Industrial	1903	1.00	300	112
	Contract	Educational	1896	.50	500	113
	Contract	Literary	1903	2.00		114
no	1	News	1900	1.00	600	115
no	2	Independent	1899	1.00	1,500	116
no	2	Democratic	1882	1.00	1,050	117
no	10	News	1897	1.00		118
no	5	Democratic	1866	1.50	1,000	119
	2	News	1898	1.00	900	120
no	3	Educational	1903	1.00	700	121
no		Baptist	1902	.60	400	122
no	1	Democratic	1903	1.00	400	123
no	3	Republican	1903	1.00	1,000	124
no	3	Democratic	1902	3.00	300	125
no		do	1902	1.00	800	126
no	1	do	1898	1.00	700	127
		Educational	1898	.25	1,200	128
no	5	Democratic	1888	1.00	1,450	129
	3	Republican	1886	1.00	1,200	130
	Contract	Baptist	1903	.25	300	131
no		Episcopal	1901	.50	800	132
		Philanthropic	1903	.50	500	133
no	8	Democratic	1891	1.00	750	134
no		do				135
no	1	do	1885	1.00		136
	1	Baptist	1900	.75		137
no	3	Democratic	1890	1.00	2,500	138
no	6	Ind. Democratic	1874	2.00	1,790	139
no	2	Democratic	1895	1.00	850	140
no	4	Presbyterian	1893	.50	2,000	141
no	1	Ind. Republican	1886	1.00	250	142
no	4	Democratic	1882	1.00	2,250	143
no	2	do	1900	1.00	800	144
		Advertising	1903	.25	500	145
no	4	Democratic	1898	1.00	500	146
no	5	Christian	1847	1.00	1,650	147
no	13	Democratic	1881	4.00	1,000	148
no		do		1.00		149
no	3	do	1897	1.00	800	150
no		Presbyterian	1894	.25		151
no	2	Ind. Democratic	1896	1.00	892	152
no	2	Democratic	1901	1.00	650	153
no	2	do	1887	1.20	530	154
no	1	Educational	1901	.10	600	155
no	2	Democratic	1901	1.00	620	156

TABLE NO. 2—

	County.	How Published?	Day of Publication?	All Home Print?
157	Madison	weekly	Friday	no
158	Martin	monthly	Twenty-fifth	yes
159	do	weekly	Friday	yes
160	Mecklenburg	monthly		yes
161	do	weekly	Wednesday	yes
162	do	daily (m)		yes
163	do	semi-weekly	Tuesday aud Friday	yes
164	do	monthly		yes
165	do	do	Fifteenth	yes
166	do	do	do	yes
167	do	semi-weekly	Mouday aud Thursday	yes
168	do	daily (e)		yes
169	do	weekly	Wednesday	yes
170	do	do	Thursday	yes
171	do	do	do	yes
172	do	quarterly		
173	do	monthly	First	
174	do	daily (e)		yes
175	do	monthly	Twentieth	yes
176	do	weekly	Friday	yes
177	do	monthly	Fifteenth	yes
178	do	weekly	Saturday	yes
179	Montgomery	do	Thursday	no
180	Moore	do	Wednesday	yes
181	do	do	Friday	no
182	do	do	do	
183	do	monthly	First	yes
184	do	weekly	Friday	yes
185	Nash	semi-monthly	Saturday	uo
186	do	weekly	Thursday	
187	New Hanover	semi-monthly	First and fifteenth	yes
188	do	daily (e)		yes
189	do	daily (m)		yes
190	do	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes
191	do	daily (m)		yes
192	do	weekly	Friday	yes
193	Northampton	do	Thursday	yes
194	Onslow	do	do	no
195	Orange	do	do	no
196	do	monthly		yes
197	do	semi-annually		yes
198	do	annually		yes
199	do	monthly		yes
200	do	weekly		
201	do	do	do	uo
202	Pamlico	do	do	yes
203	Pasquotank	semi-monthly	Fifteenth and thirtieth	no
204	do	weekly	Friday	no
205	do	do	do	yes
206	do	do	do	yes
207	do	do	Thursday	no
208	do	monthly		yes

Continued.

Type-setting Machines?	Number of Employes?	Class of Paper?	When Established?	Subscription Price?	Bona Fide Circulation?	
no	3	Independent	1903	$ .50	400	157
yes	5	Primitive Baptist	1878	1.00	2,100	158
no	2	Democratic	1899	1.00	850	159
no	15	Educational		1.50	400	160
no	3	Independent	1891	1.00	1,000	161
yes	35	do		8.00	5,648	162
yes		do		1.00	3,300	163
		Medical	1877	1.00		164
no	5	do	1892	2.50	9,000	165
		Independent	1895	.50	5,000	166
yes		Democratic	1856	1.00	3,206	167
yes	25	do	1888	5.00	3,407	168
yes	6	Presbyterian	1858	2.00	5,600	169
no	25	A. M. E. Zion	1877	1.00	4,000	170
no	5	Religious	1879	1.00		171
	Contract	Educational	1898	.50	300	172
	Contract	W. C. T. U.	1897	.25	650	173
yes	10	Independent	1903	5.00	2,400	174
		Pythian	1898	.50	1,700	175
no	10	Textile	1898	1.00	4,200	176
		Protestant Episcopal	1889	.50	2,800	177
yes	11	Textile	1893	2.00	4,000	178
no	2	Democratic	1891	1.00	750	179
	2	do	1878	1.00	1,000	180
no	3	do	1893	1.00	600	181
		News				182
no	3	Industrial, Immigration	1903	.25	12,480	183
no	3	Democratic	1886	1.00	1,500	184
no	3	do	1903	.75	200	185
	3	do	1885	1.00	1,160	186
no	8	Lumber		2.00		187
yes	14	Democratic	1895	3.00	1,340	188
yes	11	do	1887			189
yes		do	1887	1.00	2,000	190
no	35	do	1867	5.00		191
no		do	1869	1.00		192
no	5	Independent	1892	1.00	500	193
no	1	Democratic	1902	1.00	500	194
	4	do	1893	1.00	750	195
		Educational	1896	.50		196
		do	1883			197
		do				198
		Literary				199
		Athletic	1891	1.50		200
no	3	Democratic	1878	1.00		201
no	1	do	1902	1.00	512	202
yes	4	Religious	1902	1.00	368	203
no	1	Democratic	1887	1.00	300	204
yes	10	do	1901	1.50	3,650	205
no	7	do	1872	1.00	2,300	206
no	2	Republican	1869	1.00	1,200	207
	Contract	Protestant Episcopal	1886	.50	450	208

TABLE No. 2—

	County.	How Published?	Day of Publication?	All Home Print?
209	Person	weekly	Wednesday	yes
210	Pitt	do	do	yes
211	do	tri-weekly	Tuesday, Thursday, Friday	yes
212	do	daily (e)		yes
213	do	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes
214	Polk	weekly	Saturday	no
215	do	do	Thursday	no
216	Randolph	do	do	yes
217	do	do	do	yes
218	Richmond	do	do	yes
219	do	do	Friday	no
220	do	do	Wednesday	yes
221	Robeson	do	Saturday	no
222	do	do	Thursday	yes
223	do	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes
224	do	weekly	Thursday	no
225	do	do	Friday	yes
226	do	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes
227	Rockingham	weekly	Thursday	
228	do	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes
229	do	weekly	Thursday	yes
230	do	do	do	no
231	Rowan	semi-monthly	First and fifteenth	yes
232	do	weekly	Wednesday	yes
233	do	daily (e)		yes
234	do	weekly		yes
235	do	monthly	Fifteenth	yes
236	Rutherford	weekly	Thursday	yes
237	Sampson	do	do	no
238	do	monthly		no
239	Scotland	weekly	do	yes
240	do	do	do	yes
241	Stanly	do	do	yes
242	Stokes	do	Wednesday	no
243	Surry	do	Friday	no
244	do	monthly	First	no
245	do	weekly	Thursday	yes
246	do	do	do	yes
247	do	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes
248	Transylvania	weekly	Friday	yes
249	Union	do	Thursday	yes
250	do	do	Tuesday	yes
251	do	do	do	yes
252	do	do	Thursday	yes
253	Vance	do	do	yes
254	Wake	daily (m)		yes
255	do	weekly	Tuesday	yes
256	do	do	Wednesday	yes
257	do	annually	First	
258	do	monthly	do	yes
259	do	do	Fifteenth	yes
260	do	weekly	Saturday	yes

Continued.

Type-setting Machines?	Number of Employes?	Class of Paper.	When Established?	Subscription Price?	Bona Fide Circulation?	
no	2	Democratic	1881	$ 1.00	1,125	209
no	4	Free Will Baptist	1881	1.00	2,000	210
no	3	Democratic	1894	.25	1,980	211
no	11	do	1894	3.00	500	212
no		do	1882	1.00	900	213
no		Independent	1896	1.00	500	214
no		do	1893	1.00	350	215
no	4	Republican	1895	1.00	1,131	216
no	5	Democratic	1876	1.00	3,500	217
no	3	do	1899	1.00	900	218
no	2	do	1901	1.00	1,110	219
yes		Independent	1903	1.00		220
no	2	do	1890	1.00	750	221
no	3	Democratic	1885	1.00	1,538	222
no	6	do	1870	1.50	1,605	223
no	3	Ind. Democratic	1900	1.00	1,610	224
no	3	Democratic	1892	1.00	800	225
no	5	Independent	1893	1.50	1,500	226
		Democratic	1895	1.00		227
no	3	do	1888	1.00	1,600	228
no	3	do	1873	1.00	1,750	229
no	2	do	1886	1.00		230
no	Contract	Jr. O. U. A. M.	1903	.50	3,500	231
no	2	Democratic	1887	1.00	1,121	232
no	17	do	1897	4.00	1,200	233
no		do			1,000	234
no		Educational	1897	.25	400	235
no	8	Democratic	1903	1.00	3,000	236
	Contract	do	1892	1.00	1,500	237
	Contract	Educational	1902	.25	350	238
no	3	Democratic	1882	1.00	900	239
no	2	Independent	1898	1.00	1,100	240
no	3	Democratic	1880	1.00	1,090	241
no	3	Ind. Democratic	1872	1.00	1,200	242
no	3	Democratic	1901	1.00	1,142	243
	Contract	Religious	1897	1.00	6,000	244
no	2	Democratic	1890	1.00	1,000	245
no	4	do	1880	1.00	1,000	246
no	4	Republican	1903	1.00	700	247
no	4	Democratic	1895	1.00	517	248
no	3	do	1873	1.00	2,500	249
no	5	do	1894	1.00	1,400	250
no	3	Independent	1892	.50	1,000	251
no	4	Ind. Democratic	1898	1.00	900	252
no	3	do	1881	1.50		253
yes	31	Democratic	1875	6.00	8,040	254
yes	2	Home and Farm	1878	1.00	4,800	255
yes	2	Democratic	1892	1.00	5,700	256
		Almanac	1900	1.00	50,000	257
no		Educational	1895	.25	1,800	258
no		do	1899	.25		259
yes	2	Labor	1902	1.00	500	260

TABLE NO. 2—

	County.	How Published?	Day of Publication?	All Home Print?
261	Wake	weekly	Thursday	yes
262	do	do	do	
263	do	do	Wednesday	yes
264	do	do	Tuesday	yes
265	do	do	Thursday	yes
266	do	daily (e)		yes
267	do	weekly	Wednesday	yes
268	do	daily (m)		yes
269	do	weekly	Thursday	yes
270	do	annually	October 15	yes
271	do	monthly	First	yes
272	do	do		no
273	do	weekly	Saturday	no
274	do	monthly	First	yes
275	Warren	weekly	Friday	no
276	do	do	do	no
277	Washington	do	do	no
278	Watauga	do	Thursday	yes
279	Wayne	semi-monthly	First and fifteenth	yes
280	do	weekly	Thursday	yes
281	do	semi-monthly	Fifteenth and thirtieth	no
282	do	do	First and fifteenth	yes
283	do	daily (e)		yes
284	do	weekly	Wednesday	yes
285	do	do	Friday	yes
286	Wilkes	semi-monthly		yes
287	do	semi-weekly		yes
288	do	weekly	Wednesday	
289	do	semi-monthly		yes
290	do	weekly	do	yes
291	Wilson	daily (e)		yes
292	do	do		yes
293	do	weekly	Friday	yes
294	do	semi monthly	First and fifteenth	
295	do	weekly	Friday	no
296	Yadkin	do	Wednesday	no
297	Yancey	do	Saturday	yes

(e)—evening; (m)—morning.

Continued.

Type-setting Machines?	Number of Employes?	Class of Paper?	When Established?	Subscription Price?	Bona Fide Circulation?	
	Contract	Democratic	1901	$ .50	500	261
	3	Populist		1.00	1,500	262
yes	4	Baptist	1835	1.50	8,900	263
yes		Agricultural	1886	1.00	5,500	264
		Baptist	1898	1.00	2,200	265
yes	23	Democratic	1879	3.00	2,000	266
yes	10	Methodist	1855	1.50	5,900	267
yes	36	Democratic	1897	5.00	6,800	268
yes		do		1.00	7,000	269
yes		Almanac	1831	.10	70,000	270
	8	Catholic	1897	.50	16,000	271
no	1	Literary	1903	.25	245	272
no	3	Democratic	1898	1.00	500	273
	Contract	Educational	1882	1.50		274
no	2	Democratic	1892	1.00	700	275
no	2	Ind. Democratic	1895	1.00		276
no	3	Democratic	1889	1.00		277
no	3	do	1888	1.00	1,000	278
no	4	I. O. O. F.	1898	.50	1,000	279
no	4	Ind. Democratic	1887	1.00	4,500	280
	Contract	Baptist	1873	1.00		281
	Contract	Holiness	1900	1.00	2,000	282
no	10	Democratic	1885	5.00	900	283
no		do		1.00	2,500	284
no	3	do	1897	.50	500	285
no	1	Republican	1903	.25	1,400	286
no	3	Democratic	1896	1.00	500	287
no	2	do	1883	1.00	1,100	288
no	13	Republican	1895	.30	5,000	289
no	1	News	1898	.50	750	290
no	5	Democratic	1895	4.00	600	291
yes	12	do	1903	4.00	1,000	292
yes		do	1896	1.00	2,300	293
yes	12	Religious	1867	1.50	3,500	294
	2	Democratic	1901	1.00	425	295
no	3	Republican	1892	1.00	800	296
no	3	Democratic	1896	1.00	700	297

NEWSPAPER SUMMARY.

Kind.	Number.	Circulation.
Morning daily	9	26, 938
Evening daily	21	22, 312
Weekly	177	250, 119
Semi-weekly	18	23, 936
Monthly	47	79, 624
Semi-monthly	14	65, 493
Annually	4	170, 000
Semi-annually	1	----------
Bi-monthly	2	1, 000
Quarterly	3	1, 100
Tri-weekly	1	1, 980
Total	297	642, 502

Circulation not given—monthly 8; weekly 18; morning daily 2; evening daily 2; semi-weekly 2; annually 1; semi-annually 1; semi-monthly 2.

POLITICS, DENOMINATION, ETC.

Democratic	136	Textile	2
Republican	16	Almanac	3
Independent	30	Truck	1
Populist	2	Educational and Industrial	1
Baptist	11	Lutheran	1
Methodist	2	Independent Republican	1
Christian	2	Lumber	1
Moravian	1	Pythian	1
Protestant Episcopal	3	Home and Farm	1
Presbyterian	4	Masonic	1
Primitive Baptist	1	Holiness	3
Free Will Baptist	1	Labor	1
Methodist Protestant	1	Reformed Church	1
Catholic	1	News	7
Religious	8	Industrial and Immigration	1
W. C. T. U.	2	Advertising	1
Trade	2	I. O. O. F.	1
Independent Democratic	11	Methodist Episcopal	1
Educational	17	Episcopal	1
Literary	6	Philanthropic	1
Medical	2	A. M. E. Zion	1
Agricultural	1	Jr. O. U. A. M.	1
Industrial	3		
Athletic	1	Total	297

LETTERS FROM EDITORS.

The following letters from editors give their views on the child labor law, compulsory education, etc.:

COMPULSORY EDUCATION WITH PROPER SAFEGUARDS.—I hardly know what to say about a compulsory education law. One with the proper safeguards thrown around it I believe would be all right, but just what they should be I am not prepared to say. I believe with five more years of educational campaigns the necessity for a compulsory education law will be removed.—J. W. FAGAN, *Aberdeen.*

FAVORS CHILD LABOR AND COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAWS.—I favor the child labor law enacted by the last Legislature; also compulsory education, since the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment makes it essential for our children to qualify themselves for citizenship.—ARCH J. WOOD, *Apex.*

COMMERCIALISM VS. HUMANITY—BOARD OF ARBITRATION.—The question of the permissibility of child labor may be resolved into one of Commercialism *vs.* Humanity. . That the interests of humanity should prevail in such an issue should not admit of argument. As to labor, a board of arbitration should be provided by law for the settlement of strikes, or rather their prevention, and labor unions required to be incorporated in order to partake of the advantages or privileges offered by law through the use of this board. Any union not availing itself of this privilege would by that act in case of a strike outlaw itself, lose all outside sympathy and support, and so meet defeat without doing serious harm. Commercial education is desirable whenever it becomes practicable to provide and enforce it.—W. W. MOORE, *Asheville.*

BETTER TEACHERS—FAVORITISM—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I think the people of the State should be educated as to the necessity of compulsory education. The public schools are now perhaps equal to the average, but what we need is better paid teachers, and I might add better qualified ones. At present there are too many pets or relatives employed as teachers. In my immediate section at least fifty per cent. of the teachers employed are simply being paid for belonging to a certain political party, and not because of their proper qualifications. By all means make the schools what they should be, inspire confidence and respect by their high standard, and compulsory schools will necessarily follow. This may seem a slow process, but it seems to the writer the most practical.—M. A. WHITTEMORE, *Barnardsville.*

LARGE MAJORITY FAVOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—In our mountain section the question of child labor is not largely discussed, but the general concensus of opinion is against the employment of children under certain age. The question of compulsory education affects us very directly—in fact, our mountain counties are the most illiterate. While there would be some violent opposition to compulsory education, the large majority would be in favor of it. The word "compulsory" is very distasteful to we mountaineers. We have always been, are at present, and we will be independent, and coercion is abhorrent; yet in this case we can so plainly see the great benefit resulting to us that we would do all in our power to secure the enactment and enforcement of a good law for the purposes mentioned.—MINER & BREESE, *Brevard.*

NO SENSE IN DEMANDING SCHOOL TAX AND THE CHILDREN AT HOME.—I heartily endorse the effort to take children out of the factories. While labor in our State is not largely rewarded, it is also true, I think, that much of it is due to the fact that the labor is very poor. As rapidly as possible our people should be prepared for compulsory education. There is no sense in demanding money from citizens to educate the children, while careless and indifferent parents defeat the plan by keeping their children at home. If the State has the right to demand the one, it has the right to demand the other. If one is a necessity, then the other must be. If the State is responsible for the fact that in 1908 a number of our citizens are to be disfranchised, it is because the children have not been required to attend schools provided.—J. A. CAMPBELL, *Buie's Creek.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I believe compulsory education to be the "one thing needful" in North Carolina, and shall advocate the same.—W. J. CAINES, *Chadbourn.*

CHILD LABOR LAW NEEDED—GROWING SENTIMENT FOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—There can be no doubt about the need of some good law to regulate the labor of children. The present law has some good features. There seems to be a growing opinion in favor of compulsory education, but I hardly think the advocates of such a system have carefully weighed all that is involved. The Amendment itself ought to be a sufficient stimulus.—J. G. BAIRD, *Charlotte.*

CHILD LABOR LEGISLATION—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I approve of the child labor law and believe in greater restrictions. I think compulsory education is better late than never. Knowledge is the need of the wage-earner. It will increase his productiveness, decrease his hours of labor and enhance his standard of living.—GEORGE T. MADDEN, *Charlotte.*

CHILD LABOR LAW SHOULD BE SUPPLEMENTED BY COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—We think the child labor law is very good, if properly administered, but it will never, in our opinion, meet the requirements of the times until it is supplemented by a compulsory education law, of which we are heartily in favor. If the State assumes to become the "guardian" of the children and says they shall not work in the factories, it places itself under obligation to provide something better, which is not to be found in enforced idleness.—RAY & ESCOTT, *Charlotte.*

AMENDMENT SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT STIMULUS.—I am heartily in favor of some qualification for voters, and the educational one seems to be the fairest to all concerned. In itself it should be a stimulus to every boy to learn to read and write; if not, then it remains a question whether he is a fit subject for the polls or for the insane asylum.—W. J. SMITH, *Charlotte.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION NECESSARY.—I think since the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment we should have a mild compulsory school law. In many localities, especially the rural districts, the parents are very careless about the education of their children; they think because they themselves have gotten along through life without an education that their children can do likewise, but in this they are mistaken. Education to-day is of vastly more importance than it was fifty, twenty-five or even ten years ago. Remember, any white boy who becomes of age after 1908 must be able to read and write or he will not be allowed to vote. For this reason, more than any other, we favor a compulsory school law. If the parents do not think enough of their children to send them to school, then the law should compel them to.—A. C. JOHNSTON, *Clarkton.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION NEEDED.—As to compulsory education, I will say it is needed. It will be better for the parents, better for the State and better for our government to have compulsory education. Compulsory education has helped other States and it will help us in North Carolina. To cope with the future the times demand that each boy and girl be educated. Again, it will lessen crime in our State—among the many reasons being that each child will grow up intelligent and know better how to govern themselves. The time has come when North Carolina, as well as other States, should look well to the practical part and see that each child has the right start in life; for if the best of us are none too good, what must the worst be?—JAMES M. HENDERSON, *Concord.*

COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW SETTLE CHILD LABOR EVIL.—In my humble opinion a compulsory school law must follow as soon as we have school provisions to care for the pupils. By the time the State is ready and prepared for such a law it may be unnecessary, but I do not think so. A compulsory school law ought to settle the child labor evil as it exists.—JAMES F. HURLEY, *Concord.*

IN SYMPATHY WITH CHILD LABOR LAW.—I am in hearty sympathy with the objects of the child labor law.—D. J. SATTERFIELD, *Concord.*

CHILD LABOR LAW SPLENDID—NEED COMPULSORY EDUCATION MORE THAN MONEY FOR SCHOOLS.—I am of the opinion that the child labor law is a splendid one. I have no solution of the labor question. So many of the laborers are unfit for anything save drudge work; in fact they are incompetent, and had they property the majority of them would soon be without any. Compulsory education is decidedly the next advance step North Carolina should make. We need now not so much money for schools as a law compelling children to attend school.—J. M. L. LYERLY, *Crescent.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND SHORTER HOURS.—I favor compulsory education with certain limitations. Believe firmly that a short work day is better for employer and employe.—J. W. CURRIE, *Davidson.*

COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW THE ONLY WAY.—I have not given special study to the child labor law of the last Legislature, so cannot answer your first question. In regard to the need for a compulsory education law, I will say that for years I have been an earnest advocate of such a law. Several years of experience in school work have but strengthened my convictions that compulsory enactment is the only thing that ever can reach a very large class of our illiterate population. So, for one, I am longing for the time to come when our law makers shall take in hand this question which concerns so vitally the present interests and future hope of our State.—C. M. BEACH, *Delway.*

ELIMINATE LABOR AGITATORS—COMPULSORY EDUCATION A FAILURE.—Our mills and factories have for a long time refused to employ children under the prescribed age. No trouble on this score. The greatest need of the wage-earner, in my opinion, is to eliminate the labor agitator; there would be no trouble but for this element. Compulsory education will prove a failure. The parent who will not voluntarily provide it will hinder, by every means in his power, the operation of all laws looking to coercion. A good thing if it could be made operative.—J. B. HUNTER, *Durham.*

FAVORS CHILD LABOR LAW—COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW WOULD BE MOST HELPFUL.—I am glad the child labor law was passed. I think in mills and factories where the machinery is very dangerous fourteen years should be the limit. I believe the passage of a compulsory education law would be the most helpful law which the Legislature could consider. It would mean very much for every interest of our State. I heartily favor it.—CHARLES A. G. THOMAS, *Edenton.*

HEARTILY ENDORSES THE CHILD LABOR LAW—AMENDMENT SUFFICIENT COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW.—I do not know that I have any views on the child labor law as enacted by the last Legislature, with the exception that I heartily endorse the action of the General Assembly in passing this bill. It was a good one and should be carried out to the letter. I do not believe in compulsory education. I think the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment will stimulate, to a great extent, the cause of education; longer terms of public schools, etc., will be seen later as a result of its adoption. I feel sure that the parents of children in rural as well as other districts of the county are waking up to the needs of the children along this line, and I feel sure it will result in much good.—W. F. SWARINGEN, *Edenton.*

CONDITIONS GOOD—COMPULSORY EDUCATION UNNECESSARY.—So far as the wage-earner is concerned, we believe that they are in better condition in our section to-day than ever before. As to compulsory education, we believe our people generally take advantage of every chance they have for schooling their children, and therefore we do not see how compulsory education would affect them.—THOMAS C. BABB, *Elizabeth City.*

CHILD LABOR LAW WILL TEND TO IMPROVE EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS.—If the child labor law is properly enforced, that in itself will tend to improve the intellectual condition of the children of the poor. Heretofore the parents have claimed that they needed the money the children made to help support themselves and the children also; now that the little children cannot find employment in mill or factory, they will be sent to school. Possibly the lazy father, deprived of his source of revenue, will himself go to work and do his duty in supporting his family.—LOUIS LLEWELLYN WILLIAMS, *Elizabeth City.*

CHILD LABOR LAW ALL RIGHT—COMPULSORY EDUCATION NEEDED.—It would seem to us that the child labor law is all right and will result in much good. As to compulsory education, I believe some steps should be taken to compel our people to educate their offspring, thereby fitting them to fill their stations in life as they should.—THEO. B. WINSTEAD, *Elm City.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION A NECESSITY AND INEVITABLE.—I believe that a mild or moderate compulsory law alone can solve the education problem in our State. Hundreds of parents refuse absolutely to send their children to the schools we have. Any or no sort of pretext serves as an excuse for keeping the children at home or at work and away from school. I believe compulsory education is a necessity in many communities, and is inevitable. The sooner adopted the better.—J. O. ATKINSON, *Elon College.*

CHILD LABOR LAW A RIGHTEOUS ONE—COMPULSORY EDUCATION WILL COME.—Think the recent law enacted by our last Legislature a righteous one, and it should be enforced. I hardly think public sentiment favors compulsory education, but think it will follow in the wake of the educational campaign which has been so successfully conducted in the State during the past few months.—E. E. SMITH, *Fayetteville.*

CHILD LABOR LAW GOOD—WHISKEY LABOR'S GREATEST CURSE.—I count laws for the protection and education of children the supremest evidence of civilization's advancement. The child labor law is good, and I believe it will work well. Liquor is the wage-earners' greatest curse.—JOHN A. OATES, *Fayetteville.*

COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW BADLY NEEDED.—I think the idea of compulsory education a good one, especially since the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. Unless some people are made to send to school, their children will not vote after 1908; therefore compulsory education, for this reason alone, is badly needed.—W. H. DAVIS, *Fork Church.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION BOTH LOGICAL AND A NECESSITY.—As regards compulsory education, it is both logical and a necessity. The State has no right to spend her substance for naught, as is the case in many school districts at present, owing to lack of appreciation, on the part of the people, of the benefits of education. Either the Constitutional Amendment will have to be repealed or disregarded or the State will have to require many parents to send their children to school; otherwise after 1908 large numbers of white men will not be able to vote.—A. R. MORGAN, *Fremont.*

THE STATE SHOULD COMPEL THE CHILDREN TO COME UP TO EDUCATIONAL STANDARD.—We endorse the child labor law enacted by the last Legislature of North Carolina, and think it should be rigidly enforced. As to compulsory education, we would say that all education is compulsory till the child gets where he sees the need of it. And parents who do not see the need of giving their children at least a good English education should be forced to do so when their circumstances will allow it; and in all cases where the pecuniary condition of parents forbid their doing this much for their children the State should make ample provision for the same. Especially should this be done when the State requires an educational qualification for citizenship. In other words, when the State requires of its citizens an educational qualification in order to exercise the right of suffrage, it should put such qualification in reach of all of her children and compel them to acquire it.—A. B. CRUMPLER, *Goldsboro.*

FAVOR LEGISLATION FOR BETTERMENT OF CONDITION OF CHILDREN—SHORTER HOURS FOR LABOR.—Any legislation which shall seek the betterment of the conditions under which children shall be reared, and which shall bring to them every

possible chance for developing into the stronger physical men and women, which shall compel their mental development and shall furnish opportunity for fostering the highest and noblest moral impulses, such legislation is that which always receives our hearty sanction and support. Give the children proper care and then we shall hope for a stronger nation in the future. As to wage-earners, it seems to me their greatest need is shorter hours, so that they may really have some leisure time to enjoy with their families, and enough time during the week to go to the park or seashore for recreation, and so prevent their doing the same on the Christian Sabbath. When such time is given we shall no longer need to complain that the women and old men do the church-going.—(MISS) JULIA S. WHITE, *Greensboro.*

HEARTILY FAVOR CHILD LABOR LAW—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I am heartily in favor of the child labor law enacted. As pastor in a cotton mill district, my heart is daily saddened at the "grinding of the mills." A modified form of compulsory education is what North Carolina needs to-day, in my humble judgment.—J. H. RICH, *Greensboro.*

GOOD EFFECT OF REFORM LAWS DOUBTFUL.—I think it a matter of very great doubt whether legislation on any of the subjects referred to has ever been of any practical benefit. There are some who need a compulsory school law, but whether the good resulting from such a law would counter-balance the evil effects of legislation so manifestly out of harmony with our American institutions is a matter for very grave thought.—H. M. BLAIR, *Greensboro.*

NOT READY FOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I do not think the child labor law amounts to much, but may be an index of what the future may bring. Our section is not in condition for compulsory education. It would put many poor white people upon charity, as it would deprive them of their only means of support. It would be impossible to put the white children in school, so many are of necessity kept at home to work, and would put every negro in school, thereby increasing an already very heavy burden—taxation of whites for negro education—and generally negro education is a miserable failure.—HENRY T. KING, *Greenville.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION THE ONLY SOLUTION.—We are heartily in sympathy with any movement that has for its object the betterment of the educational status of our State. We also endorse the compulsory education movement that is gradually taking hold of the people of North Carolina, and believe it to be the only true solution of the educational problem.—L. LEE WHITE, *Guilford College.*

COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW WOULD BE A BENEFIT.—We are not particularly interested in the child labor law here. There is no manufacturing going on in the county at which children are employed. Ours is an agricultural county—no

enterprises on foot requiring wage-earners to any great extent. To my opinion a compulsory education law would be of benefit to our people, as they are careless about regular attendance.—G. N. SAUNDERSON, *Hayesville.*

CHILD LABOR LAW A GAIN FOR HUMANITY—WAGE-EARNERS SHOULD BE HONEST, INDUSTRIOUS AND TEMPERATE—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—Every effort toward reducing child labor is just so much gained in the cause of humanity. My opinion as to what would benefit wage-earners is that they do an honest day's work and occasionally think of the interests of their employer and leave whiskey and tobacco alone. They themselves would be greatly benefited thereby, as well as the coming generation, both in soul, body and pocket-book. Cities and places where compulsory education is enforced are so far ahead of those where it is not that the facts speak for themselves. Minneapolis, Minnesota, where compulsory education is not only a law but is rigidly enforced, and books and other necessities for the school-room are furnished by the city, took highest rank in work done at the World's Fair, and her children showed a higher grade of achievement for their ages than children in other cities where no such law exists. Many of these children have had to learn the language, being foreigners, as well as their other acquirements. I cannot believe that they are mentally any more capable than children in the Old North State, but it is a result of a few facts that North Carolina is awakening to the realization of. We are taught that when two elementary brain processes have been active together, or in immediate succession, one of them on recurring tends to propagate its excitement into the other; by "brain processes," meaning commotions in nerve cells, or, in other words, when two sets of nerve cells have been active in connection, one set, if somehow excited to action, tends to arouse activity in the other. That we think of d, e, after a, b, c, for just the same reason that we put one arm in a coat sleeve after we put the other in. The presence of ideas that are called up being due to the persistence of such connections and the arousal of one set of nerve cells by another; consequently, the way a man meets any situation depends upon the sum-total of connections in his brain; therefore, how valuable an endowment for our manhood is the result from the cultivation that the consecutive effort necessary in obtaining knowledge produces. Not only the acquirement of knowledge which itself will benefit him in whatever walk of life he may be in, but also by the strengthening of brain power, by making automatic right channels of thought. All action must come from thought, and as all automatic performances are due to the existence of connections between nerve cells, thoughts that have gone together tending to call each other up, the ones that have been with us oftenest standing the best chance for connection or coming up. How important that these various attitudes of system of brain connections should not only become automatic, but be so along lines conducive of patriotism, valor, honor, and all that tends to make a clear-headed, clear-charactered manhood; all that constitutes good citizenship. For as a house cannot stand with its under-pinnings rotten or its frame work too weak for its bulk, so our country cannot stand with its manhood such only in name. One of our leading periodicals in the State has said "Ten thousand white boys in North Carolina over twelve years of age cannot read and write!" and

the sad thought about it is, as *Charity and Children* says, that "these boys are illiterate by choice and not by necessity." Whoever lends a hand and helps these boys to look up is doing a great work. "Illiterate by choice!" Why should they be? Have their nerve cells ever been aroused along that line, let alone being made automatic? The shame is not with these boys, the future law-makers or law-breakers of our State; they are only children undeveloped. The shame lies with those who are already men, who have full knowledge of the necessity of this training and acquirement, and yet do nothing to help these ten thousand out of the slough, not only of ignorance, but of weak, untrained wills, who know not nor care not what is best for themselves and our country. Compulsory education! Yes, strong law and rigidly enforced, is the only salvation for our State. Then if they will not learn sufficient for an intelligent citizenship, let them be relegated to the ranks of non-citizens with the "idiots, children hopelessly insane and women," where they belong.—(MRS.) J. M. RANSIER, *Hendersonville.*

"UP TO" THE WHITES TO KEEP PACE WITH THE NEGRO.—Am not very conversant with the child labor law recently enacted, but it appears to be satisfactory to the people in this section of the State. Compulsory education is becoming more popular and seems to be a necessity, especially since the ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of the State restricting the suffrage. The colored population is making unusual progress along educational lines, and it is "up to" the white people to keep pace with them.—M. L. SHIPMAN, *Hendersonville.*

NO CHILD UNDER SIXTEEN SHOULD WORK IN MILLS—BELIEVE IN COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I think cotton mills are breeders of disease, extravagance and bad morals. No child under sixteen years of age should be allowed to work in them at all, for good reasons. The need of wage-earners is a desire to economize until they can get a home of their own, and a farm, or business of their own, and as soon as possible cease to be livers from "hand to mouth." I believe in compulsory education, but to do this schools must be put in reasonable reach of every child so that in bad weather the thinly clad can go without too great a risk to their health or lives. This is of no more significance since the Constitutional Amendment than before; if that is all one should be educated for—that he can vote—where do the girls come in? What must they be educated for? The time will soon be here, and is now in places, when anybody can vote, "provided he votes right," whether he can read or not.—J. F. CLICK, *Hickory.*

FAVORS THE CHILD LABOR LAW AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—Give us compulsory school law, and see that it is enforced. Regarding child labor law, there are hundreds of able-bodied men who put their children in factories to make a living for their families and let them grow up in ignorance. This class of children should be protected by law. Of course some judgment must be used in regard to the making of such laws.—J. E. MCLAUGHEN, *King's Mountain.*

CHILD LABOR LAW THE ONE THING NEEDFUL—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—Complying with your request for my views on the child labor law as recently enacted, we beg to say that such a law has been the one thing needful in this State. When we think of the hundreds and thousands of poor white boys and girls rushed from the health-giving rural districts, huddled into cotton factories, to be starved mentally and physically, we say it is more the pity that such a law was not enacted at an earlier day. To provide such a law for the improvement of our future citizens is one of our State's prerogatives, which if she fails to use, falls short of performing her duty. Let the law as recently enacted be rigidly enforced and it will have a telling influence on our future citizens. We are heartily in accord with any measure that will compel parents to educate their children. The children are the future citizens, leaders, etc., of the State; they belong to the State, and it is our duty to see that every child receives at least a rudimentary education, be he white or black. The future strength of our State depends upon the intellectual strength of her citizens. In the State of North Carolina there is growing up a generation that is a large part illiterate and ignorant, and nobody seems to know how to get the children in school long enough to teach them how to read and write. This is the problem of the State to-day. Some think legal compulsion is not the best thing at present, but something should be done to make parents feel or realize that they are committing a crime against unborn generations when they fail to provide for their sons and daughters the best training possible. Some are not in favor of compulsory education, as they say "they see black spooks" in it; but the negro is here to stay, he is a citizen, supposed to have all the rights the white man has; he should be educated, as the more refined and intelligent negro to-day is not the one that is creating race disturbances, but to repress the animal nature in their fellow-man. Then provide the best education for all classes, regardless of color, even if that education is obtained at the cost of compulsion.—H. WILBUR TOWNSEND, *Laurinburg.*

CHILD LABOR LAW PROTECTS CHILDREN—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I think the child labor law a protection to the children, but there ought to be further protection, where they are supporting able-bodied fathers. Such fathers ought to be arrested as vagrants. We ought to have a compulsory school law, properly guarded, for the benefit of those children whose parents are more for the dollar than the child.—HENRY SHEETS, *Lexington.*

CHILD LABOR LAW GOOD IF ENFORCED—GOOD MEN SHOULD MANAGE SCHOOLS.—The child labor law is good if the people thought the Legislature in earnest about it and expected it to be enforced. Wage-earners generally command fair payment for services—perhaps they need a law to require them to do fair service before they demand payment. Compulsory education does not enthuse the common good people of North Carolina, but thinking, enterprising leaders who urge it are respected and listened to when they appeal to all classes to send children to school. If the local management of the public schools could be gotten into the hands of enterprising men of affairs, who do things, in every county, conditions would

improve and illiteracy made shameful and disreputable. Whenever good men who have children and who make their own business succeed are appointed and give their attention to the opening and management of public schools, parents feel like it is safe to send their children and the school is full and the common pride of the neighborhood.—R. Z. JOHNSTON, *Lincolnton.*

CHILD LABOR LAW GOOD—TEN HOUR SYSTEM AND POLITICAL FAIRNESS TO THE NEGRO.—I think the act regulating child labor in manufacturing establishments a good one. I think a ten-hour system and better wages for farm laborers would cover their present needs. As to the scarcity of labor, I think fairer treatment politically and a more complete justice in the courts would have great effect to retain and bring more colored laborers to the State. The political treatment of the negro has done more to lessen the laboring forces than low wages or any other cause.—W. F. YOUNG, *Littleton.*

CHILD LABOR LAW BENEFICIAL—CONDITIONS NOT FAVORABLE TO COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—The child labor act is beneficial. Wage-earners need most of all more education. Compulsory education, abstractly speaking, is to be condemned. There are exigencies when it is wise to resort to it temporarily. We are not in a condition in North Carolina to think seriously of adopting it at this time. Just what the status of affairs will be in 1908 cannot be foretold, and therefore it is impossible to say in advance whether or not it would be wise to introduce it at or just before that date.—P. R. LAW, *Lumber Bridge.*

CHILD LABOR LAW GOOD AND TIMELY—LABOR WILL BRING ITS REAL VALUE—COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW A NECESSITY.—The child labor law is both good and timely. Wage-earners need greater efficiency and should take greater interest in their work—having always in view the interests of their employer, even if it be a corporation. Labor, we believe, will bring its real value in North Carolina to-day. If the laborer is efficient, if he is not getting good pay, he will not have to go far to get it. The comparatively high wages cause irregularity, especially among negro laborers. No laborer can expect to better his condition by working only three days a week. This irregularity is exceedingly annoying to saw-mill operators, especially the smaller ones. A compulsory school law, we still contend, is a necessity. Illiteracy is permanent without it. Educational rallies fail wholly in reaching the element that need the compulsion. The argument that the childless should pay tax for the community's benefit and thereby indirectly for his own benefit loses its force if an illiterate and vicious element is to be reared in spite of the public schools. In this county, as a rule, those who attend public schools really are, or would be, independent of the public school. Far better make the terms we already have effective than to seek to lengthen them under present circumstances. In fact, we do not care to see the public school term over five or six months in length. Few country children could attend longer than five months, and those are the ones whose parents need no public assistance.

Then, evidently, the whole people and corporate interests should not have a heavier tax imposed upon them for the benefit of only the well-to-do element. Besides, the making of a boy is the proper proportion of work, play and school. The men come from the country, but when town conditions prevail in the country, can we still expect the supply? Let a country boy attend school eight months in the year and loaf the rest of the year and you'll have the same product as results from the same conditions in town. Furthermore, a good school for five months in a year, regularly attended, should carry any ordinary bright child through the public school course by the age of eighteen; we would say sixteen, but make a liberal allowance. This means sixty months of good school, more than hundreds of North Carolina boys have had before entering, fairly well prepared, upon college work. Then, my desire is to see a compulsory school law, the age limit gradually narrowed, the public school work confined strictly to the public school branches, and the most exacting thoroughness secured. These points gained, we may expect regular attendance, wise classification, and more efficient teachers. The inefficiency of public schools to-day is more the result of irregular attendance, consequently poor classification, and lack of thoroughness. This is spoken by a teacher of ten years' experience, who has taught in every quarter of this State and for three years in South Carolina.—O. J. PETERSON, *Lumberton.*

FULLY CONVINCED THAT A COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW IS NEEDED.—After six years as County Superintendent of Schools, I am fully convinced that we should have a compulsory school law in some form, and especially should it be since the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. As progress is being made in the lengthening of the school term, and as the greatest obstacle in the way of further progress is the failure of the parents to send their children to school, there should be some way to compel them to do so.—W. F. WOOD, *Marion.*

CHILD LABOR LAW STEP IN RIGHT DIRECTION—BELIEVE IN COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I think the child labor law a step in the right direction. I am a believer in compulsory education, though our people are waking up to the needs of education more and more each year. I think the Amendment is acting as a stimulant toward better education.—J. R. SWANN, *Marshall.*

HEARTILY FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—We heartily favor a mild compulsory school law. The impetus given to the building of better school-houses by the State literary fund prepares the way for this. Better and larger school buildings and a better grade of teachers makes a compulsory school law practicable, and public opinion will no doubt back such a law in most communities.—R. L. MOORE, *Mars Hill.*

HEARTILY FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I am heartily in favor of any movement that tends toward educating the masses.—JOHN P. BOOKER, *Milton.*

CHILD LABOR LAW SHOULD BE ENFORCED—NEED A GOOD LAW TO REACH "VAMPIRES"—OPPOSES COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I think the child labor law should be enforced to the letter, and a law should be passed to reach indolent, trifling parents who lounge around the mills and live off of these poor children's wages; there should be a rigid law for such folks. I am of the opinion that the best thing for the wage-earners is to continue the national Republican administration in power at Washington. I am opposed to compulsory education law; think these compulsory laws are a step in the direction of centralization and despotism.—E. H. MORRIS, *Mocksville.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION THE ONLY WAY.—Compulsory education is the only kind that will ever catch the children in the coast section. As a rule they are put to work crabbing or fishing, as soon as they are large enough, to help furnish the precarious living furnished by the ocean.—B. F. MCMULLEN, *Morehead City.*

CHILD LABOR LAW SHOULD PROHIBIT ALL UNDER FOURTEEN AND FIFTEEN WORKING AT NIGHT—NEED STRINGENT COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW.—The child labor law is only a step in the right direction. The law ought to prohibit boys under twelve years of age working in cotton mills in day-light and not then until the child can read and write intelligently. Girls ought to be prohibited from the cotton mills till fourteen years old in the day, and limited to those who can read and write. Boys should be prohibited from working in mills at night until they are fourteen years old, and girls under fifteen years should not be allowed to work at night. Our State should pass a stringent compulsory education law, with a penalty on parents for failure to comply with the provisions of the law.—E. MCK. GOODWIN, *Morganton.*

HEARTILY FAVORS THE CHILD LABOR LAW—NEED COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW.—I am heartily in favor of the child labor law, and believe that it should be rigidly enforced. I am in favor of compulsory education for whites and blacks. By it only can the large number of illiterate persons in this State be reduced. The trouble with the present condition is the indifference of parents. That can only be overcome by the force of law. Eventually, in our native American population, there should be little necessity for such "force of law," because through one generation there should come a marked change in sentiment and a realization of needs.—WALTER HUGHSON, *Morganton.*

CHILD LABOR LAW STEP IN RIGHT DIRECTION—FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—The child labor law enacted by the last Legislature does not affect this immediate section much. Our people pretty generally look upon it as a step in the right direction. I have always been in favor of compulsory education, and think it is more important that we have it now under the requirements of the Constitutional Amendment.—T. G. COBB, *Morganton.*

HARD TO ENFORCE CHILD LABOR LAW—FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—My opinion of the child labor law is that it will be hard to enforce, and that it will do very little good as at present applied. I have arrived at this conclusion from local observations, and have given the subject but little attention. I am very much in favor of compulsory education, provided the child is not compelled to enter school under the age of eight years, as I believe it is damaging to both health and mind for a child to be confined while under eight years of age. I am thoroughly in favor of higher education, and believe the welfare of the State depends upon education, both morally and financially.—C. L. HENNIS, *Mount Airy.*

CHILDREN UNDER FOURTEEN SHOULD NOT WORK IN FACTORIES—FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—As to child labor, I am free to confess that a law covering this important matter, dealing justly with all alike, would be difficult to enforce. No child under fourteen years of age should be allowed to work in a mill or factory, except fatherless children; they should be in school. Compulsory education should be adopted in North Carolina. So far as the Amendment is concerned I have never given it very serious consideration. I sometimes think it will do good, that is, it will compel fathers to educate their boys if they expect them to vote like free men ought to do.—T. J. LOWRY, *Mount Airy.*

CHILD LABOR A CRYING SHAME—ALREADY HAVE COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR COUNTY.—So far as we are concerned the child labor law cannot be too stringent, neither can it be too rigidly enforced. It is a crying shame that any State will let small children work from twelve to fifteen hours in cotton factories, thereby stunting their physical and mental growth to an alarming degree. In our own county of Cherokee we have a compulsory education law, every child between the ages of eight and sixteen must attend a public or private school at least one hundred and sixty days each year. Of course the Constitutional Amendment is indirectly a compulsory education law, in that after 1908 every voter coming of age must be able to read and write any section of the Constitution. The only thing that will save many of the children is a general compulsory education law, and the sooner the better.—MERONY & TOWNS, *Murphy.*

CHILD LABOR LAW PROGRESSIVE—NOT READY FOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—The child labor law is a progressive and needed one. Increased educational advantages is the need of the wage-earners. I am a believer in compulsory education, but consider existing conditions in North Carolina would make it impracticable to-day; hence any legislation seeking compulsory education, if coined into a law, would work an injury and destroy the efforts of those now seeking educational advancement in North Carolina.—CHARLES L. STEVENS, *Newbern.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—Since the adoption of our last amendment to the Constitution it is very necessary that every child in the State should have an education. If this cannot be accomplished under the present law, we should require

every child between the ages of seven and fourteen to take advantage of the opportunity given them by the State of getting an education.—C. M. McCORKLE, *Newton.*

OPPOSES COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I am opposed to compulsory education. The law would not be enforced in North Carolina and would do more harm than good. The safety of the Commonwealth rests upon the enforcement of the law, and the enactment of laws without enforcing them has created a contempt for the law as well as for the courts which neglect to enforce them, and this is cause for much crime. We must return to the Constitution. We already have too many laws narrowing the horizon of personal liberty. Enforce the present school law and ignorance will soon vanish from the State.—JOHN CROUCH, *North Wilkesboro.*

PLEASED WITH CHILD LABOR LAW—COMPULSORY EDUCATION IF NECESSARY.—We are pleased with the child labor law enacted by the last Legislature, and we are glad to see our legislators awakening to the necessity of enacting stringent laws along that line. At this time the wage-earner is in better condition than he has been in a number of years. There seems to be a scarcity of labor, and when such is the case wages are good. We have never taken a decided stand for or against compulsory education before nor since the passage of the Constitutional Amendment; with our present educational facilities and the enthusiastic campaign being waged, we see no cause why every child should not have an education. If it will reach the negligent parent and the children generally seen on the streets smoking cigarettes and heard cursing, then we say "amen" to the enactment of such a law.—JOHN E. HART, *Pilot Mountain.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—We don't like the word compulsory. We have heard and read of free schools, free press, free salvation, etc., until we have begun to believe that everything ought to be free and that nothing is valuable without perfect freedom and liberty. This is true if every citizen would do his duty, but while they will not it is necessary to have laws to restrain and compel the offending class to fulfill their duty to the State and society. We have within this county white families with from eight to ten children unable to read and write; under the present law they never will be. What is to be done about it? Shall their condition continue? If not, there is but one remedy. The State must either compel these parents to send their children to school or they will continue to grow up in ignorance and darkness.—A. M. MOORE, *Pittsboro.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION NECESSARY.—I sincerely believe that compulsory education is indeed necessary to the good of our people. When we consider the masses of ignorant people among us and the limited time when the educational qualification will be positively demanded, I feel safe in saying that such an enactment would be very beneficial. When will the slumbering, uninterested awake without

such an alarm, and when will those employed in factories and otherwise turn their minds to mental culture as well as temporal accumulation without such restrictions?—J. C. STANTON, *Pittsboro.*

CHILDREN UNDER FIFTEEN SHOULD NOT WORK FULL TIME—CONDITION OF WAGE-EARNERS GOOD—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I do not think any child under fifteen years of age should be required to labor continuously during the working hours of the day, especially when the days are short and they have no time for recreation. I mean by this that they should not be confined during the entire day in a mill or factory where their minds and hands are kept continually employed. The physical condition of the child should also be considered, for I believe many children are ruined for life by having to labor and do as much as their stronger associates by an unreasonable or thoughtless parent or employer. Wage-earners in this section are getting all, and in some cases more than the employer is justified in paying. I think savings banks or the buying of homes, if it could be done at reasonable prices and in installments, would be a great blessing. I hardly know how to answer the compulsory education question. Many parents who are able to send their children to school neglect to do so or keep them at home to do the work they should do themselves or hire done, while in other cases the child is really needed at home, or the income is, if old enough to work. I do not think there are many cases where the child could not attend school at least a good part of the time.—C. V. W. AUSBON, *Plymouth.*

CHILD LABOR LAW A GOOD BEGINNING—COMPULSORY EDUCATION ON LOCAL OPTION BASIS.—The child labor law is weak yet, but a good beginning. We shall be ready for something more stringent later. I doubt the wisdom of a general compulsory education law. Local option is a first-class principle in this matter, as in many others.—CLARENCE H. POE, *Raleigh.*

INTERESTS OF LABOR AND CAPITAL MUTUAL—OPPOSE COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I have not examined the law on child labor as passed by the last Legislature. I favor as little legislation of this sort as possible. The interests of the capitalists and the laborers are mutual, and their difficulties, if they have any, can best be adjusted by those immediately concerned. I am opposed to compulsory education for our people at this time.—J. C. CADDELL, *Raleigh.*

CHILD LABOR LAW SHOULD BE STRENGTHENED—COMPULSORY EDUCATION IMPRACTICABLE.—The child labor law should be gradually strengthened. Compulsory education, I fear, is impracticable in North Carolina. We could not afford the cost of a sufficient corps of truant officers, and our school-houses could not hold the pupils; and our teachers could not instruct them.—JOSIAH WILLIAM BAILEY, *Raleigh.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—We ought to have more education all along the line. Ignorance is a cure for nothing. Let education be compulsory just as soon as public opinion will back up such a law.—A. B. HUNTER, *Raleigh.*

FAVORS CHILD LABOR LEGISLATION.—Am in favor of child labor law.—JOSEPHUS DANIELS, *Raleigh.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION ESSENTIAL.—I am still of the opinion that compulsory education is essential to the education of the rank and file of the people. I think, however, that it should be so regulated that embarrassment to the poor would be as little as possible.—J. P. WILLIAMS, *Raleigh.*

IN SYMPATHY WITH CHILD LABOR LEGISLATION—COMPULSORY EDUCATION A NECESSITY.—I am in sympathy with all conservative and practical child labor laws. The "seed corn" must be saved to society. The longer I live the more strongly am I convinced that compulsory education under present exigencies is necessary. It is necessary from the mere fact that the State must educate in order to protect itself and its citizens.—T. N. IVEY, *Raleigh.*

ENFORCE CHILD LABOR LAW—OPPOSES STRIKES AND LABOR ORGANIZERS.—I am heartily in favor of a child labor law, and it should be rigidly enforced. As to wage-earners, it seems that they have things their own way at present. Am bitterly opposed to strikes and labor organizers. I have always been a member of the Typographical Union, and now have withdrawal card from Raleigh Union. Arbitration is best both for employer and employe. As to compulsory education, I hardly know where I stand. It is the duty of parents to educate their children, and when they are negligent and indifferent in the matter it is almost impossible to reach them through enacted laws.—R. B. BRANCH, *Red Springs.*

CHILD LABOR LAW GOOD—STATE INSPECTION.—The child labor law is good. We need State inspection of hazardous works, such as railroad tracks and bridges, to protect employes from incompetent persons in responsible places. We must have better school-houses and more good teachers before we have compulsory education.—ANDREW J. CONNER, *Rich Square.*

APPROVE CHILD LABOR LAW—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—We approve of the child labor law as enacted by the last Legislature. In our opinion, a compulsory education law would be unwise, except along conservative lines.—RONECHE & JULIAN, *Salisbury.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION WOULD BE BENEFICIAL.—I really believe that compulsory education would be beneficial to the people. Intelligence is one of the principles of thrift, and it seems to me our people ought to get the advantage of every opportunity to become intelligent.—E. E. HILLIARD, *Scotland Neck.*

ENDORSES CHILD LABOR LAW—OPPOSES COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I endorse the child labor law and regard it as sufficiently stringent. I am opposed to compulsory education at present; should the need become grave I would favor it.—CLYDE R. HOEY, *Shelby.*

TIME HAS COME FOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—As to compulsory education, we believe the time has come when we should have such a law with proper restrictions. In fact the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment renders such a law indispensable. It would not do to make the law too stringent in the beginning; we should tighten the reins by degrees. There are many people in our section who will never do their duty toward educating their children until the strong arm of the law raises a rod over them.—J. H. QUINN, *Shelby.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION BEST FOR THE WHOLE PEOPLE.—I have carefully studied the needs of wage-earners. In my opinion, compulsory education is the best for the whole people. Since the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment the people are doing more than ever before for the good of the whole people. It occurs to me that our present greatest need is education, and, in my opinion, a compulsory school law is the only means by which we will ever be able to meet this already too long deferred question. We heartily endorse any reasonable legislation looking to a solution of this pressing need of better educational qualifications.—D. S. WILLIE, *Shadesville.*

CHILD LABOR LAW PROPER—DIGNITY OF LABOR.—The child labor law does not affect this county; but I think the law is proper where there are good schools, and schools are supposed to be wherever there is a number of young people, around factories and in the towns especially; in other words, I think the child labor law is proper for the factory districts, but elsewhere it is of very little use. Improvement in skill that will bring higher wages, and an intelligent understanding that there is a dignity, something noble in his honest toil, no matter how humble, would be the greatest thing for our wage-earners to acquire. I have never been an advocate of the compulsory school system, and the passage of the Amendment of 1902 does not alter my views. I would accept a stringent law that would also provide for those who are so needy that they cannot spare their children from home. I am ready for a liberal school system that will claim the school child between certain ages, and, if needs be, clothe him, furnish him books, supply his value at home and give him good schooling, if operated on a broad, practical and common sense basis. I do not favor the harsh compulsory system in North Caro-

lina now, because it would be an injustice to the home that is too poor to send. The Amendment is no incentive for me to favor compulsory schools. I have other motives for favoring improvement for our school system, or rather the schools in that system.—C. ED. TAYLOR, *Southport.*

DISCOURAGE CHILD LABOR AND ENCOURAGE MAN LABOR—OPPOSES COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—Child labor should be discouraged by legal enactments and public sentiment and man labor fostered by same methods. Compulsory education smacks too much of sumptuary laws, and no good Democrat could or should favor it. No law is worth anything that has not public sentiment back of it. With such sentiment general the Constitution itself is not so potent.—FRANK POWELL, *Tarboro.*

A DEFENCE OF CHILD LABOR.—The child labor law, which was aimed at cotton mills, was conceived by men who knew nothing of the workings of cotton mills, and in my opinion will prove a curse to the rising generation. You can get my views in part from the attached editorial, which appeared in the *Scout* on the 12th of February last:

CHILD LABOR IN COTTON MILLS.

It is a little out of our line to branch off on such subjects as the head of this article suggests; but there is such a "hel-a-ba-loo" being raised by some members of the North Carolina Legislature about child labor in cotton mills that we arise to remark that we are of the opinion that they are perfectly ignorant of what they are speaking about. We doubt whether or not they ever saw a first-class cotton mill in full blast—nine out of ten of the factory towns in North Carolina afford better educational facilities than the non-factory towns. Mill owners (except some few brutes) endeavor to secure the best teachers and supplement the public school fund so as to give longer schools than the children of other sections enjoy. Factory children are, as a rule, better educated than the children of the country and small towns. We do not believe that anything like child slavery exists at any cotton mill in the State. The children are as well or better trained morally than the children of many of our towns and cities. Boys and girls at cotton mills are raised to work and not to idle away their time. They learn a trade from which they can always derive a living. They become independent. According to numbers, there is less wickedness in factory towns than in non-factory towns, because there is less idleness. If our legislators want to immortalize themselves, let them pass a law that will make old miserly skin-flints shell out the gold and silver they have hid away and help to establish more cotton mills and other industries to furnish work to the children that are neither at work nor going to school. It would not be a bad idea to enact a law that would allow a large number of idle men, who depend upon their wives and children for a support, to be sent to the roads to work for about ten years at a time. There is the trouble at cotton mills and many other places. It is not working children, but drunken, idle fathers who need regulating, and they should be regulated with a vengeance. Let the mill owners and the operatives manage these matters. We

have never heard of any complaint except by outsiders, and they, as a general thing, are governed by hearsay and not by what they know. We say, and without fear of contradiction, that the girls and boys at Southern cotton mills are better educated, dressed nicer, have more money of their own earning, pay their obligations more promptly and have better moral training than the boys and girls of our larger cities and towns. This being the case, we say let the Legislature "keep hands off."—J. P. BABINGTON, *Taylorsville.*

CHILD LABOR LAW OF LITTLE GOOD—FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I fear but little good will come of the child labor law. There has been more noise than anything else. Children are as safe at work in the mill as loafing on the street or playing ball. This is how I look upon this political clap-trap. I have been opposed to compulsory education, but have changed my views to a certain extent. A law changing the school age from six to twenty-one to ten to sixteen, and make it compulsory upon parents and guardians to send, I now think would be wise. Children learn but little before they are ten and are not able younger than that to attend in the country on account of the distance they have to go. They can get a good common school education in six years. If only children from ten to sixteen attend the public schools the number would be so reduced the schools could be kept open eight months in the year, and would not be so crowded as to make them worthless as they are now.—B. SCOTT POOL, *Troy.*

CHILD LABOR LAW EXCELLENT—FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I think the law on child labor is excellent. We favor compulsory education for our section of the State. Parents are entirely too careless about sending their children to school.—R. F. JOHNSTON, *Walnut.*

HEARTILY FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I have not had an opportunity to examine the child labor law, but from recollections of the same I think it is a fairly good one. I am heartily in favor of compulsory education, and hope the time is near at hand when the State will adopt a law along this line. It is very necessary that we should educate our children, and the sooner we begin the better it will be for them. A large number of people are totally indifferent as to the education of their children.—J. C. HARDY, *Warrenton.*

FAVOR CHILD LABOR LAW AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I am in favor of child labor law. I have repeatedly urged the passage by the Legislature of a compulsory law. This city is under a compulsory law and it works well. I am opposed to levying taxes to educate the child while the parent persists in keeping them at home from one to two days in each week.—J. A. ARTHUR, *Washington.*

CHILD LABOR LAW STEP IN RIGHT DIRECTION—COMPULSORY EDUCATION THE ONLY REMEDY.—Children under twelve years of age should be kept in school as much as possible. They should not be employed in any public work. The child labor law is a step in the right direction, if enforced. Compulsory education is the only remedy for non-attendance on the public schools of North Carolina, and that will bring about the education of the masses. Without such a law there will be many young men after 1908 who will not be qualified to register and vote. We should have at least a six months term of public school, with a law that will insure the attendance of the children.—P. T. MAY, *Waxhaw.*

GENERAL EDUCATION AND ORGANIZATION FOR WAGE-EARNERS—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—The child labor law at present does not affect this section of the State, though it appears to be a wise law. General education, the development of intelligent citizenship, and organization for protection, free from prejudice and hatred, would benefit wage-earners. Compulsory education is all right, with modifications, but the bare proposition carries with it the duty of the State to furnish books and clothing to those without means to provide them. It seems that it should operate under the new law to the good of the negro particularly and of the whites generally. The people have a right to expect under this law a higher standard of intelligence throughout the State in 1908 than existed, or could have existed, in the absence of such law prior to that date.—G. C. BRIGGS, *Waynesville.*

CHILD LABOR—FAIR WAGES—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—The children should not be permitted in the shops as workers, and the wage-earners should receive a fair equivalent for their labor. An agreed-upon per cent. for labor done would be the fairest way to meet the requirement. The child should be kept in school during his educational life, that he may be fitted for any station in life that he may be called to, the State having provided for his being educated at public expense. The parent or guardian should be compelled to see that children are regularly in attendance during school hours.—W. C. TOMPKINS, *Webster.*

CHILD LABOR LAW—EMPLOYE AND EMPLOYER—DON'T KNOW ABOUT COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I do not think much of the child labor law passed by the last Legislature; however, it can do no harm, and the experiment is perhaps worth while. I am sure that what is best for wage-earners is to become, if possible, more thoroughly identified with the interests of the employers. At the same time I believe that those who employ all kinds of labor should show a disposition to do all they can towards the improvement and betterment of the laboring classes. As to compulsory education, I am not willing to venture an opinion. I do not know. I cannot honestly subscribe to the fact that education is best for the negro—I mean a certain kind of education. His racial condition does not improve, and in consequence he does not become a better citizen. However, it is all a problem.—G. E. WEBB, *Winston-Salem.*

CHAPTER VI.

TRADES.

The tables in this chapter are compiled from blanks received from representative men in the different trades, and give the conditions existing throughout the State. These tables are arranged by subjects, which will enable the reader to more thoroughly study the conditions of the wage-earners.

A brief synopsis of the tables in this chapter shows the following:

The average wages of the different trades as reported is as follows: Barber, $2.00; blacksmith, $1.75; brickmason, $2.55; cabinetmaker, $2.15; carpenter, $1.75; contractor, $1.75; driver, 60c.; electrician, $2.85; engineer (stationary), $1.75; engineer (locomotive), $3.60; fireman (locomotive), $2.40; glazier, $1.50; harnessmaker, $1.25; machinist, $2.30; millwright, $2.25; moulder, $2.50; painter, $1.60; paperhanger, $2.25; plasterer, $2.35; plumber, $2.50; printer, $2.45; salesman, $2.15; sawyer, $1.70; sectionmaster, $1.00; shoemaker, 80c.; steamfitter, $2.75; stonecutter, $1.95; tanner, 70c.; textile worker, $1.40; wagonmaker, $1.50; wheelwright, $1.65; woodworker, $1.75.

Eighty-six per cent. are paid cash in full, and fourteen per cent. part in cash.

Forty-two per cent. report increase in wages, five per cent. a decrease, and fifty-three per cent. no change.

Seventy-one per cent. work by the day, eleven per cent. by the week, nine per cent. by the month, five per cent. by the job, two per cent. by the piece, and two per cent. by the year.

Sixty-seven per cent. are paid weekly, twenty-one per cent. monthly, eleven per cent. bi-weekly, and one per cent. by the job.

Eighty-nine per cent. favor weekly payment, nine per cent. monthly, and two per cent. bi-weekly.

Sixty-five per cent. make full time, and thirty-five per cent. part time.

Twenty-eight per cent. work overtime, and seventy-two per cent. work no overtime.

Eighty-two per cent. report cost of living increased, and eighteen per cent. no increase.

Fifty-four per cent. favor a ten-hour day, thirty per cent. an eight-hour day, fifteen per cent. a nine-hour day, and one per cent. an eleven-hour day.

Ninety-one per cent. favor fixing day's work by law, and nine per cent. oppose it.

The per cent. who read and write, by trades, is as follows: Barber, journeymen 90, apprentices, 60; blacksmith, journeymen 88, apprentices 89; brickmason, journeymen 88, apprentices 74; cabinetmaker, journeymen 90, apprentices 73; carpenter, journeymen 83, apprentices 80; contractor, 80; electrician, journeymen 100, apprentices 100; engineer (stationary), 100; engineer (locomotive), 100; firemen (locomotive), 100; glazier, journeymen 100, apprentices 90; harness-maker, journeymen 82, apprentices 69; machinist, journeymen 93, apprentices 96; millwright, 75; moulder, journeymen 93, apprentices 80; painter, journeymen 75; apprentices 73; paperhanger, journeymen 65; apprentices 80; plasterer, 97; plumber, journeymen 100, apprentices 100; printer, journeymen 100, apprentices 100; salesman, 100; sawyer, journeymen 63, apprentices 50; sectionmaster, journeymen 75, apprentices 50; shoemaker, journeymen 90; apprentices 75; steamfitter, 100; stonecutter, journeymen 76, apprentices 71; tanner, 50; textile worker, journeymen 73, apprentices 68; wagonmaker, journeymen 76, apprentices 70; watchmaker, 100; wheelwright, journeymen 95, apprentices 88; woodworker, journeymen 93, apprentices 92.

The age at which apprentices should enter trade is reported as follows: Barber, 18; blacksmith, 16; brickmason, 17; cabinetmaker, 17; carpenter, 18; contractor, 16; electrician, 18; fireman, 20; glazier, 15; harnessmaker, 16; machinist, 18; millwright, 16; moulder, 16; painter, 16; paperhanger, 17; plasterer, 17; plumber, 16; printer, 15; salesman, 16; sawyer, 19; sectionmaster, 21; shoemaker, 17; stonecutter, 17; tailor, 16; tanner, 20; textile worker, 17; tinner, 16; wagonmaker, 17; watchmaker, 17; wheelwright, 17; woodworker, 17.

The years an apprentice should serve in the different trades is reported as follows: Barber, 3; blacksmith, 3; cabinetmaker, 4; carpenter, 4; contractor, 4; electrician, 4; fireman, 3; glazier, 5; harnessmaker, 3; machinist, 4; moulder, 4; painter, 4; paperhanger, 4; plasterer, 3; plumber, 5; printer, 4; sawyer, 3; sectionmaster, 1; stonecutter, 3; tailor, 3; textile worker, 3; tinner, 4; wagonmaker, 3; watchmaker, 7; wheelwright, 4; woodworker, 3.

Twenty-five per cent. report financial condition good, thirty-five per cent. fair, and forty per cent. poor.

Seventy-seven per cent. report improvement in education, and twenty-three per cent. no improvement.

Eighty-seven per cent. favor compulsory education, and thirteen per cent. oppose it.

The letters published in this chapter give the views of the wage-earners on their conditions and what will best improve them. These letters will be found of peculiar interest to those interested in the labor question.

TABLE NO. 1—*Showing Wages, Highest and Lowest, Etc.*

Trade.	Member Labor Union?	Wages—				
		Per Day?	Cash in Full?	Decreased or Increased?	Highest Paid?	Lowest Paid?
Barber	no	$ 2.00	yes	no	$ 2.25	$ 1.00
Blacksmith	no	3.00	yes	increased	3.00	1.25
Do	no		yes	increased	2.50	1.00
Do	no	1.50	no	no	2.50	1.00
Do	no	1.50	yes	increased	2.00	1.00
Do	no			no	1.50	1.00
Do	no	2.00	yes	no	2.00	1.00
Do	no		no	increased	2.00	1.25
Do	no		yes	increased	1.25	
Do	yes	2.00	yes	increased	2.00	1.00
Do	no	1.50	yes	no		
Do	no	2.25	yes	no	2.25	1.00
Do	no	1.50	yes	no	2.25	1.00
Do	no	1.50	yes	increased	1.50	.75
Do	no		no	no	1.00	.75
Do	no			increased		
Do	no		yes	no	1.75	1.75
Do	no	1.00	yes	no	1.50	1.00
Do	no	1.50	yes	no	1.50	1.00
Do	no		yes	no	1.75	1.00
Do	no		yes	increased	2.00	.40
Do	no		yes	increased	2.50	.75
Brickmason	no	2.50	yes	no	3.00	1.50
Do	no	3.00	yes	increased	3.00	2.50
Do	no	2.50	yes	no	2.50	1.50
Do	yes	2.50	yes	increased	3.00	2.00
Do	no	3.00	yes	increased	3.00	2.00
Do	no	2.00	yes	no	2.50	1.00
Do	no	3.00	yes	increased	3.00	1.00
Do	no	3.00	yes			
Do	no	1.50	yes	increased	2.00	1.00
Cabinetmaker	no			increased	3.00	1.50
Do	no	2.00	yes	increased	2.00	1.00
Do	yes	2.50	yes	increased	2.50	.75
Do	no	2.00	yes	no	2.50	1.00
Carpenter	yes	1.50	yes	decreased	1.50	1.00
Do	no	1.40	yes	increased		
Do	no	2.50	yes	increased	2.50	1.00
Do	yes	2.50	yes	no	2.50	1.50
Do	no	1.75	yes	increased	1.75	1.25
Do	no	1.25	yes	no	1.40	.75
Do	no	1.25	yes	no	2.00	.75
Do	no	1.00	yes	no	1.50	.75
Do	yes	2.25	yes	no	2.50	1.00
Do	no	2.00	yes	no	2.50	1.00
Do	no	1.50	yes	no	3.00	1.25
Do	no	1.50	yes	increased	2.50	.85
Do	no	1.25	yes	no	1.25	.75
Do	no	1.25	yes	increased	1.50	.50
Do	no	2.00	yes	no	2.00	.75
Do	yes	1.45	yes	no	2.00	1.25
Do	no	1.50	no	no	2.00	1.00
Do	yes		yes	no	2.00	.75

TABLE NO. 1—*Continued.*

Trade.	Member Labor Union?	Wages— Per Day?	Cash in Full?	Increased or Decreased?	Highest Paid?	Lowest Paid?
Carpenter	no	$ 1.50	yes	no	$ 2.00	$ .75
Do	no	1.75	yes	no	2.50	1.00
Do	no	2.00	yes	increased	2.00	1.00
Do	yes	3.00	yes	no	3.00	1.25
Do	no	1.00	no	no	1.25	.50
Do	no	2.50	yes	increased	2.50	1.00
Do	no	1.50	yes	increased	1.50	.75
Do	no	1.35	yes	no	1.50	.75
Do	yes	2.00		increased	2.25	1.00
Do	no	1.25	yes	no	1.50	.75
Do	no	1.50	no	increased	1.50	1.00
Do	no	1.40	yes	increased	1.75	.50
Do	no	2.50	yes	increased	3.00	1.25
Do	yes	1.40	yes	no	1.50	1.00
Do	no	1.50	yes	decreased	2.50	1.00
Do	no	1.75	no	increased	2.75	1.00
Do	yes	1.45	yes	increased	2.50	.75
Do	no	2.00	yes	no	2.50	1.00
Do	no	2.25	yes	increased	2.25	1.00
Do	no	1.25	yes	no	1.75	.75
Do	yes	2.25	yes	no	3.00	1.00
Do	no	2.00	yes	no	2.00	.75
Do	no	1.25	yes	no	2.00	.60
Do	no		yes	no	2.00	.75
Do	no	2.00	yes	decreased	2.00	.75
Do	yes	2.25	yes	no	2.25	1.25
Do		1.75	yes	decreased	1.75	.75
Do	no	1.85	yes	no	1.85	1.00
Do	no	1.50	yes	no	1.75	1.00
Do	no	2.50	no	increased	3.00	1.25
Do	no	1.25	no	increased	1.25	.75
Do	no	2.50	yes	increased	3.00	1.25
Do	no	1.50	yes	increased	2.00	1.00
Do	no	1.00	yes	no	1.00	.75
Do	no	1.25	yes	no	1.25	.75
Do	no	2.00	yes	increased	2.00	.75
Do	no	1.50	yes	increased	2.00	1.00
Do	no		yes	increased	3.00	1.00
Do	yes	1.25	yes	no	2.50	.75
Do	no	2.00	yes	no	2.00	.75
Do	no	1.25	yes	increased	1.50	1.00
Do	no	3.00	yes	increased	3.00	1.00
Do	yes	2.00	no	increased	2.45	1.35
Do	no	1.75	yes	increased	2.00	.65
Do	no	1.20	yes	no	1.40	.75
Contractor	no	2.00	yes	increased	2.25	1.00
Do	no		yes	increased	2.00	.60
Do	no			increased	1.75	1.00
Do	no			increased	2.00	.75
Do	no			increased	2.00	.75
Do	no	1.50	yes	increased	2.25	1.00
Do	no			increased	1.75	1.00
Driver	yes	.60	yes	no	1.00	.60

TABLE NO. 1—*Continued.*

Trade.	Member Labor Union?	Wages— Per Day?	Cash in Full?	Increased or Decreased?	Highest Paid?	Lowest Paid?
Electrician	no	$ 2.00	yes	no	$ 2.00	$ 1.00
Do	no	3.00				
Do	no	3.50	yes	increased	3.50	1.00
Engineer (stationary)	yes	1.00	yes	increased	1.50	1.00
" (locomotive)	yes	3.60	yes	increased	5.00	3.20
" (stationery)	no	2.50	yes	no	3.50	
Fireman	yes	2.40	yes	no	2.50	2.30
Glazier	no	1.50	yes	increased	1.50	.75
Harnessmaker	no	1.15	yes	increased	1.50	.55
Do	no	.75	yes	increased	1.50	.30
Do	no	.75	yes	increased	2.50	.50
Do	no	1.50	no	increased	1.50	.30
Do	no	1.20	yes	no	1.20	1.20
Do	no	.70	no	no	1.50	.50
Do	no	1.50	yes	no	1.50	1.50
Do	no	2.50	no	increased	3.00	1.50
Do	no	1.35	no	increased	1.50	.50
Machinist	no	1.25	yes	no	2.00	1.00
Do	yes	2.75	yes	increased	3.00	2.00
Do	yes	2.90	yes	increased	2.90	2.50
Do	no	1.75	yes	no	1.75	.75
Do	no	2.25	yes	no	3.00	1.75
Do	no	1.75	yes	no	1.75	1.25
Do	no	2.00	yes	no	2.00	1.00
Do	yes	2.75	yes	no	2.75	2.00
Do	yes	3.00	yes	no	3.00	2.25
Do	yes	2.90	yes	increased	2.90	2.25
Do	no	2.00	yes	increased	2.50	1.50
Do	yes	2.90	yes	no	2.90	2.50
Do	no	2.00	yes	increased	2.25	1.25
Millwright	no	2.25	yes	no	5.00	2.00
Moulder	yes	2.00	yes	increased	2.00	1.50
Do	no	2.00	yes	increased	2.00	1.00
Do			yes	increased	2.50	
Do	no	3.50	yes	increased	3.50	1.50
Painter	no	1.75	yes	no	1.75	1.25
Do	no	1.50	yes	decreased	1.50	.60
Do	no	1.00	yes	no	2.00	1.00
Do	no	2.00	yes	no	2.50	1.00
Do	yes	2.00	yes		2.00	1.00
Do	no		yes	increased	2.00	.75
Do	no	1.25	yes	decreased	1.50	.75
Do	no	1.50	no	no	1.50	.75
Do	no		no	no	2.25	.60
Do	no	1.25	yes	no	2.00	1.00
Do	no	2.25	yes	no	2.25	.50
Do	no		no	decreased	1.50	.50
Paperhanger	no		no	no	2.25	.60
Do	no		yes	increased	2.00	.75
Do	no	2.25	yes	no	2.25	.50
Plasterer	no	2.50	yes	no	2.50	1.50
Do	no	2.00	yes	no	2.50	1.50
Do	no	2.50	yes	increased	3.00	1.50

TABLE NO. 1—*Continued.*

Trade.	Member Labor Union?	Wages— Per Day?	Cash in Full?	Increased or Decreased?	Highest Paid?	Lowest Paid?
Plumber	no	$ 2.50	yes	no	$ 2.50	$ .75
Printer	no	1.10	yes	increased	1.25	1.00
Do	no		yes	no	1.00	.25
Do	yes	3.15	yes	increased	4.00	2.00
Do	yes	2.50	no	increased	3.00	1.50
Do	yes	2.50	yes	increased	3.00	1.50
Do	yes	2.00	yes	no	2.00	1.00
Do	yes	3.00	yes	no	3.00	1.50
Do	yes	1.65	yes	no	2.35	.75
Do	yes	2.25	yes	increased	2.75	1.50
Do	no			no	2.00	1.00
Do	no		yes	increased	2.00	.75
Do	yes	2.50	yes	increased	4.00	2.50
Do	yes	3.65	yes	increased	3.65	2.65
Salesman	no	2.00	yes	no	2.00	.50
Do	no	2.25	yes	no	2.25	1.50
Do	no		yes	no		
Sawyer	no		yes	increased	2.00	1.00
Do	no	1.25	yes	increased	3.00	1.25
Do	no	1.00	no	increased	1.00	.75
Do	no	1.25	yes	increased	2.50	1.00
Do	yes	4.00	no	no	5.00	2.00
Sectionmaster	yes	1.00	yes	increased	1.50	1.00
Shoemaker	no			no	1.25	1.00
Do	no	1.00	no	no	1.00	.50
Do	no	.60	no	increased	1.00	.60
Steamfitter	no	2.75	yes	no	3.50	
Stonecutter	no	1.75	yes	decreased	2.50	.75
Do	no		yes	increased		
Do	no	1.50	no	no	2.75	1.00
Do	no	3.00	yes	no	3.00	2.00
Do	no	1.50	yes	no	1.50	.75
Tailor	no			no	2.50	.75
Tanner	no	.70	yes	no	1.00	.50
TEXTILE WORKERS.						
Carder	yes	1.00	yes	no	1.00	.65
Dyer	no	.90	yes	no	3.00	.75
Do	no	2.50	yes	no	2.50	1.50
Lapper	no	.75	yes	no	.75	.60
Loomfixer	no	1.50	yes	no	1.50	1.40
Do	no	1.35	yes	no	1.50	1.25
Do	no	1.40	yes	decreased	2.65	.25
Do	yes	1.60	yes	increased	1.60	1.50
Do	yes	1.60	yes	increased	1.60	1.50
Do	no	1.40	no	no	1.40	1.25
Do	no	1.75	no	no	1.75	1.00
Do	no	1.50	yes	no	1.50	1.00
Do	no	1.50	yes	no	1.50	1.00
Do	no	1.50	yes	no	1.50	1.00
Operative	no	1.00	yes	no	1.50	.50
Do	no	1.15	yes	no	1.15	.90

TABLE NO. 1—*Continued.*

Trade.	Member Labor Union?	Wages— Per Day?	Cash in Full?	Increased or Decreased?	Highest Paid?	Lowest Paid?
Operative	no	$	yes	no	$	$
Do	no	1.25	yes	increased	1.25	1.00
Do	no	.70	yes	no	.75	.20
Do	no	3.50	yes	increased		
Do	no	.75	yes	no	1.25	.50
Do	yes	1.00	yes	no	1.00	.60
Do	no	.75	no	decreased	.85	.30
Do	no	.60	no	decreased	1.50	.10
Do	no	.75	no	no	1.50	.10
Do	yes	1.25	yes	no	1.25	.50
Do	no	1.00	yes	increased	1.40	.40
Do	yes	.80	yes	increased	1.50	.30
Do	no	.90	yes	no	1.25	.50
Do	yes	1.25	yes	no	1.25	.50
Do	no	1.00	yes	no	1.15	.30
Overseer	no	2.00	yes	increased		
Do	no	1.50	yes	decreased	2.50	1.25
Do	no	4.00	yes	no	4.00	2.50
Do	no	2.00	yes	no	2.00	1.50
Roller-coverer	no	2.50	yes	no	2.50	1.00
Superintendent	no		yes	increased		
Warper	yes	1.00	no	no	1.00	.60
Weaver	no	1.00	yes	decreased	1.75	.75
Do	no	1.00	yes	no		
Tinner	no		yes	no	3.50	.60
Wagonmaker	no	.80	yes	increased	1.00	.50
Do	no	1.75	yes	increased	2.50	1.00
Do	no	1.75	yes	increased	1.75	.75
Do	no	1.50	yes	no	2.00	.50
Do	no	1.75	yes	no	2.00	.60
Watchmaker	no			no	4.00	1.00
Wheelwright	no	1.00	no	no	1.00	.75
Do	no	1.50	yes	increased	2.00	1.00
Do	no			no	2.00	.50
Do	no		yes	increased	2.50	.75
Do	no	1.50	yes	no	1.50	.75
Woodworker	yes	1.60	yes	no	2.00	.50
Do	no		yes	increased	2.00	.90
Do	yes	1.10	no	decreased	2.75	.75
Do	no	1.50	yes	no	1.50	.75
Do	no	1.75	yes	increased	3.00	.75
Do	yes	2.50	yes	no	2.50	1.75
Do	no	1.70	yes	increased		
Do	no	1.50	no	no	2.25	.25
Do		1.70	yes	increased	2.00	1.40
Do	no	1.50	yes	no	1.50	.75
Do	no		yes	no	2.50	1.50
Do	yes	2.50	yes	no	2.50	1.75

TABLE NO. 2—*Showing Working Conditions, Cost of Living, Etc.*

Trade.	How Do You Work?	How Paid?	Favor Weekly or Monthly Payment?	Make Full Time?	Work Over-time?	Cost of Living Increased or Decreasd?
Barber	week	weekly	monthly	yes	no	increased.
Blacksmith			weekly			increased.
Do			weekly			increased.
Do	job	job	weekly	no	no	no.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Do						no.
Do	week	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do		job				increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	mo'th		weekly	no		increased.
Do	day	monthly	weekly	yes	yes	no.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	ob		weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Do			weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Do	job			no	no	increased.
Do	mo'th	monthly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	mo'th	monthly	monthly	yes	no	no.
Do	year		weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	job	job	weekly	no		increased.
Brickmason	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	no.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day		weekly	no	yes	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Cabinetmaker			weekly			increased.
Do	day	bi-we'kly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	monthly	yes	yes	increased.
Carpenter	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	day	bi-we'kly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	week	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	no.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	no.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	yes	no.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	bi-we'kly	weekly	no		increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	yes	increased.
Do	day	weekly		yes	no	no.

TABLE NO. 2—*Continued.*

Trade.	How Do You Work?	How Paid?	Favor Weekly or Monthly Payment?	Make Full Time?	Work Overtime?	Cost of Living Increased or Decreased?
Carpenter	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	monthly	weekly	no	yes	increased.
Do	day	monthly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	no.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	monthly				increased.
Do	day	bi-weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	monthly	weekly	yes	yes	no.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	bi-weekly	weekly	no	no	no.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	no.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	no.
Do			weekly			
Do	day	monthly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	no.
Do	day			no	yes	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	no.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	no.
Do	day		weekly	no		no.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	no.
Do	day		weekly	no	yes	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	job		weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	yes	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Do	day	monthly	monthly	yes	yes	increased.
Do	day	monthly	monthly	yes	no	increased.
Do	day	bi-weekly		yes	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Contractor	day	bi-weekly	monthly	no		increased.
Do	job		weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	week	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do			monthly	yes		increased.
Do			monthly	yes		increased.
Do	week	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	bi-weekly	monthly	no		increased.
Driver	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Electrician	mo'th	monthly	monthly	yes	yes	increased.
Do	mo'th	monthly	monthly	yes		no.
Do	day		weekly	yes	yes	increased.

TABLE NO. 2—*Continued.*

Trade.	How Do You Work?	How Paid?	Favor Weekly or Monthly Payment?	Make Full Time?	Work Over-time?	Cost of Living Increased or Decreased?
Engineer (stationary)	week	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
" (locomotive)		monthly	monthly	yes	yes	increased.
" (stationary)	year	monthly		yes	yes	increased.
Fireman		monthly	bi-weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Glazier	day	weekly	weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Harnessmaker	day	monthly	weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Do	day	monthly		yes	no	increased.
Do	day	monthly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	day	monthly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	mo'th	monthly	weekly	yes	no	no.
Do	mo'th	monthly	weekly	yes	no	no.
Do	mo'th	monthly	weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Do	day	monthly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Machinist	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	no.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	day	monthly	monthly	yes	no	increased.
Do	day	bi-weekly	bi-weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Do	day	weekly	bi-weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	year	weekly	weekly	yes	yes	no.
Do	week	weekly	monthly	yes	yes	increased.
Do	day	monthly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	day	monthly	monthly	yes	yes	increased.
Do	day	weekly	monthly	yes	no	increased.
Do	mo'th	monthly	monthly	yes	yes	increased.
Do	day	bi-weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Millwright	day	monthly	weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Moulder	day	weekly	weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Do	day	bi-weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	no.
Painter	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	week	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	day		weekly	no	yes	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly			no.
Do	job		weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	day		weekly	no		increased.
Do	day		weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	no.
Do		weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Paperhanger	day		weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Do	job		weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Plasterer	week	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Plumber	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Printer	mo'th	weekly	weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Do	week	weekly	weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Do	week	weekly	weekly	yes	no	no.
				yes	yes	no.

TABLE NO. 2—*Continued.*

Trade.	How Do You Work?	How Paid?	Favor Weekly or Monthly Payment?	Make Full Time?	Work Overtime?	Cost of Living Increased or Decreased?
Printer	week	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	week	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	mo'th	weekly	weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Do	week	weekly	weekly	yes		increased.
Do	week	weekly	weekly	no	yes	increased.
Do	week	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do			weekly			increased.
Do	week	weekly	weekly	yes	no	no.
Do	week	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	week	weekly	weekly	yes		increased.
Salesman	mo'th	monthly	weekly	yes		increased.
Do	mo'th	monthly	weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Do	year	monthly	weekly	yes	no	no.
Sawmilling	day	weekly	weekly	yes		increased.
Do	m'oth	monthly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Sawyer	day	bi-weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Sectionmaster	mo'th	monthly	weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Shoemaker			weekly	yes		increased.
Do	mo'th	monthly	weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Do	day	monthly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Steamfitter	mo'th	monthly	weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Stonecutter	job	monthly	monthly	no	no	increased.
Do	mo'th	monthly		yes	no	no.
Do	job	monthly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	monthly	monthly	yes	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	yes	increased.
Tailor						increased.
Tanner	day	monthly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
TEXTILE WORKERS.						
Carder	day	bi-weekly	weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Dyer	day	weekly	weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Lapper	week	weekly	weekly	yes	no	no.
Loomfixer	day	weekly	weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Do	day	monthly		no	yes	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no		increased.
Do	day	monthly	monthly	yes	no	no.
Do	day	bi-weekly	bi-weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Operative	piece	weekly	weekly	yes	no	decreased.
Do	piece	weekly	weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Do	day	weekly		yes	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	no.
Do	day			yes		increased.
Do	day	bi-weekly	weekly	yes	no	no.

TABLE NO. 2—*Continued.*

Trade.	How Do You Work?	How Paid?	Favor Weekly or Monthly Payment?	Make Full Time?	Work Overtime?	Cost of Living Increased or Decreased?
Operative	week	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	day	bi-weekly	bi-weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	bi-weekly	weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Do	week	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	day	bi-weekly	weekly	no	yes	increased.
Do	week	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	piece	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	piece	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Overseer	day	weekly		yes		increased.
Do	week	weekly	weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Roller-coverer		monthly		yes	no	no.
Superintendent	year		weekly	yes	no	no.
Warper	day	bi-weekly	weekly	no	yes	increased.
Weaver	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	piece	weekly	weekly	yes	no	no.
Tinner	job		weekly	yes	no	increased.
Wagonmaker	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly		yes	no	increased.
Do	week	weekly	weekly	yes	no	no.
Do	day	bi-weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Watchmaker						increased.
Wheelwright	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	mo'th	monthly	weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Do			weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Do	job		weekly	no		increased.
Do	day	bi-weekly	weekly	yes	no	no.
Woodworker	week	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	day	bi-weekly		yes	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	bi-weekly	weekly	yes	no	no.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes		increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	no.
Do	day	bi-weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	no.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Do	mo'th	monthly	monthly	yes	yes	no.
Do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.

TABLE NO. 3—*Showing Hours, Per Cent. Read and Write, Etc.*

Trade.	Hours—			Per Cent. Read and Write—		Number Engaged in Trade in Community?
	No. Constitute Day's Work?	What Should be Number?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	Journeymen?	Apprentices?	
Barber	10½	9	yes	90	60	40
Blacksmith	10	8	yes	90	90	10
Do	11	9	yes	75		4
Do	10	10	yes	90	90	6
Do	10	10	yes	100		
Do	10	10	yes			
Do	10	10	yes	90	90	25
Do	8	8	yes	80	90	10
Do	10	10	yes	100	100	3
Do	10	9	yes	90		2
Do	10	8	yes	60		4
Do	10	10	yes	100		6
Do	14	10	yes	90		
Do	10	10	yes	90	90	
Do	12	9	yes	90		5
Do	10	10	yes	80	75	6
Do	10	10	yes			6
Do	10	8	yes	100		3
Do	12	10	yes	80		100
Do	10	10	yes	90		2
Brickmason	8	9	yes	80	10	6
Do	10	8	yes	100	100	12
Do	10	8	yes	65	85	12
Do	10	10	yes	90	75	6
Do	10	9	yes	98	100	20
Do	10	9	yes			10
Do	10	8	yes			12
Do	10	9	yes	95		
Do	10	10	no	85		4
Cabinetmaker	10	9	yes			4
Do	10	10	yes	90	95	150
Do	10	10	yes	90		45
Do	10	8	yes	90	50	500
Carpenter	10	8	yes	90		25
Do	10	8	yes	95	95	
Do	10	10	no	90	90	100
Do	9	8	yes	90	100	150
Do	10	10	yes	90		20
Do	10	10	yes	80	60	25
Do	10	10		90		8
Do	11	10	yes	90		
Do	10	8	yes	60	50	60
Do	10	10	yes	100		150
Do	10	8	yes	75	90	100
Do	11	10	yes	70		10
Do	10	10	yes			25
Do	12	10	yes			3
Do	10	9	yes	90		4
Do	10	8	yes	100		25
Do	10	10	yes	100		12
Do	10	10	yes	100		
Do	10	8	yes			

TABLE NO. 3—*Continued.*

Trade.	Hours—			Per Cent. Read and Write—		Number Engaged in Trade in Community?
	No. Constitute Day's Work?	What Should be Number?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	Journeymen?	Apprentices?	
Carpenter	10	10	yes	65		
Do	10	10	yes	90		
Do	9	8	yes	80	100	300
Do	12	10	yes	75	50	20
Do	10	8	yes	90		6
Do	11	10	yes	90	90	10
Do	10	10	yes	100		7
Do	8	8	yes		100	30
Do	10	10	yes	90		12
Do	10	8	yes	60		15
Do	10	10	yes	100		
Do	10	10	yes	95		
Do	10	9				3
Do	10	10	yes	90	50	15
Do	11	9	yes	75		25
Do	10	8	yes	90	90	100
Do	10	8	yes	65		85
Do	10	8	yes	80	90	10
Do	10	9	yes			250
Do	9	8	yes	90	99	200
Do	10	10	yes	80	80	25
Do	10	8	yes	65	35	100
Do	10	9	yes	10		15
Do	10	10	yes	90	80	6
Do	9	8	yes	95		175
Do	10	9	yes	50		50
Do	10	8	yes	75	75	250
Do	10	9	yes	100	100	100
Do	10	8	yes	80	80	30
Do	10	9	yes	90		8
Do	10	9	yes	100	100	8
Do	10	10		85		4
Do	10	10	yes	95	95	6
Do	10	10	yes	90	75	15
Do	10	10	no	75	35	100
Do	10	10	yes	95	95	30
Do	10	10	yes	80	85	30
Do	9	8	yes	100		60
Do	10	10	yes	85		75
Do	11	10	yes	75	60	8
Do	10	10	yes	90		13
Do	10	10	yes	95		225
Do	10	10	yes	40		1,000
Do	11	10	yes		90	5
Contractor	10	10	yes	100		85
Do	10	10	no	90		55
Do	10	10	yes	70		200
Do	10	10	no	65		
Do	10	10	no	65		
Do	10	10	yes	100		75
Do	10	10	yes	70		200
Driver	11	10	yes			12

TABLE NO. 3—*Continued.*

Trade.	Hours—			Per Cent. Read and Write—		Number Engaged in Trade in Community?
	No Constitute Day's Work?	What Should be Number?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	Journeymen?	Apprentices?	
Electrician	10	10	yes			5
Do	10		yes			
Do	10	10	yes	100	100	4
Engineer (stationary)	11	10	yes			
" (locomotive)	12	10	yes	100		15
" (stationary)	10	10	yes	100		
Fireman (locomotive)	11	8	yes	100	100	15
Glazier	10	8	yes	100	90	4
Harnessmaker	10	9	yes	90	60	15
Do	10¾	9	yes	80	65	18
Do	10	10	yes	90	100	10
Do	10¾	9	yes	90	60	15
Do	10	10	yes	75		2
Do	10	10	yes	75	90	11
Do	10	8	yes	100		14
Do	8	8	yes	65		
Do	10	10	yes	75	40	15
Machinist	10	10	yes	90	90	
Do	10	8	yes	100	100	85
Do	10	8	yes	90	90	75
Do	11	10	yes	80		100
Do	10	9	yes	100	100	20
Do	10	9	yes	90		2
Do	10	8	yes	90	98	12
Do	10	8	no	100	100	100
Do	10	8	yes	75	75	300
Do	10	8	yes	100	100	50
Do	10	10	yes	95	100	10
Do	12	8	yes	100	100	75
Do	10	9	yes	100	100	25
Millwright	10	10	yes	75		2
Moulder	10	8	no	90	80	20
Do	10	8	yes	90		
Do	10	8	yes	100		5
Do	10	10	yes	90		18
Painter	10	9	yes	90		10
Do	10		no	95		2
Do	10	8	yes			1
Do	10		yes			2
Do	10	10	yes	90		10
Do	10		yes			
Do	10	10	no	75	50	6
Do	10	8	yes	50		
Do	10	10	yes	80	80	45
Do	10	8	yes	90	90	7
Do	10	8	yes	50		5
Do	10	10	yes	50		6
Paperhanger	10	8	yes	50		5
Do	10	10	yes	80	80	10
Do	10		yes			
Plasterer	10	9	yes	100		5
Do	10	8	yes	90		8

TABLE NO. 3—*Continued.*

Trade.	Hours—			Per Cent. Read and Write—		Number Engaged in Trade in Community?
	No. Constitute Day's Work?	What Should be Number?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	Journeymen?	Apprentices?	
Plasterer	10	8	yes	100		5
Plumber	10	8	yes	100	100	8
Printer	9	8	yes	100	100	12
Do	10	10	yes	100	100	3
Do	9	8	yes	100	100	60
Do	10	9	yes	100	100	30
Do	9	9	no	100	100	60
Do	9	9	yes	100	100	10
Do	10	10	yes	100	100	9
Do	9¾	8	yes	100	100	10
Do	9	8	yes	100	100	25
Do	8	8	no	100	100	10
Do	10	9		100	100	12
Do	8	8	yes	100	100	70
Do	8	8	yes	100	100	15
Salesman	13	11	yes			500
Do	14	10	yes	100		500
Do	13	11				
Sawyer	10	10	yes			
Do	10	10	yes	50		20
Do	10	8	yes	50	50	25
Do	10	10	yes	50	50	20
Do	11½	9	yes	100		12
Sectionmaster	11	10	yes	75	50	4
Shoemaker	10	10	no	90	90	10
Do	10	10	yes			5
Do	11	10	yes	90	60	3
Steamfitter	10	8	yes	100		4
Stonecutter	10	8	no	75	50	50
Do	10	8	yes		80	
Do	10	8	yes	50	40	200
Do	10	8	yes	80	85	100
Do	10	8	yes	100	100	
Tailor	10	10	yes			6
Tanner	10	10	yes	50		10
TEXTILE WORKERS.						
Carder	11	10	yes	20	40	40
Dyer	12⅓	10	no	100	100	3
Do	10	10		100		2
Lapper	11	10	yes	75	75	7
Loomfixer	11	9	yes			6
Do	12	10	yes	50	35	2
Do	11	10	yes	90	70	300
Do	11	10	yes	95	95	15
Do	11	8	yes	90	100	12
Do	11	10	yes	90		27
Do	11			90		5
Do	11	10	no	95		6
Do	11	10	yes	50	50	100
Do	11	10	yes	75	95	40

TABLE NO. 3—*Continued.*

Trade.	Hours—			Per Cent. Read and Write—		Number Engaged in Trade in Community?
	No. Constitute Day's Work?	What Should be Number?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	Journeymen?	Apprentices?	
Operative	11	10	yes	75		
Do	11	10	yes	60		3,000
Do	12	10	yes			100
Do	11	10	yes	50		
Do	11	10	yes			1,500
Do	11	10	yes			
Do	11	10	yes	90		3,000
Do	11	10	yes			500
Do	11	10	yes	65		3,000
Do	11	9	yes	35		
Do	12¼	10	yes	65		350
Do	11	9	yes			700
Do	11	10	yes	85	60	1,600
Do	11	10	yes			
Do	11	9	yes	50		900
Do	11	8	yes	30		300
Do	11	8	yes	30	10	1,500
Overseer	10	10	yes			
Do	11	10	yes	100		
Do	11	10	yes	100		2
Do	11	10	yes	100		4
Roller-coverer	10	10	yes	100	100	4
Superintendent	10	10	yes			
Warper	12	10	yes	50	50	5
Weaver	10	10	yes	75	85	100
Do	12⅓	11	yes	85	60	50
Tinner	10	10	yes			
Wagonmaker	10	10	yes	90		50
Do	10	8	yes	25		
Do	10	10	no	100		
Do	10	8	yes	90	90	200
Do	10	8	yes	75	50	100
Watchmaker	8		no	100		12
Wheelwright	11	10	yes	100	90	2
Do	10	10	yes	100	75	6
Do	10	10	no	85		25
Do	10	10	yes	90		2
Do	10	10	yes	100	100	4
Woodworker	10	8	yes	90		300
Do	10			80		75
Do	10	9	yes	80		100
Do	10	10	yes	100	100	4
Do	10	10	no	100		20
Do	9	8	yes	100	90	30
Do	10	10	no	100	75	
Do	10	10	yes	95	95	50
Do	10	10	yes			3
Do	10	10	yes	100	100	7
Do	10		no	75		5
Do	9	8	yes	100	90	30

TABLE NO. 4—*Apprentices, Financial and Educational Conditions, Etc.*

Trade.	Apprentices— Age Enter Trade?	Proportion to Journeymen?	Years Should Serve?	Financial Condition of Trade?	Improving in Education?	Favor Compulsory Education?
Barber	18	1 to 4	3	fair	yes	yes.
Blacksmith	15	1 to 1		fair	yes	no.
Do	16		5	good	yes	yes.
Do	16		1	good	yes	yes.
Do				fair	yes	yes.
Do	16		4	fair	yes	yes.
Do	17		3	poor	yes	yes.
Do	14		4	poor	yes	yes.
Do	18		2	fair	yes	yes.
Do		1 to 5	5	fair	yes	yes.
Do	16		4	poor	yes	yes.
Do	21		2	poor	no	yes.
Do	14		2	poor	yes	no.
Do	17		4	poor	yes	yes.
Do	16	1 to 2	5	fair	yes	yes.
Do	12	1 to 4	3	poor	yes	yes.
Do	17		5	poor	yes	no.
Do	18			poor	yes	yes.
Do	18	1 to 2		fair	yes	yes.
Do	18	1 to 2	3	fair	yes	
Brickmason	18		4	good	yes	yes.
Do	15	1 to 5		good	yes	no.
Do	21	1 to 1	3	fair	yes	yes.
Do	15	1 to 5	3	poor	yes	yes.
Do	15	1 to 7	5	fair	yes	yes.
Do	17		4	fair	yes	yes.
Do	12		5		yes	yes.
Do	18		4	poor	no	yes.
Do	19			good	yes	no.
Cabinetmaker	18		3	poor	no	yes.
Do	18	1 to 5	4	fair	yes	yes.
Do	15	1 to 2	4	poor		yes.
Do	16		3	good	yes	yes.
Carpenter	18		2	fair	no	
Do	19			good	yes	yes.
Do	15	2 to 1	3	fair	yes	yes.
Do	18	1 to 6	4	poor	yes	yes.
Do	16			good	yes	yes.
Do	18	1 to 5	3	poor	yes	yes.
Do	15			good	yes	yes.
Do	16		3	fair	yes	no.
Do	18	1 to 3	3	fair	no	yes.
Do	18	1 to 5	3	good	yes	no.
Do	18		5	fair	yes	yes.
Do	17		4	poor	yes	yes.
Do	18		3		yes	yes.
Do	16		5	good	yes	yes.
Do	21	1 to 4	4	fair	yes	yes.
Do	17		2	good	yes	yes.
Do	15		3	fair	yes	yes.
Do	18		4	poor	yes	yes.
Do	17			fair	no	yes.

TABLE NO. 4—*Continued.*

Trade.	Apprentices— Age Enter Trade?	Apprentices— Proportion to Journeymen?	Apprentices— Years Should Serve?	Financial Condition of Trade?	Improving in Education?	Favor Compulsory Education?
Carpenter	18	----------	4	poor	yes	yes.
Do	16	1 to 3	3	good	yes	yes.
Do	17	----------	3	fair	yes	yes.
Do	15	----------	3	fair	yes	no.
Do	18	1 to 4	10	good	yes	yes.
Do	15	1 to 2	1	fair	yes	no.
Do	21	----------	--------	good	yes	yes.
Do	18	1 to 2	3	fair	yes	yes.
Do	16	1 to 4	--------	fair	yes	yes.
Do	--------	----------	--------	fair	yes	yes.
Do	16	----------	--------	fair	yes	yes.
Do	18	1 to 5	3	fair	yes	yes.
Do	18	1 to 10	--------	----------	----------	yes.
Do	18	----------	4	good	yes	yes.
Do	18	1 to 10	2	fair	yes	yes.
Do	18	1 to 5	3	poor	yes	yes.
Do	16	----------	4	poor	no	no.
Do	18	1 to 3	3	poor	yes	yes.
Do	18	----------	--------	poor	yes	yes.
Do	18	----------	3	poor	yes	yes.
Do	18	----------	2	----------	yes	no.
Do	16	----------	4	good	yes	yes.
Do	15	----------	5	good	yes	no.
Do	18	----------	3	poor	yes	yes.
Do	18	1 to 10	3	poor	yes	yes.
Do	18	1 to 3	6	poor	yes	yes.
Do	20	1 to 4	3	poor	yes	yes.
Do	18	1 to 3	3	good	no	yes.
Do	16	1 to 4	3	good	yes	yes.
Do	--------	----------	--------	poor	yes	yes.
Do	--------	----------	--------	fair	yes	yes.
Do	20	----------	--------	good	yes	no.
Do	18	2 to 1	5	fair	yes	yes.
Do	21	1 to 3	7	good	yes	yes.
Do	18	1 to 3	4	good	yes	yes.
Do	21	----------	--------	poor	no	yes.
Do	18	1 to 4	3	fair	yes	yes.
Do	18	----------	4	poor	yes	yes.
Do	18	1 to 2	3	poor	yes	yes.
Do	18	----------	2	fair	yes	yes.
Do	14	----------	3	fair	yes	yes.
Do	--------	----------	--------	fair	yes	yes.
Do	18	1 to 20	4	fair	yes	yes.
Do	18	----------	3	fair	yes	yes.
Contractor	15	1 to 4	4	good	yes	yes.
Do	15	1 to 4	4	good	yes	yes.
Do	18	----------	3	----------	yes	yes.
Do	--------	----------	--------	fair	yes	yes.
Do	16	1 to 3	--------	fair	no	no.
Do	18	----------	3	----------	yes	yes.
Driver	--------	----------	--------	good	yes	yes.
Electrician	18	----------	4	poor	yes	yes.

TABLE NO. 4—*Continued.*

Trade.	Apprentices— Age Enter Trade?	Proportion to Journeymen?	Years Should Serve?	Financial Condition of Trade?	Improving in Education?	Favor Compulsory Education?
Electrician	18			poor	yes	yes.
Do	18	1 to 1	3		yes	yes.
Engineer (stationary)				poor	no	yes.
Engineer (locomotive)				good	yes	yes.
Engineer (stationary)				good	yes	yes.
Fireman	20		3	fair	yes	yes.
Glazier	15	1 to 4	5	fair	no	yes.
Harness maker	17	1 to 2	3	good	yes	yes.
Do	17	1 to 3	4	poor	yes	yes.
Do	18		3	good	yes	yes.
Do	17	1 to 2	4	poor	no	yes.
Do	14		3	fair	yes	yes.
Do	18	1 to 5	3	good	yes	yes.
Do	15	1 to 2	4	fair	yes	yes.
Do	16		3	good	yes	yes.
Do	16	1 to 4	3	fair	yes	yes.
Machinist	16		4			yes.
Do	18	1 to 5	4	fair	yes	yes.
Do	17	1 to 5	4	fair	yes	yes.
Do	18			poor	yes	yes.
Do	17	1 to 5	4	fair	yes	yes.
Do	21		5	fair	yes	yes.
Do	16	1 to 4	4	fair	yes	yes.
Do	17	1 to 7	4		yes	yes.
Do	18		4	poor	no	yes.
Do	18	1 to 5	4	fair	yes	yes.
Do	16	1 to 4	5	poor	yes	yes.
Do	17	1 to 5	4	poor	no	yes.
Do	18		4	good	yes	yes.
Millwright	16	1 to 4		poor	yes	yes.
Moulder	15	1 to 8	4	poor	no	no.
Do				good	yes	
Do	14		4	good	yes	yes.
Do	18	1 to 8	4	fair	yes	yes.
Painter	14		5	good	yes	yes.
Do	16	1 to 4	3	fair	no	yes.
Do				fair	yes	no.
Do					yes	yes.
Do		1 to 3	4	good	yes	no.
Do				good	yes	yes.
Do	16	1 to 2	1	poor	no	yes.
Do	16		5	poor	no	yes.
Do	18	1 to 5	3	poor	no	yes.
Do	18		4	poor	yes	yes.
Do	15	1 to 10	4	poor	yes	yes.
Do	15		5	poor	no	yes.
Paper-hanger	18	1 to 5	3	poor	no	yes.
Do				good	yes	yes.
Do	15	1 to 10	5	poor	yes	yes.
Plasterer	18		3	good	yes	yes.
Do	16		3	poor	yes	no.
Do	18	1 to 5	3	poor	yes	yes.

TABLE NO. 4—*Continued.*

Trade.	Apprentices— Age Enter Trade?	Apprentices— Proportion to Journeymen?	Apprentices— Years Should Serve?	Financial Condition of Trade?	Improving in Education?	Favor Compulsory Education?
Plumber	16	1 to 2	5	----------	yes	yes.
Printer	15	----------	3	good	yes	yes.
Do	12	----------	3	fair	yes	yes.
Do	14	1 to 5	4	poor	no	yes.
Do	15	1 to 5	4	poor	yes	yes.
Do	15	1 to 3	4	fair	yes	yes.
Do	17	1 to 5	4	fair	yes	yes.
Do	16	1 to 3	4	----------	yes	yes.
Do	15	1 to 2	4	poor	yes	yes.
Do	16	1 to 5	4	good	yes	yes.
Do	15	----------	--------	fair	yes	yes.
Do	14	1 to 3	3	fair	yes	no.
Do	17	1 to 3	4	fair	yes	yes.
Do	--------	1 to 7	4	poor	yes	yes.
Salesman	--------	----------	--------	poor	no	yes.
Do	16	----------	--------	poor	yes	yes.
Do	--------	----------	--------	fair	yes	yes.
Sawyer	--------	----------	--------	poor	----------	yes.
Do	18	----------	4	fair	yes	yes.
Do	18	1 to 1	2	good	yes	yes.
Do	18	----------	2	good	yes	no.
Do	20	----------	4	poor	no	yes.
Sectionmaster	21	1 to 4	1	good	yes	no.
Shoemaker	17	----------	3	good	yes	
Do	18	1 to 3	1	poor	no	no.
Do	17	1 to 3	4	poor	yes	no.
Steamfitter	--------	----------	--------	poor	yes	yes.
Stonecutter	16	1 to 1	3	fair	yes	no
Do	16	1 to 7	3	fair	yes	yes.
Do	17	----------	3	good	no	yes.
Do	18	----------	3	good	yes	yes.
Do	18	1 to 1	4	poor	yes	yes.
Tailor	16	----------	3	poor	yes	yes.
Tanner	20	----------	--------	fair	no	yes.
TEXTILE WORKERS.						
Carder	18	----------	1	poor	no	yes.
Dyer	17	----------	2	good	yes	yes.
Do	25	----------	5	fair	no	yes.
Lapper	18	1 to 3	--------	fair	yes	yes.
Loomfixer	18	----------	--------	fair	yes	yes.
Do	15	----------	3	fair	no	yes.
Do	14	1 to 3	--------	fair	no	yes.
Do	18	1 to 7	2	poor	yes	yes.
Do	18	1 to 10	1	poor	yes	yes.
Do	--------	----------	--------	poor	yes	yes.
Do	21	----------	--------	poor	no	
Do	22	----------	--------	fair	yes	yes.
Do	18	1 to 8	2	poor	no	yes.
Do	18	----------	3	poor	yes	yes.
Operative	--------	----------	--------	fair	yes	no.

TABLE NO. 4—*Continued.*

Trade.	Apprentices— Age Enter Trade?	Apprentices— Proportion to Journeymen?	Apprentices— Years Should Serve?	Financial Condition of Trade?	Improving in Education?	Favor Compulsory Education?
Operative	12			fair	yes	no.
Do	12				no	no.
Do	18		4	good	no	
Do	12			poor	no	yes.
Do			5		no	yes.
Do	12			good	yes	yes.
Do				poor	no	no.
Do	14			fair	yes	yes.
Do	14					yes.
Do	14			poor	no	yes.
Do	14			poor	no	yes.
Do	15		4	fair	yes	yes.
Do				poor	no	yes.
Do	14			poor	no	yes.
Do				poor	no	yes.
Do	14			poor	no	no.
Overseer					yes	yes.
Do				poor	no	yes.
Do	18		5	fair	yes	yes.
Do	18	1 to 2	4	poor	no	yes.
Roller-coverer	17	1 to 4	4	fair	yes	yes.
Superintendent					yes	yes.
Warper	18		2	poor	no	yes.
Weaver	15			good	no	yes.
Do	15			poor	yes	yes.
Tinner	16		4	good	yes	yes.
Wagonmaker	18	1 to 5	2	poor	yes	no.
Do			3	poor	yes	
Do	15		3	good	yes	no.
Do	16	1 to 5	3	poor	no	yes.
Do	18	1 to 4	3	poor	no	yes.
Watchmaker	17		7		no	yes.
Wheelwright	17		3	fair	yes	yes.
Do	15		5	good	yes	yes.
Do	16		3	good	yes	yes.
Do	18	1 to 2	3	fair	yes	
Do	18	1 to 2	4	fair	no	yes.
Woodworker	18		3	poor	yes	yes.
Do				poor	yes	yes.
Do	18		3	poor	no	yes.
Do	18	1 to 2	4	fair	no	yes.
Do	15			good	yes	
Do	18	1 to 5	3	poor	yes	yes.
Do	15		4	good	yes	no.
Do	13		3	poor	no	yes.
Do			3	good	yes	no.
Do	16			fair	yes	yes.
Do	21		2	poor	no	yes.
Do	18	1 to 5	3	poor	yes	yes.

LETTERS FROM MECHANICS.

The following letters are selected for publication:

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I am in favor of compulsory education, for there are a great many people who could send their children to school and they won't send them, just because they cannot dress or clothe them and fill their dinner basket as the wealthier class can and do, and they will keep them at home on that account. I want every white child in the State to read and write, by the time they are ten years old, every word in the Constitution.—J. C. ALLISON, *Allison.*

NOT MUCH IN FAVOR OF ORGANIZED LABOR—TEN-HOUR-DAY COTTON MILL—GOOD ROADS.—I am not much in favor of organized labor. I think that every man should be at liberty to receive as much for his labor as he can possibly get for the service he renders. I am in favor of a compulsory school law, and all schools should run from eight to ten months each year, and the State should furnish books for the same. I am employed at Ossipee Mills, and we work ten hours per day. This was given us voluntarily by the proprietor. I only know of one other mill in the county working the same number of hours, and I think when a reduction in working hours comes in such a way that it is better than the agitation of labor unions or the working hours being fixed by law. Something should be done to get the public highways in proper condition. In some States the county receives from the State an appropriation of one-third of the cost of putting the county roads in first-class condition and afterwards the county keeps them in repair; this would increase the value of property more than the outlay.—W. S. BENNETT, *Altamahaw.*

COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW.—I am in favor of compulsory education, as I am of the opinion that it will be the cause of a lot of children getting some education that would not have any if they were not forced by law to go to school, and a compulsory school law will reach the children that are working in the cotton mills. They do need some protection, as the mill business is getting to be a great evil among children in keeping them from school, but the State has got to prepare the schools, or the counties or districts pay a special tax to prepare the schools for the children to attend before such a law can be forced. If we can get it in a few counties I am of the opinion that the counties first getting a compulsory law, the longer they have it the better they will like it, and the faster they will increase in wealth and thrift. In fact, they will improve so fast that it will take adjoining counties that have not the law some time to catch up with them.—JOHN BRAY, *Ashpole.*

ORGANIZATION BEST FOR EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYE—ARBITRATION.—Organized labor is best for both workingman and employer, but it is very hard to handle without friction, as it is impossible to grade the men. One will do a fourth more than the other—both union men; how to adjust this outside of printers I do not know. The need of wage-earners, and unions especially, is to have a Cabinet (U. S.) Commissioner who could regulate or control strikes; also a Board of Arbitration.—JAMES W. ALBRIGHT, *Asheville.*

LABOR MUST ORGANIZE—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—In this day of trusts it becomes indispensable for labor to thoroughly organize—partial organization will not avail. All trades must have a general head in order to adjust differences between the several building trades, but more especially when dealing with the public. One representative man can accomplish more good for the crafts he represents, when dealing with contractors, if they know that he has the united power behind him of all the trades, than all the trades can do when each trade looks out for its own members. "United we stand, divided we fall," and we always will—we must work in harmony. Capitalists agree, and why don't we who produce everything? We can have things more to our liking if we strive together in a proper manner, and we are foolish if we don't. Therefore, organize—thoroughly organize—and select only conservative business men to represent us on all occasions in every place. As to compulsory education, I have always favored it, and I am glad we have a law requiring voters to be intelligent, and I believe that when all our voters become enlightened that corrupt elections will soon become obsolete. Compulsory education is a step in the right direction, and every voter should not only be able to read and write, but keep himself well informed—up with the times—so as to act and vote intelligently on all questions. "The world helps those who help themselves." A mechanic, farmer, artisan, yea, anybody, who fits himself by keeping well informed for his own work, also develops a mind that becomes useful to others, and that seems to be our prime duty—to glorify God by being useful to our fellows.—A. M. GOODMAN, *Asheville.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—ORGANIZED LABOR.—I think the very best step that can be taken for the wage-earners of our State is a compulsory school law. This, I think, is very important from the fact that there are now a great many men who should send their children to school but do not, and if we had compulsory education it would only be a few years until our entire population could read and write, which would help our country in various ways. I also favor organized labor, for it is the only hope of the wage-earner. It brings them together at their meetings and thereby creates more of a brotherly love, and for this one reason it is just the thing; besides it makes a better man of any one, for he has the interest of his order at heart.—A. L. HENRY, *Asheville.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—ORGANIZED LABOR.—I am heartily in favor of compulsory education. It is a noticeable fact that the educated people of to-day are assuming all the higher and desirable positions over the country, whatever might

have been true of the past, and that in itself, I think, is sufficient argument for education. Organization is the best thing for the laboring man, and when thoroughly organized can wield a great influence for good or evil. Great changes cannot come suddenly, and in striving for shorter hours and better pay all things and conditions should be considered, and while working for the good of one another they should conduct themselves to merit the esteem and respect of all for themselves and their organizations, thereby insuring a lasting and permanent benefit.—CHARLES W. WELBORN, *Asheville.*

PAY IN CASH WEEKLY—COMPULSORY EDUCATION—APPRENTICESHIP.—The most the wage-earners need in this State and this county is to be paid cash weekly, and this would enable them to trade or buy their supplies wherever they pleased or could get it the cheapest. There are too many boys from eight to sixteen years old idling away their time when the public schools are open. The parents, too, are careless and seem indifferent, and for this reason I heartily endorse compulsory education. I know of some now in the neighborhood of a good public school who ought to be compelled by law to go. The case is now they are not going and cannot read or write their names. I heartily endorse the ten-hour day system of work. I think it would be better for both the employer and employe. I think a law should be made prohibiting a boy from learning a trade until he can thoroughly read and write. A law is needed requiring a man to serve a fixed time for his trade; have a State Board for each trade and require the mechanic starting out to stand an examination.—W. D. SHORT, *Belwood.*

ALL TRADES SHOULD ORGANIZE—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I think all trades should be organized—it would be beneficial to both mechanic and capitalist. I think all children should be compelled to go to school ten months in a year, and start at twelve and be compelled to go until they are seventeen. —JOHN P. BEAN, *Belwood.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—GOOD ROADS.—I heartily favor compulsory school law and some better system of working public roads than we have. Good roads and schools is the key-note to success.—JESSIE R. JOHNSON, *Belwood.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I believe that a law should be made to compel boys and girls to go to school. Our county needs more education. We have a great many children in this county that never go to school at all. I believe the people would be better if they would educate themselves, and they will have to be educated if they vote in the future. Yes, I believe that something must be done.—W. A. ELAM, *Belwood.*

OPPOSES COMPULSORY EDUCATION—FAVORS ORGANIZED LABOR.—I think every man should send his children to school without being compelled to send them. I don't favor such a law. How can a man be compelled to educate his children when he is not able? I think organized labor would be the very thing.—T. L. WATERS, *Belwood.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—PAY IN CASH—TEN-HOUR DAY.—I believe compulsory education would be a good thing for this section. It would enable boys and men to be better prepared for any kind of business. I think that the workingman ought to stop working for chips and whetstones—we must demand cash for all work done. If this was strictly complied with it would greatly help the workingman's condition. I would be glad to have the time fixed by law at ten hours per day in all factories, and not to work children under fourteen years old, and all mason work at eight hours per day.—H. V. HARMON, *Bessemer City.*

WAGE-EARNERS INDEPENDENT—NEED TO LEARN ONE THING WELL—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—Wage-earners are becoming more independent and more difficult to control. Labor is scarcer than ever before and our people realize it. The greatest need of wage-earners is education. In my particular trade (mill work) I find hundreds of boys and girls, even men and women, that cannot read and write. I find fixers on looms that could easily be second-hands or overseers if they were up in mathematics and writing. If we had schools that we could get our men to attend—schools to teach them a trade—trade schools. Too many men have no particular profession. Let us get impressed to learn one thing, be an A1 man in one particular thing, and as high in other things as we can. Night schools would benefit laborers, and in cotton mills fifty-eight or sixty hour weeks would benefit them. The establishment of free libraries will be a good thing, and have treatise on technical works as well as other kinds of business. As to compulsory education, I will say I am strictly in favor of it. I spent 1901 and 1902 in Massachusetts, around New Bedford. I was not able to find a youngster, no matter how poorly dressed, that could not read and speak good English. There are more poor people in the Northern cities than in our Southern towns, yet they have the compulsory education school law and are bettered by it. I should like to see our Southland under a good eight or nine months school law. Why cannot counties and towns have their own school law compulsory?—E. H. FORBES, *Brookford.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—DIVIDE SCHOOL FUND.—I favor compulsory education from the fact that a great many heads of families, who have no education themselves and do not seem to think that their children need any, because they themselves have managed to drag along through the world so far without any education and do not appreciate the advantage of it, and therefore fail in many instances to give their children the opportunity offered them by our free school system; while others, I believe, keep them at home for purely selfish motives, claiming their labor; while others say they are not able to clothe them properly, etc. While I am in favor of a compulsory law for at least six months in the year, and the State furnishing books, for all children between the ages of eight and fifteen years, I am bitterly opposed to the whites educating the negro. Let us have a law that will make each race pay for the education of their children and we will have better times in the Old North State.—W. E. PAGE, *Brookford.*

ORGANIZATION—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I am in sympathy with all organization that tends to elevate humanity and better their condition financially, but I am unalterably opposed to strikes, only when all honorable means for settlement have been exhausted, and then in a very orderly way. The wage-earners need a better knowledge of their trades and of each others' necessities, and then pull together in a peaceable way and stay out of religious and political disturbances. Yes, I am in favor of compulsory education for the white race, and in fact I am in favor of race education in a strict sense, and think the sooner the State free schools are put on that basis the better for all concerned.—GEORGE W. COLLINS, *Burgaw.*

TEN-HOUR DAY—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—My views on organized labor are that laborers or wage-earners ought to have some law fixed by the State to prohibit the laboring class of people from working more than ten hours per day. The Legislature should pass a law prohibiting mill men from making up extra time caused by some parts of the mill breaking. I have worked in mills that if they stopped fifteen minutes they would make thirty minutes. Also have five commissioners appointed for the State to look after the interest of the laboring people. Also to enforce education on the people and make them school their children.—J. P. ELLER, *Brookford.*

WITH GOOD ROADS AND GOOD TEACHERS COMPULSORY EDUCATION ALL RIGHT.—In regard to compulsory school law, I cannot say that I am in favor of it for the State at large. In some sections it might work all right and in some others it would not. Take my section, with the bad roads in winter, to force little children to attend school regularly for the sake of reciting one or two lessons a day would be cruel indeed. With better roads and teachers that cared as much for their scholars as they do for their salary, probably it would work all right. We have from sixty to seventy children of school age in our district, with a pretty good school-house, but no public road leading to the place. I think we can say for Catharine Lake one thing that no other place in North Carolina of its size can say: we have fifty inhabitants, one school-house, one church, four stores, twelve mails a day, and no public road leading to the place; but we get there somehow just the same. Give us school committeemen that will work for the schools and let politics stay out of it; good teachers instead of the scraps we generally get, and good roads, and I think we could get along, compulsory or no compulsory law.—J. E. FLOYD, *Catharine Lake.*

ORGANIZATION A GREAT HELP—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I think that organization is a great help to labor. Employers, as a rule, take advantage of every point, and the man who does not belong to a union has to take what he can get, whether it is the value of his labor or not. Organization in this State so far has proven a great help to the laboring people, with comparatively little friction with the employers. I am in favor of compulsory education first, last and all

the time. There are those people within the State's borders who would not take an education if it was offered to them with all expenses paid. They are no good to us now nor will they be in the hereafter. Educate them by persuasion where we can, but compulsion where we must.—W. H. TURNER, *Charlotte.*

ORGANIZED LABOR—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—In regard to organized labor, I think it is a very good thing and would be glad to see it prosper. I am satisfied if all the laboring class of people would get together and organize, it would not be long before we could demand more wages and shorter hours. As for compulsory education, I would like to see it come to pass, as I believe the law ought to make every one go to school.—E. J. MANNING, *Charlotte.*

ORGANIZATION AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I think organization is the thing for labor, with sensible men at the head of it. Wage-earners, especially factory people, need bosses that are more moral, and there should be some law against bosses using profane language in presence of employes, especially children. I think there should be a law to compel every parent to send their children to school at least three months out of every twelve from the time they are six years old until they are fifteen.—W. H. C. BARKLEY, *Charlotte.*

COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW NECESSARY.—I have been in favor of compulsory education for a long time, and I see the need of it more and more every year. I have been a school committeeman for a number of years and I find that there is no way to get the people to send their children to school or to take any interest in education. I am personally acquainted with men in our town who have worked their children in the cotton mill for the last nine years without sending them to school even one day. This is too bad and can only be remedied by compulsory education.—M. O. GOODMAN, *China Grove.*

ORGANIZATION AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—As to wage-earners, I am highly in favor of organization as far as possible. We have in this community lots of workmen of different kinds, and they all pull against each other the same as two bulls with their tails tied together, and as long as ignorant, half-raised people are employed we may not expect any better. This class is employed because they will work cheap, and if labor was properly organized some of this could be avoided; however, I am in favor of forcing them to an education and allow better people a better chance.—G. W. HESTER, *Clarkton.*

ORGANIZED LABOR AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I am in favor of organized labor and think it is the very thing for the laborer. I think that wage-earners should be classed and paid according to what they do. I am in favor also of compulsory education.—J. P. MARLIN, *Cleveland.*

MONEY THE WORLD'S GOD.—As to organized labor, I see no permanent good resulting from it, because at this present age of the world money is the god of the universe. Its power is felt and used in every department of government. And to-day, according to the Holy Bible, there are two great armies organizing to go to battle, viz., capital on one side and labor on the other, and humanity is not anything where the dollar is involved As it has been said, "man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." The so-called Christians of to-day, that is, the majority of them, have only a form of Godliness. We are almost now in the same condition that Rome was in the first and second century—drifting with a form of idolatry and paganism—and the Gospel of Jesus Christ has lost its power to make a man honest and follow the commandments and practice the golden rule. Any close student of the Holy Bible who wants to obey his Master can easily perceive the state of affairs at this present time. And I, as a believer in the inspired Word of God, cannot see any good in secret orders, because God teaches us that we cannot withhold anyhing good from our brother. Therefore, my advice is to return to the Bible and do that which is right in the sight of God, and all things will be well with us. Read Isaiah, 58:13: "If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath from doing thy pleasure on my holy day and call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord, honorable, not doing their own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words." Also read Genesis 2, 2-3.—WILLIAM M. SANDERS, *Cleveland.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND ORGANIZED LABOR.—I heartily recommend compulsory education by all means since the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. I am also in favor of organized labor. It is a great benefit for the mutual benefit of all concerned. I think the laboring people of this county should meet together and interchange views relative to their welfare and general good and improvement of all concerned, and have such resolutions as are needful, remembering in unity there is strength.—T. R. DAVENPORT, *Columbia.*

LABORING PEOPLE SHOULD ORGANIZE—COMPULSORY EDUCATION NECESSARY.—I think that the laboring people ought to come together and not cut prices as they do; have a union and observe it. These incorporated companies fix the price to suit themselves, and most people are compelled to work somewhere. The school law, in my opinion, ought to be fixed to have not less than seven months nor over ten in every white school-house, and the people ought to be compelled to send their children seven months. The Constitutional Amendment requires every person after 1908 to be able to read and write the Constitution. If we don't have more schools there will be many a young white man disfranchised after 1908.—E. C. KEMP, *Columbia.*

LABOR SHOULD ORGANIZE—COMPULSORY EDUCATION THE ONLY WAY.—I take great pleasure in saying that labor should be thoroughly organized, not against capital, but to work with it. Wage-earners should have the benefit of our Leg-

islature and should have some means of ridding themselves of so many humbug agents that are going throughout the country. I favor compulsory education, with free books. This is the only means by which the South can ever develop the talent and possibilities with which she is surrounded. A greater effort will have to be made in education, or the Amendment will have to be modified, or a large per cent. of our young people will not be able to register and vote.—M. F. HASKITT, *Columbia.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR WHITES.—As to the school law, I think the compulsory law would be the thing for our country, if you can fix a law to let the negro educate his own race. I am not in favor of the white people paying taxes to educate the negroes. Let them fight their own battle for their own education. I think the white people of this country have enough on their shoulders now without paying any more taxes to educate the negroes.—C. F. C. MILLER, *Concord.*

COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW—ORGANIZED LABOR.—I will say I favor compulsory school law. We have too much talk of legislation in our favor and never get any. We should have a law to prohibit any company from discharging any one for beginning a labor organization. I could mention several laws we ought to have that we have not got and I fear we never will have.—J. K. MCGEE, *Concord.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—LEGISLATION NECESSARY.—Will say I think the mass of the voters approve of compulsory education, as there are so many children in the cotton mills who have to work sixty-six hours a week to make a living for their parents. They don't have time to get any education; that is the reason I favor compulsory education. As to organized labor, I cannot say just what would be best, as I don't know very much about its workings, but I favor anything that will better the labor of our country, and I think the wage-earner can be bettered by and through legislation only.—J. W. ALLEN, *Concord.*

COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW—ORGANIZED LABOR.—I am in favor of compulsory school law, as there are many who will not try to send their children to school unless they are forced to do so. I think it is the only way to educate all the people. I am also in favor of organized labor. While I am not a member of any labor union, I think they are a great help to the laboring people.—DAVID FESPERMAN, *Concord.*

ORGANIZED LABOR—PLUCK-ME STORES—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I will say that organized labor will be a very good thing to a certain extent. While I don't believe in strikes, I do believe the profits ought to be more equally divided, for the way it is now it is all the working people can do to make ends meet, and there are a lot of people here who cannot do that and get justice. My suggestions to the needs of wage-earners are that each company ought to have a company

store to furnish the employes goods as cheap as possible. They ought barely to make profits enough to pay expenses and not a fortune off of the laboring people. See what the Bible says about he that oppresseth the poor. As far as compulsory school law is concerned, I have always been in favor of it, for I see the need of education.—THOMAS ALMOND, *Concord.*

ORGANIZATION AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—Organized labor does good in many cases and I am in favor of same. Why can't we have a fixed number of hours to work; when our work increases give us help. The noblest thing is compulsory education law in this State.—E. M. DAVENPORT, *Conetoe.*

ORGANIZATION GOOD IF IT BENEFITS THE LABORER—WHAT IS NEEDED—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I am not in any manner opposed to labor unions where they can prove a benefit to the laboring class. I think a union that would cause discord and trouble would prove a curse instead of a blessing. I think capital and labor should be in peace and harmony for the mutual benefit of both, and we would not need any unions. Let each do their duty to one another. As to the needs of wage-earners, there are so many that I cannot pen them. I think what would help them most would be for the mill company to get good men for superintendents and overseers—men that would do unto others as they would have others do unto them. Then so much harsh treatment of children by overseers would cease and they would get what they deserve. And this law that is practiced by overseers of deducting from wages for things broken in mill, misconduct, etc., can be rectified by parents ten times out of twelve if parents were given a chance, without deducting part of their wages. Almost every time they need every cent of their wages to pay for food to work on another week. I think that every man that has a family and goes to a cotton mill to make a living from the work of small children, and sits around the store, talks politics and drinks all the time, should be sent to the chain-gang. I have seen small children working in the mills at night and the old man sleeping to wake again, start for the bottle, curse and abuse the children when they come in should anything in the least go wrong. There should be a law for such men. Make them work, too. I am in favor of compulsory school law. I believe it would prove a blessing to our country, though it would work a few hardships on widows who are dependent on small ones. There could be a way opened for them to send their children to school. Charity would help them, seeing they were in need. Let widows' children get as much schooling as anybody's children. They will need it as well as the other ones. The taxes should be divided between the negroes and the whites. If the negroes pay taxes let them have schools; if not, no schools. The white man is paying to educate the negro. When a negro gets so he is too good to be a negro in a negro's place, then you have trouble as long as you let him stay anywhere about you.—T. C. READLING, *Cornelius.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION BADLY NEEDED.—I know of nothing so badly needed as a compulsory education law. There is so much ignorance in our State at present, our moral condition is very bad, and unless we have some law to force

the ignorant parents to send their children to school, in ten years we will be past redemption. I think much good would come from a compulsory education law, for it would take the thousands of little children out of the mills and workshops, and the many strong and healthy rascals go to work who are to-day spending the few pennies earned by their babes for strong drink.—A. F. TORRENCE, *Cornelius.*

ORGANIZATION A FAILURE.—In regard to organized labor, I will say that I do not think the labor union is what it is claimed to be, or even what it was intended for when it originated. I never have seen much that the labor union has done for the laborer yet, except to throw him out of work occasionally, when they go "on strike" and cause him to lose his time and go back to work for the same wages or less. If the labor unions would select good, conservative men for their leaders and consider well what they do, especially along the striking line, they might be of some benefit; but as they are now I don't think they are any account to the laborer.—J. B. READLING, *Cornelius.*

EIGHT-HOUR DAY—NEED ORGANIZATION.—I think we need a law to protect the wage-earners, and I think that eight hours is long enough to work for one day, and I think we ought to have $2.50 per day; common wages ought to be $1.25 and up; the hands in the mines get from ninety cents to $1 per ten-hour day; engineers get from $1 to $1.50. I think if we could have a union here nearly everybody would join it. I am certainly in favor of the union and will do all I can for it.—JAMES P. MCCURRY, *Cranberry.*

ORGANIZATION—COMPULSORY EDUCATION—SHORTER HOURS.—I think organized labor unions are all right if we could carry them out without bloodshed. I think we work more hours than we should, especially the men who work underground. I am in favor of compulsory education. The common labor in the mines is ninety cents to $1 per day; engineers $1 to $1.50 per day. Some of these men work twelve hours for $1.—JOHN BATEMAN, *Cranberry.*

ORGANIZED LABOR A GOOD THING—NEGROES TAKING ADVANTAGE OF SCHOOLS—DIVIDE SCHOOL FUND.—I think organized labor a good thing. It never would be organized in my section; it is too much split up. Can't control labor here at all—too much wire-pulling. So far as the common day labor is concerned, I don't think they need anything. Their wages range from eighty cents to $1.25 and board and tools to work with. Carpenters can only get that, or a little more, and furnish their own tools. In regard to compulsory education, I am at a loss to know what to say. I am afraid when 1908 arrives the white race is going to be behind and the negro will go to the front. We can't hire them at all when school is going on; therefore the white people are compelled to keep their children at home and work. The negro's whole craze is education, and the more he is educated the better he is prepared to steal. Forty years ago there were

no negroes in the State Prison. I don't know how many there are in it now. I suppose it is full. Negro education is a curse to the country. It is the cause of our having no labor. Farms are growing up and they have thrown some of them away for the need of labor, but we just cannot get it and they are tickled at the white man's downfall, but go to school at the white man's expense. I am tired of being taxed to death to educate negroes and my enemies. I wish our next Legislature would so fix the school law that each race be taxed to educate their own. In regard to compulsory schools: A near neighbor of mine lost his wife; left nine children, ages from one to fourteen. He could not send one of them to school. He was compelled to take his two large boys on the farm; the large girls in the house to cook and nurse. Well now, just suppose there was a compulsory law. There would have to be a penalty and a fine. The man is arrested, he is not able to pay the fine, he goes to prison. Then who is left to look after and care for those children—their mother in her grave and their father in jail. There are so many cases of a similar kind. It would be dreadful. I don't believe the people would submit to such a law, and yet I would be in favor of a compulsory school law provided there could be some provision made in the law relieving those extreme cases, and there are so many of those cases. The school-houses are too far apart for small children to travel in bad weather. There are not children enough to place a house between. It is a matter of fact that right many people will not send their children to school when they have the opportunity, and I think they ought to do so for the benefit of the children. So far as the negro is concerned, I don't care anything about him. He is a nuisance and just in the way—a stumbling-block in white people's way.—T. D. AYDLETT, *Currituck.*

RIGHTS OF ORGANIZED LABOR—COMPULSORY EDUCATION—LAZY FATHERS—APPRENTICESHIP.—I contend labor has a right to organize for their benefit, but they have no right to interfere with any one's rights as a public citizen, like a lot of the labor unions are doing. They have a right to quit work and go on a strike if they wish, but they have no right to hinder any one else from work who wants to work, neither from hindering any man from hiring whom he wants to. In regard to wage-earners, all trades should be made to serve an apprenticeship and learn the trade before he is allowed to work at same; if necessary, a law to that effect should be passed. Nearly three-fourths of the men that are working at the carpenter trade to-day cannot do a decent job. Why? Because they have never learned the trade. Plug carpenters have done more to lower the trade and wages of the carpenter to-day in North Carolina than anything else. If every one who calls himself a carpenter had served his apprenticeship and learned the trade, he would get much more for his work and he would do better work so that he could demand better wages. Another thing that would help the wage-earner would be to compel him to educate his children instead of putting them to work as soon as they can walk good. There are lots of lazy men in this country that move to town and put their wives and children in the factory to work for them, so they can sit around on the street corners and dry goods boxes and tell yarns and cry hard times. What makes hard times? A lot of it is caused by laziness.

If all these lazy fellows that are all the time crying hard times were put to work there would be better times in this country, and the women and children would not have to work so hard to keep them up. I guess I am off the track a little, I could not help it. I am down on plug workmen of any kind and lazy folks who will not educate their children, so that when they want to learn a trade they will be better prepared to do so. I am now superintendent at the place I am working, and I feel the need of more education every day, and I expect I have more than the average. I think there should be a law to establish an apprentice system, a law to tax contractors, a law to compel education.—PAUL WHEELER, *Durham.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—ORGANIZATION.—In regard to compulsory education, I believe that each and every child between the ages of six and eighteen should have five years of education qualification. In regard to organized labor, I believe were it managed properly, and a law guaranteeing them a right to belong to such, it would benefit them socially and morally, but under the now existing legislation the better people hold aloof from labor organizations for fear of losing their positions, as it is now customary for the mill owner to discharge all who join such, demonstrating that they have it all their own way, while nearly all other States have some protection for the laborer in that respect.—J. M. PERRY, *East Durham.*

LABORING PEOPLE SHOULD ORGANIZE.—I am one who believes in all laboring people being organized for their own welfare. I think we who believe in this should be at work trying to get those in who are not in unions. I have been working at the trade nearly nine years. I am now thirty-two years old and I am always ready to help my fellow-man anyway I can.—JAMES C. LOWE, *East Durham.*

ORGANIZATION—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I believe in organized labor. The time has come when labor must act independently, especially under existing circumstances. Capital in every shape has combined against labor and labor should combine for mutual benefit. As to compulsory education, I believe in educating our children, but compulsory schools would make it hard on many poor widows whose subsistence and the subsistence of helpless infancy depends on the labor of the children. I don't believe it would be best for them; in other respects it would be best. If there could be a law made favoring this class of widows, I mean a special law, then give us a compulsory school law.—J. L. JACKSON, *East Durham.*

OPPOSE ORGANIZED LABOR—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I am opposed to organized labor in the manner in which it is caried on by walking delegates, as about ninety-nine per cent. of them use the power they have vested in them to satisfy their own ends. I think that if we had night schools to educate the younger element that is compelled to work during the day for their living, they could be made better men and women. I am in favor of compulsory education between the ages of eight and twelve years, and I think that if we had more trade schools that we would have more good citizens.—MILES JENNINGS, *Elizabeth City.*

HEARTILY ENDORSES COMPULSORY EDUCATION—NEED COMPETENT MECHANICS.—I heartily endorse compulsory education. It is the only thing that will do any good. I think it would not be necessary to have it for more than eight or ten years, just long enough for the people to see the benefit of an education. We have a great many of these old people in our State without any education, and they just think I have lived and have had plenty of meat and corn-bread, and my children are no better than myself. They are also lazy and want the children to take the dog and gun and kill a few rabbits, and nothing will ever get them out of it except compulsory education. As to mechanics, we need more competent mechanics, and there ought to be some law enacted forcing the boys into some trade. Competent mechanics are paid better wages in North Carolina than the most of States, especially in the tailoring business, and still we have not half enough coatmakers and not enough mechanics of any kind.—W. F. WEIR, *Elkin.*

ORGANIZATION AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—As to myself, I highly favor organized labor, for I think it is for the interest of the wage-earner, and quite an improvement to any civilized country, both wage-earners and citizens. As to compulsory education, I highly favor any act of legislation which points to the improvement of a country in which I live, and especially raise children. The more a man educates his child the broader his mind gets, takes it from a low base of degradation to higher climes of legitimate transaction. Under our mountain system just gone by, eighty per cent. of our children were neglected as to schools being very poorly run and by this means left uneducated. So I favor any system of forcing an education.—L. D. ELLIS, *Elk Park.*

ORGANIZATION—EDUCATION FOR THE WHITES.—As I am a white man's friend and a Democrat, I do believe it to be beneficial to the white labor to have a labor union. There are so many negroes that can and will work for such low wages that poor white men who have to work by day to support their families can't school their children; and I think they should and would do it if they could get good wages. I am in favor of the white man schooling his children. I am opposed to negro education.—J. E. HAMRICK, *Elk Park.*

NOT MUCH IN FAVOR OF ORGANIZED LABOR—FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I am not much in favor of organized labor, have not seen much good it has ever done. I have seen more people brought to want and starvation by its causing strikes and lockouts than anything else; take for instance the late strikes in Lowell, Mass., and Philadelphia, Pa., where whole families have committed suicide on account of hunger in these strikes. I am in favor of a compulsory school law and schools should run ten months in the year and the State should provide the funds to do so. I am not in favor of working children under twelve years of age, but I don't believe in the present labor law passed by the last Legislature, as they made no provision for the children under the age limit to educate them in a proper way; take for instance schools three months in the year, leaves nine months for them to run around and idle away their time.—JOSEPH HAMMILL, *Elon College.*

ORGANIZED LABOR—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—Organized labor would be a good thing for the laboring class of people if it was carried out right. The main need of the people now is Christianity and education and ambition. I also favor the compulsory education law, for the mill people especially, for so many men who are able to work move off from the farm so they can put their little tots in the mill and then lie around and whittle and play cards and drink up what their little ones make by their hard labor, and when they become men they can have a good excuse for not working because they are sickly, or think that because their fathers did so they can do the same thing. There was once a union of organized labor in this place, but the mill men of this county went in the plaid trust, and in one of their meetings they agreed not to work any organized labor, so they stopped the mill and would not work any union men; that looks to me like union labor is a good thing for labor. If the mill man has a right to organize against his help, it is plain that the help has a right to organize against him. If the mill men had not seen that union labor was not going to pay them they would not have turned off all labor-union hands. They knew that if the mill people ever did get the upper hand that they could not get their work done as cheap as they were having it done then.—FRANK R. RADCLIFFE, *Elon College.*

FAVORS ORGANIZED LABOR AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—In regard to organized labor, I am in favor of it. The sooner we get organized labor the better it will be for our people and our country; without protection our people are out of it. Especially would I like to express myself on compulsory education but time will not permit, but will say I think it one of the best things that could happen for the development of our country and our people, and I think the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment is one of the best things that could have happened for our country.—G. B. SINK, *Faith.*

ORGANIZATION AND COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW.—I think the laboring class of people ought to have a union and stick together; if so, they would have better times, get better wages and live better. As for the compulsory school law, I believe in parents sending their children to school until they are twelve years old and not put them in cotton mills and such places. If they would, they would be able to read and write and could vote when they grew up.—M. G. FRY, *Falls.*

ORGANIZATION BADLY NEEDED—WHITE CHILDREN IN MILLS AND NEGROES IN SCHOOL.—I think organization among the laboring classes is badly needed, and that our financial standing will never be better until we are thoroughly organized throughout the country. In regard to compulsory school, I am certainly in favor of it. As it now is, a great many of our children are growing up in the cotton mills and are learning comparatively nothing else; therefore education is decreasing and immorality is on the increase. At the same time the colored children are nearly all going to school and are being educated while our own are being neglected. In a few years, at the present rate, the white man cannot

vote on account of his illiteracy, while the colored man will vote and thereby make laws to suit themselves, and the white man will be disfranchised instead of the negro. We must do something to encourage or enforce the education of our children.—R. B. HUMPHREY, *Fayetteville.*

ORGANIZATION NECESSARY—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—The union is the only thing that will benefit the workingman. I fully believe in compulsory education and I think that every State should have laws to that effect, as it would fit well in my own case.—W. R. GRAHAM, *Fayetteville.*

SEPARATE SCHOOL FUND.—I am not in favor of force law, because if you make such laws for the whites it is also for the blacks. I am tired of educating the idle negro on the white man's labor. If a young white man will not learn to read and write before he is twenty-one years old he should not vote. There should be a law so that the negro taxes should school his race. Let us unload the negro as soon as posible.—J. L. ANDREWS, *Fayetteville.*

LABORING CLASS WILL NOT STICK TOGETHER.—I do not favor compulsory education under any penalty, but I favor using all efforts to educate the rising generation by all means except by punishment. I think it would be a benefit to laboring people if they could fall on some plan to stick together, but it seems that the laboring people do not stick together like other men or men of other professions.—R. K. HOLLIFIELD, *Forest City.*

COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW BY ALL MEANS.—The greatest need of the working class of people is education, and I am satisfied that they will only get it when we have a complsory school law. Every cotton mill has a more or less number of strong, able-bodied men who lie around stores and street corners loafing, drinking and chewing tobacco while their children are working in the mills. We should have a law to force such men to go to work and to send their children to school. Again, we have a great many other people who, because their children do not want to go to school, will let them stay away, and the consequence is that their children grow up in ignorance. By all means let us have a compulsory school law.—W. W. HICKS, *Forest City.*

AGAINST COMPULSORY EDUCATION—FOR ORGANIZED LABOR.—I will say I don't believe in compulsory education. I believe in organized labor and the ten-hour system.—J. C. HARRILL, *Forest City.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND ORGANIZED LABOR.—I favor compulsory education and also think all labor ought to be organized. I think there ought to be a law requiring all stationary engineers to stand an examination before being given charge of steam-boilers.—E. D. RUTLEDGE, *Gastonia.*

CHEAP AND UNSKILLED LABOR IN DEMAND—EDUCATION SHOULD BE COMPULSORY.—In our community the tendency is to employ cheap, and as a consequence, unskilled labor, and the result is that there is little or no inducement to the skilled man in his branch whatever it may be, and until there is a demand the skilled workmen will be absent and low wages continue. Education should be compulsory, that is, a thorough system of graded schools should be established and text books furnished to the students, and our boys and girls should be kept in school until of certain age. In addition we should establish a system of manual training schools, especially for our boys who expect to follow the trades, as the man who expects to make his living with his hands cannot begin to train them too early in life. The necessity to specialize is becoming more evident every day we exist. We owe it to the next generation to fit them for the life that we see is to be theirs. Our State is advancing very rapidly in many branches, but so long as the educated and skilled workman is absent, the diversified manufacturing industries will be recognized also only by their absence.—HARRY RUTTER, *Gastonia.*

LABORING CLASS SHOULD STICK TOGETHER—WHITES IN MILLS, NEGROES IN SCHOOL.—Would say all laboring people should stick together and help one another; if they can't no one else will. The men around cotton mills who don't work should be forced to work so as to give the children a chance to go to school. I am sorry to say that there are some men in Gastonia who live on mill hills who will not even cut the wood to cook a meal with. They take the money that children work for to hire the wood cut. Since the Amendment the negroes are going to school, the white children that live at the mills are not going to school, and 1908 will give the negro a chance to vote when he should not be allowed to vote at all.—R. W. WHITE, *Gastonia.*

BELIEVE IN ORGANIZED LABOR—COMPULSORY EDUCATION THE ONLY WAY FOR MILL CHILDREN.—We are common laborers in a cotton mill. We believe in organized labor, but fear it will never amount to much unless the laboring class of people could be taught to economize in their way of living and get themselves in a condition so they would not be dependent upon every day's labor for their daily bread. Would suggest that laboring people need higher wages or cheaper rations. We are of the opinion that our free schools will never be of much benefit to the cotton mill children without a compulsory school law.—W. L. KESTER and A. B. ELLIOTT, *Gastonia.*

UNFAVORABLE TO ORGANIZED LABOR—NEED BETTER CONDITIONS—ARBITRATE DIFFERENCES.—I am not in favor of labor organizations unless they would stick together better than they have done, and provided they would not make unreasonable demands. One of the needs of mill operatives is that they be conveyed to upper floors on elevators; that is especially needed for our girls and women; a large per cent. of our girls, I believe, ruin their health going up and down stairs. I am in favor of compulsory education with some provisions exempting children

whose parents are dependent upon the labor of their children for support. I think the average pay is too low. I am in favor of appointing a committee or commission to determine wages for different kinds of work, say two mill owners and two operatives, and let them select a fifth man and let them settle all questions of wages in their immediate communities. I think this better than trying to force wages up through organized labor.—DANIEL LOWE, *Gastonia.*

ORGANIZED LABOR—ABOLISH WHISKEY—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I believe in organized labor as long as we have organized capital, but not as it is at present conducted. I believe that labor and capital would adjust itself if some law could be made and enforced by which strong drink could be taken away from the laboring class. I believe in compusory education; think it would greatly benefit those who labor with their hands.—W. B. TRAYLOR, *Goldsboro.*

OPPOSES ORGANIZED LABOR AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION—NEED BETTER WORK FOR SAME PAY.—I do not think labor organizations can possibly do any good to themselves or anybody else until the persons who join them have a proper conception of the rights of others. I know they have caused untold misery and suffering to thousands of poor harmless women and children who were victims of ambitious organizers and agitators whose only object was to pocket the $1 initiation fee and play on the ignorance and prejudice of the wage-earner, making inflammatory speeches against trusts and monopolies—the audience forgetting in the meantime that these same orators were formulating and establishing the biggest trust, the biggest monopoly of all, more dangerous by far than any other monopoly that has ever been formed. Now if an organization of laboring men, myself included, for I work for my living, could be formed whose object would be to do better work for the same wages, I'll guarantee I would risk my salvation that the wages would increase according to the merits of the work. In conclusion on this subject, let the North keep their strikes and their labor unions. But let us as a band of brothers, both rich and poor, stand together for the industrial development of our beloved sunny Southland. Now in regard to compulsory education: While it may be in harmony with other compulsory laws that have recently been enacted, yet I am satisfied it is against all true American ideas of liberty and justice. I do not know of a single person who is opposed to education, yet I know of a great many who would oppose a compulsory law. The people know the consequences if they do not educate themselves by 1908. It has been plainly pointed out to them by both political parties, so let them prepare or take the consequences. But I am not in favor of taking any more of their rights or privileges from them; indeed I am satisfied that we've gone too far already. There is not one in a hundred that will be able to stand the test according to the true spirit of the law in 1908, but they will be allowed to vote if they vote the right way.—A. B. NICHOLSON, *Graham.*

ORGANIZED LABOR—COMPULSORY EDUCATION—INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.—I think organized labor a good thing if properly conducted with justice to both capital and labor. I believe something should be done to better the condition of wage-earners. I am strongly in favor of compulsory education and believe it would greatly improve the condition of all classes, and would better the condition of the working people by making them better workmen, and therefore enabling them to earn and command better wages. I am greatly in favor of industrial education for both white and colored races.—THOMAS T. TAYLOR, *Graham.*

ORGANIZATION—SHORTER HOURS—WHISKEY THE LABORER'S GREATEST ENEMY.—In regard to organized labor, I think it is a good thing provided they do not carry it too far. Capital generally does not give labor its due share; it deals with them individually. It does seem that the laboring man should have more than a bare living, I mean steady and industrious men, working hard every day with no time for recreation, scarcely able to school their children, and living on the bare necessities. And if he gets sick, high doctors' bills to pay which are kept so by their being organized. I contend that if labor received better pay and shorter hours it would buy more luxuries, take more recreation, making more demand for manufacturing, get houses of their own, become taxpayers and be better citizens, take more interest in education. There would be less need of compulsory law for education. The shorter hours would give employment to more men. You take a man that works ten hours a day six days a week, and railroad men seven days a week, his children scarcely ever seeing him, takes little interest about home, for he is only home to sleep and back to work. No pleasure, no trips to the springs to rest. It is little wonder that his children lose and get no education. I think that labor and capital should be compelled to arbitrate their differences. Capital is allowed to organize and combine, why should not labor? But I am still of the same mind that the greatest enemy to labor is the saloon, which our Legislature seems afraid to tackle. But I hope soon to see the day when religion mounts above politics.—JOHN LEWIS, *Greensboro.*

ORGANIZED LABOR—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I believe in labor organization and I believe it is the only thing that will ever hold wages up. We, the plumbers, are now trying to organize a plumbers' union here. There is nothing that I believe is any better than compulsory education. I don't think there is anything in the world that is needed any worse than wages and education for the laboring class of people.—H. A. FRUIT, *Greensboro.*

BETTER CONDITIONS—SEPARATE SCHOOL FUND.—I think it would be better first to give all white people good jobs, shorter hours and more pay, and fit them to send their children to school. I think this would be the thing to do first, Especially do the white people dislike to pay taxes to educate their enemies. Let each educate their own children.—W. T. MITCHELL, *Greensboro.*

ORGANIZED LABOR—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I am a firm believer in organized labor properly conducted without unreasonable demands. I think it puts laboring people closer together and has a tendency to cause more friendliness among laboring people. I believe in compulsory education by all means, and think if people cannot afford to send their children to school, then there should be a law to force them to do so.—D. E. SERGEANT, *Greensboro.*

ORGANIZED LABOR—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—A union, when composed of intelligent men with a capable set of men for officers, is a good thing and can do a vast amount of good to its members when properly managed, and it can do harm also when improperly managed; but I do not believe in union when the officers are continually asking for demands out of reason and causing possibly a strike, when the only ones to suffer will be the members. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers very seldom makes a request of the railway officials, but I have yet to learn of a single instance where a request was made which was not granted. I am in favor of compulsory education, for there are people who when young do not seem to care for an education, yet these same people when they become men will be thankful for being made to go to school when children. On the railroad some of the employes are not possessed of the education they should have, yet those who are entering the service now are better prepared than those who came in ten years ago.—H. L. REYNOLDS, *Greensboro.*

ORGANIZED LABOR — COMPULSORY EDUCATION — SEPARATE SCHOOL FUND. — I think organized labor unions are very good when they are carried on according to the by-laws and constitution. It seems that our union don't progress very fast. I really think when a man has completed his trade he should have from $2.50 to $3 per day. I am in favor of a three-months compulsory school for the white children, but for the negro let them do as they wish. I do believe the tax paid by the white people should be used for the white children only. The reason wages are no better is the lack of education. If when I was growing up I had been sent to school three months in every year, I would be getting better wages to-day. I never went to school more than three months in my life; now I feel the need of education.—J. G. KING, *Hendersonville.*

THE BENEFITS OF ORGANIZATION.—I think every mechanic should be a member of some labor union. It gives them a chance to come together in a social way and discuss the many phases of their line of business, and most if not all of the unions have a beneficial clause in their by-laws, and when a brother is sick or dies, the union looks after him and assists him when he cannot help himself or his family, and when out of work he has the benefit of the literature which is widely distributed, giving him information of the state of work and business throughout the country. He can correspond with the secretary of any union and ascertain what the chances are for work in their district, and if he is a member in good standing when he presents himself before a foreign union and asks them to help him

find work, he will most assuredly find it if it is to be had; so you see it is a bond of fellowship, as much so as any other secret order. I am utterly opposed to strikes and at all times oppose them. I am heartily in favor of a National Board of Arbitration, also every State should have a State Board of Arbitration subordinate to the National Board, so that they could work together. This is a wide world and there is room and work enough for every one, and those who want to work should not be molested, and there are many of us who are trying to convince our brother members of the above matter. No doubt there are those who are oppressing labor and doing it a great injustice. Every man is worthy of his hire who tries to do a good honest day's work, and the capitalists should not bear down too hard but give a fair part of the earnings to his laborer, for without his labor his profits would cease. Because a man is possessed of much money does not make him in the eyes of God a greater or better man, but He says all men are born equal, and in accordance to our own code of law every man stands on an equal footing, but in the present day a poor man does not stand the same chance before our Courts that the moneyed man does; hence the great amount of dissatisfaction. I sincerely hope the time is coming when much of this will be overcome and capital and labor will get closer together and both be more considerate.—R. F. BELL, *Hendersonville.*

EIGHT-HOUR DAY—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I think the hours to constitute a day should be fixed by law—it should be eight hours. I think that would divide the time so we could have more time to study and educate ourselves. I think compulsory school law would be a good thing for the people here. There are a good many children here who don't go to school, when if that law was in force they would have to go. I am not in favor of carrying it any further than just the school.—JOHN S. COX, *Hendersonville.*

SORELY IN NEED OF ORGANIZATION—FAVOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I think we in this town, and I might say all the towns in North Carolina that have not organized labor, are sorely in need of it. We will never be able to demand anything until we are organized; as it is, we have to take just what our employers feel disposed to give us. The stockholders realize a dividend of forty per cent., while the laborers eke out a scanty living. I am very much in favor of compulsory education. I don't believe our public school system will ever meet the needs of the people in the way of education until we do have compulsory laws requiring parents to keep their children in school.—N. G. DEAL, *Hickory.*

OPPOSED TO ORGANIZED LABOR—EVERY MAN FOR HIMSELF.—I am not in favor of organized labor in our little town, for we all get along very well without it, and I do not believe in upholding men in my trade who are actually too lazy to make their own families a living. Let the men do like I have done and they will get along all right. Let them get out and hustle.—J. W. MOORE, *Hickory.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—ORGANIZED LABOR.—My opinion is that we need compulsory education. I think every being, male and female, should be capable of reading, writing and thinking for themselves. I hope to see the time when men will think more of principles than of party. I believe in organized labor, provided there could be competent leaders. Leaders of labor unions should be men that are in every way competent to be sent to our legislative halls—should be American citizens and not anarchists. I believe in good wages, but not unreasonable wages. I think skilled laborers ought to command wages that would put them in a position to educate their families and own their homes, therefore make better citizens of them and their future generations. We want organization and legislation that will raise our moral and political situation, not only in our State but in our Union.—J. S. WELBORN, *High Point.*

USELESS TO ORGANIZE—OPPOSES COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—Owing to the unorganized condition of the laboring man it is useless for them to form unions, for the simple reason that they will not hold together. All common labor should have from $1 to $1.50 per day. All journeymen at any trade should be paid according to the amount of work he can do, according to his practical experience. I am not in favor of compulsory education; any man who will not avail himself of an education when he has all chances of one should not have one.—E. C. WOODELL, *High Point.*

BELIEVES IN ORGANIZATION AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I believe in organized labor and think it creates a better feeling among the working class of people and makes them stick closer together. I am in favor of compulsory education, as I think it is the only way some children will ever get the chance to learn anything. A great many of them work in shops here the year round without any chance to go to school at all.—L. E. YORK, *High Point.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—ORGANIZED LABOR.—I am heartily in favor of compulsory education, and properly organized labor, properly conducted by intelligent men, would be a good thing, not only for my trade but the entire community.—DAVID H. BAKER, *High Point.*

FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I would favor the compulsory school law, as the children should not be deprived of an education and thereby be deprived of casting a vote at any election. As the school law is arranged, it is within the reach of all to acquire an education sufficient to comply with the requirements of the Constitutional Amendment, and in my opinion parents and guardians should be forced to educate their children to some extent.—J. H. PRITCHARD, *Hughes.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—DIVIDE SCHOOL FUND—ORGANIZATION.—Compulsory education would be a fine thing, provided taxes paid by the white race go to the whites and taxes paid by the colored race go to the colored race. I am not in favor of paying taxes to educate the negro. Labor ought to be organized by all means.—M. W. VAN PELT, *Huntersville.*

ORGANIZED LABOR AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I believe in organized labor where it is for the betterment and elevation of the people. We need a good class and more education. I think every child from the age of seven to fourteen should go to school at least four months in each year and the law should compel them to do so.—CHARLES D. PARNELL, *Huntersville.*

ORGANIZATION THE SALVATION OF THE LABORER—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I think that the salvation of the laborer lies in the organization of labor. In union there is strength. A standard scale of wages and a law to prohibit incompetent men to contract work and take it below cost of good labor. My opinion as to compulsory education is, the parents should be compelled to send at least one-half of the school term. In our community one-third is the average attendance who go any, and they only go one-half of the time.—J. K. GOFORTH, *King's Mountain.*

ORGANIZED LABOR—BETTER SCHOOLS AND BETTER TEACHERS—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I am in favor of organized labor if managed rightly. I think the great need of the wage-earner is better education, and to that end I am in favor of a better free school system and better teachers. I am in favor of paying free school teachers better salaries, but require them to be better qualified to teach; then, if we had a compulsory law, I think in a few years we would see the benefit of such a law. But I am opposed to a compulsory law with our present teachers; most of them have never had anything but a free school education themselves.—CHARLES F. FIELD, *Leaksville.*

FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND ORGANIZED LABOR.—I wish to say in regard to compulsory education that I have always favored some way to compel children to go to school, for this reason: there are so many who will not go when they have the opportunity of doing so, still there are some honest parents who would send their children if they were only able, and to take them into consideration, why I don't know what to say, still those children are entitled to an education. As to the labor question, can only say that such labor as can be secured, as a rule, is very poor and getting very scarce, which only shows, though, that the country is improving, which I am very glad to see. In my line it is a continual growth—slow but regular. I am in favor of organization in all labor and trades.—H. G. WEBSTER, *Lumberton.*

OPPOSES COMPULSORY EDUCATION—LABOR ORGANIZATIONS UNPREJUDICED TOWARDS CAPITAL.—I am not in favor of compulsory education, in fact I am opposed to compulsion of any kind for honest people, but I am in favor of educating the children, and to this end we should have good schools and teachers who have the interest of the children at heart and are wide-awake and competent. Too many teachers are teaching and putting in their time, caring for nothing but the money there is in it. Then parents should be prohibited from sending their children into factories to work during school terms. Of course there should be exceptions in cases of widows and where the father is an invalid and unable to work. I believe the cause of education could be helped along if it could be agitated occasionaly by an "educational rally" in each school district, at which gathering some prominent educator should be present to impress parents with the necessity of education. I would be in favor of organized labor if only intelligent people who are not prejudiced against capitalists were organized, but so many organizations are filled with irresponsible people who think of nothing but striking and creating a breach between employer and employe. I believe we should have a ten-hour day in factories, especially where children and women work. There should be a reformatory in every manufacturing center for youthful criminals.—ROBERT HARE, *McAdenville.*

OPPOSED TO LABOR UNIONS, COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND LABOR LEGISLATION—EVERY MAN FOR HIMSELF, AND LET THE BEST MAN WIN.—In regard to labor unions, I do not approve of them. I think that every man should hit out for himself and let the best win. All the blacksmiths in this county that I know, except myself, are running small shops and working for the public and I don't know what they average per day. In regard to overtime, I work for the cotton mill here and I never work overtime only when something breaks down and then I get extra pay. As to apprentices, they should not be put to work until they can read and write. As to finances, all here who are trying are saving some money, there are always some who spend all they make. Compulsory school law is not needed here, as our people, strongly aided by the management at this place, are making every effort to educate their children. I think that the employer and the employe should be allowed to fix the number of hours that a person should work, for if the law should reduce the number of hours the employer could reduce the compensation and it would be harder on the employe; it is a well known fact that if they could not reduce the wages direct they would by rents, fines, docking, etc., and come out even.—M. S. BOWEN, *McAdenville.*

EDUCATE ACCORDING TO TALENT.—My views are to educate according to the talent of the children. Compulsory education applies only to the rudiments. The mental capacity of children is so variable and capable of being educated, some in one direction and some in another, that any one line of education would not be practicable for all. One child may be extremely dull in everything that pertains to books that even the alphabet is almost impossible to learn, yet may

be bright in workshops and some make good mechanics. I think education should be compulsory in case the State furnish books, the parents of children send them, say four months in the year, where parents are too poor to send them all at one time—let them use their best judgment as to that.—J. F. KAYLER, *McAdenville.*

FAVOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION—ORGANIZED LABOR.—I am in favor of compulsory education. It is necessary to have such a law, for there are some who will not take advantage of a good thing when it is placed before them until they are forced to do so. I think in cases where parents are dependent on child labor for a support there should be exceptions to such a rule or law, because a good child is duty bound to support its parents so far as he can. In regard to wage-earners, will say I am in favor of unions in all labor, but I don't think there is any need of so many strikes as we have been having; my motto is when you are doing well enough let well enough alone.—H. P. CAMPBELL, *Marshall.*

BELIEVES IN ORGANIZED LABOR AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I believe in organized labor for the reason that capitalists have all organized and come together as one body. I think that organized labor is a step to increase wages. In non-union towns wages are low and board high. I am in favor of compulsory education on account of country children, as their parents won't send them to school without it.—W. F. VAN EATON, *Mocksville.*

ALL LABORERS SHOULD BELONG TO UNION—VERY MUCH IN FAVOR OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—My opinion is that all laborers should belong to a union and should not be allowed to work without belonging to the union. It has become so now that just any one can pick up a little handful of tools and can go and get work the same as a good workman, some men will really hire them more rapidly than they will a good workman because they can get them cheaper. Concerning compulsory education, I am very much in favor of it. There are many of the country people moving to towns where factories are being opened, seeking employment for themselves and families and never giving their children an opportunity to avail themselves of the school. I think we are very much in need of a four months school each year, if not longer.—W. H. GRAVES, *Mocksville.*

ORGANIZED LABOR AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I think that all laboring people should have some kind of organization to protect them. I think that if all wage-earners had an organization, and its head was a religious man, and the laboring people were taught to fear and love God, there would be a great improvement in the morals of the laboring class of people and they would be better workmen. I think our State should give every district at least six months school and compel the parents to send their children if they possibly could.—ZEBULON B. PYATT, *Mocksville.*

ORGANIZED LABOR—COMPULSORY EDUCATION—LAZY FATHERS.—Some organized system of labor, in my opinion, would be of great benefit to people of our class who have to depend on their labor for sustenance. Of course sections like this in which I live would not be so much affected as places where more work is done. There is no immediate necessity for organization here, but in cities and places where more or less labor is employed there should be organization. Of course organization here would be of some benefit, I don't know how much, as I never saw any of its workings. One thing we need is getting rid of cobblers who keep prices down and who can afford to do shabby work at a low price and of course many contractors employ them, thus making it harder on those who do good work. One great necessity in the wage-earning class is more education. Many know little more in books than the ordinary negro, many can't write their own name. As a rule the laboring class do not attend school as they ought, many parents do not encourage their children or push them on in school as they should. They don't seem to realize how vastly important it is for their children to obtain a good education. Such should be made to let their aspiring children have all the benefit possible to be derived from school. In my opinion, all children should be sent to school until at least twelve years of age, instead of being made to work in cotton mills as many of the children of our State now are having to do. I do not blame the mill men any more than the parents, many times these little ones parents (the father) sit and loaf, while his babies are making their own and his living. Against such there should be legislation.—JOHN PARKS HUDSON, *Mooresville.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—LEGAL DAY'S WORK.—I still believe in compulsory education, although our people generally are more interested in good schools than ever before. But I think a mild compulsory law would be a good thing, as we all know the law does not affect the enterprising and law-abiding citizen. I think the law should fix the number of hours for a day's work in public works, so that if he works over time he can get pay for it.—LLOYD W. RHYNE, *Morganton.*

ORGANIZED LABOR GOOD—TEN-HOUR DAY—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I think organization of labor is good, as capital is organized and works to its own benefit and labor should do the same. As capital is able to take care of itself, I think that laboring people should get in a position to hold their wages at a rate that would enable them to care for themselves and families; in no case should the hours be more than ten hours for a day. Now in regard to compulsory school law I think it is necessary, I know it is in this community. I have noticed the free schools and the attendance in this community for several years and about the average is seventy-five per cent., and the cause is in most cases where parents have their children in cotton mills at work. Therefore I think we need a compulsory school law that will compel them to be sent to school.—JOHN M. MCGALLAIRD, *Morganton.*

NEED ORGANIZATION—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I would like very much to see labor organized; and as for schools, we have the graded schools, there are a few people that should be forced to send their children to school. The plasterers of our town would like a union.—JAMES WHISENANT, *Morganton.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION THE ONLY REMEDY—CERTIFICATES FOR JOURNEYMEN.—A compulsory education law is the only remedy for our people. The wage-earners do not send their children to school. Some are not able to buy the books that are by law required to be taught in the graded schools (and we have no others). Others say that their children are made fun of on account of dress, etc., and hence they don't send. Right here in my neighborhood a school could be had with seventy-five to one hundred pupils, but the would-be patrons have their school tax to pay just as though their children were in school, so they are not inclined to send to a subscription school. There ought to be a law providing for the free schools to be taught in different places in town so that all might go and not feel cramped. There should be a law governing contractors so that no one who did not hold a certificate of efficiency should contract to build a house. And again, no one should engage as a journeyman who has not served three years as an apprentice. Then the work would be better done and a contractor would secure jobs at a better price.—W. B. SHELTON, *Mt. Airy.*

ORGANIZED LABOR THE ONLY CHANCE.—I am in favor of organized labor; it is the only chance for the laborer. Capital is organized in this place; a hand cannot quit work at one factory and get work at another without a written release, no matter how much better wages may be offered at the other; in that way they keep wages down.—J. F. LIVENGOOD, *Mt. Airy.*

WAGE-EARNERS SHOULD BE PROTECTED—OPPOSES COMPULSORY EDUCATION—DIVIDE SCHOOL FUND.—I think we ought to have some law to protect the wage-earner. Just what would do them good I am not able to say. Give them plenty of work and a liberal salary. I am opposed to compulsory education. Give us plenty of schools and plenty of work and liberal salaries and let us have our liberties. I am also in favor of the school money being kept separate. Let the whites educate themselves and the negroes themselves. It is true we are far behind in education, but are improving.—CHARLES W. VAUGHN, *Mount Airy.*

NEED LABOR UNION.—In regard to labor unions, I think they are all O. K. I think we need one up here. I have been cutting stone about eighteen months. I know of good stone-cutters who are working for $2 a day, and I don't think it is right. The company we work for won't work a union man, and I think we ought to have a union up here. We work by the piece. They don't pay anybody by the day.—JOHN F. WITT, *Mount Airy.*

ORGANIZED LABOR—ECONOMY—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I am in favor of organized labor and believe that it is the only way that the laboring man can protect himself; by this the employer would get better service and he could afford to pay more. The laboring man should economize and save more for a rainy day, be he union man or not. I am in favor of compulsory education, and hope that the time will soon come when those who don't take any interest in their children will have to send them to school for at least four months in the year.—EDGAR DAVIS, *Mount Airy.*

LABORING PEOPLE SHOULD ORGANIZE—OPPOSES COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I believe that all laboring people should belong to some good organization, and that the organization should be careful not to admit worthless people. An organization that is lax in its admission of members sometimes does more harm than good. Let every laboring man belong to a union of his calling if possible. As to compulsory education, I am not in favor of it. It would work great hardships to some poor people. I believe that every boy and girl should have some opportunity of getting an education, however limited it may be. Where there is a will there is always a way.—JOHN H. DAVENPORT, *Mount Holly.*

ORGANIZATION NECESSARY—FARMERS TO BE PITIED—COMPULSORY EDUCATION—DIVIDE SCHOOL FUND.—I think it very necessary for the laboring class to organize and hold together in one body their laborers, as do the trusts, and put a price which they can live at and stick to it. Now I am speaking of carpenters and mill operatives. We know that the laboring class are behind everybody else, and capitalists are heaping up money gotten off of the laborers by low prices, while the laborer can hardly pay his house rent and live. If they would organize and stick together as they should, they would come by and by. Now in regard to the farmer, he is to be pitied, for he works the year round and makes nothing but a living; there is no inducement to him in this part of the State. He gets from fifty to sixty-five cents for wheat, and from forty to forty-five cents for corn; in fact, he does not price anything he has to sell. Some of our farmers have become discouraged and have taken their children and gone to cotton mills to work their children day and night for their living. Some have lands of their own, but farmers will not stick to each other; it has been tried here, and I know whereof I speak. In regard to compulsory education, I must say that I am highly in favor of it, in some way or other, that would cause our people to take hold and resolve that our children should at least be taught to read and write, so they can vote in 1908; but our people seem to be unconcerned to a great measure about the matter. It ought to be preached to the parents that they must send their children to school at least four months in the year. I am in favor of the taxes that the white men pay going to educate the white children, and that the negro pay to help him out. They are no account around here, yet they will go to school here and steal for a living while they go. I wish the money was divided so they could have what belongs to them and no more. I mean by that that the taxes he pays should educate his own race, and that our money should do the same for us.—C. M. BURRUS, *Newton.*

PERMANENT SCHOOL DISTRICTS, BETTER HOUSES AND TEACHERS.—As far as education is concerned in our county, I think the main thing that we need is more permanent districts, better houses and teachers. There is too much changing of districts. What we need is permanent districts, good houses where there are none, and more competent teachers.—S. J. COOK, *Pinnacle.*

THE FORCES THAT COMPEL ORGANIZATION—"DIVINE RIGHT" MASTERS—COMPULSORY EDUCATION OPPOSED BY THE ENEMIES OF CHILD-LABOR LEGISLATION.—As regards organized labor, there are two forces that will compel organization—enlightenment and oppression. The tendency to oppress the workingman has a steady growth, and will continue so long as the wage-earner has not sufficient enlightenment or intelligence to know he is being imposed on. There is also a tendency on the part of a great majority of wage-earners to look upon the employer, or any one possessed of a goodly supply of the "filthy lucre," as one naturally born to rule (divine right, as it were), and that what they say is the law and the gospel. In other words, look up to them as a dog to his master, not having sense enough to know that their labor is being bought at a very low price, and upon which a good profit is being made. As the wage-earner becomes enlightened, as he is bound to be if our country is to prosper, he will naturally seek a remedy for the evils he has to bear; and as organization has proven by the great tester—time—to be the only and greatest medium through which wrongs may be righted, the natural tendency will be toward this tried remedy. I am heartily in favor of compulsory education, as I am certain the people of our State will never be thoroughly educated unless forced to attend school; but I am afraid it will never be, as it is too akin to proper child-labor legislation, which is opposed by those who can and do control our Legislature.—V. C. TERRY, *Raleigh.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—VAMPIRE PARENTS.—I am in favor of compulsory education, and let it speedily be enforced. A man without a fair business education is literally unfit to hold a position as cotton carder and spinner, for it is full of mathematics from beginning to end. Without education he does not know what he is doing. I have been employed as foreman in cotton carding and spinning for the past ten years, and in all my experience, and in each locality, it has always been quite easy for me to find men who are at (or claim to be, at least) the heads of families, romping the streets, hunting, fishing or gambling, and sometimes claim to be a watch-fixer or life insurance agent, and at the same time would not know their own name if presented to them in black and white. These very same so-called men are living and depending entirely upon the wages of their poor little pale-faced children. Is it right? No, a thousand times no! I say either compel such men to work or deprive them of the earnings of their children.—T. M. CROWELL, *Raleigh.*

ALL WORKERS SHOULD ORGANIZE—COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR WHITES.—All mechanics, farmers and mill employes should be organized, with the most intelligent men at the head of each local organization. I find that union men are

the most efficient. Under the franchise law, all white children between seven and fourteen years of age should be compelled to attend school. It would be a shame and very much to be regretted after 1908 for any white man to be disfranchised because he cannot read and write. If we had no such franchise law all the white children should be compelled to learn to read and write, if they never vote. I could give many plausible reasons for my opinion, but deem it unnecessary; fools and hogs would not profit by explanation.—F. A. HATCH, *Raleigh.*

RESTRICT FOREIGN IMMIGRATION—TEN-HOUR DAY—EVERY MAN WORK FOR WHAT HE PLEASES—COMPULSORY EDUCATION NECESSARY.—I think greater restriction on foreign immigration would be a long stride toward solving the labor question, thereby protecting our free-born American citizens against the competition of a very low class of foreign labor. I would also suggest that ten hours should constitute a day's work. With these conditions, I think that strikes and discord generally between labor and capital would be diminished. I think any man has a right to price his labor, but he has not the right to say another man, who is just as loyal a citizen, shall not do the same work for a less price. Now as to education, since the children and youth of to-day must make up the citizenship of the next generation, it is of vast importance that they should be educated. No man is as well qualified to cast a ballot when reared in ignorance and steeped in superstition as if he were educated. No man has a right to rear a crowd of boys in ignorance (when the State offers education free) to cast a ballot against one who has availed himself of a liberal education; hence I think we should have a compulsory education law, at least to the extent of a liberal public school education.—JAMES W. WALKER, *Reidsville.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—NEGROES ATTEND SCHOOL BETTER THAN WHITES—FAVORS ORGANIZED LABOR.—We should have a compulsory education law of some kind. Of course it should be modified in some respects, as, for instance, in the case of children whose mothers are widows; at the same time an orphan needs an education as bad or worse than any other. It seems to me the negro is taking more advantage of our public schools (inadequate though they be) than our own race; hence the need of compulsory education. I am in favor of organized labor, but I think some of their demands are unreasonable and that strikes are a menace to our free country.—W. GORDON MATLOCK, *Reidsville.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION THE BEST THING POSSIBLE.—I am more thoroughly convinced since the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment than ever before that compulsory education is the best thing possible to be done for the people. Of course it would be wise to have some provisions, which would doubtless not be overlooked by the law-makers. In this community there are scores of bright children being deprived of their education by worthless fathers who compel their children to work in the mills, but as a rule all the best people are awake to this important duty, and make a determined effort to enter their children in the schools for eight months each year.—MANTON OLIVER, *Reidsville.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I believe there is a greater demand for a compulsory school law in connection with cotton mills than most any other line of work in the State. It is here that there is a great scarcity of help throughout the country, and a compulsory school law might look blue to mill operators. But I believe that a part of the scarcity is due to ignorance, people being willing to put up with a hand-to-mouth living and caring nothing about the future. If they were better educated, they would have higher ambitions and push forward to greater achievements. Again, a compulsory school law would put some of the able-bodied fathers to work, who make it their avocation and high calling in life to sit around the street-corners and bar-rooms from morning until night, whittling on goods boxes and talking politics, stopping, perhaps, long enough to carry dinner to his ten or twelve year old daughter, who is compelled by force of circumstances to work to support him. Also, a compulsory school law within a few years would give us a more intelligent class of help. They would be more easily managed, become more skilled and proficient in their work, and thereby command better wages, as most of cotton mill people are paid by the piece. And that would do a great deal to stop so much grumbling about low wages. At present there is very little high grade fabrics made in this State or in the South. The principal reason for this is the ignorance of the help that will be required to run the work; it will not justify capitalists to invest their money here when they can get a more highly educated class of help somewhere else. It seems to me a poor worth while for the State to appropriate money for the payment of teachers all over the State when the people will not send their children to them. I say give us an unconditional compulsory school law.—N. A. GREGG, *Roanoke Rapids.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR WHITES—DIVIDE SCHOOL FUND—BELIEVE IN ORGANIZATION.—I believe in compulsory school education for white children, but I do not believe in the whites paying taxes to educate the negro children, as there are enough negroes in North Carolina to educate themselves, and if they wish an education let them pay their own taxes to support their negro schools and let the white tax-payers' money go for the white children. As for organized labor, I believe in it. Let the laboring class of people come together and organize, and stick to the obligation they receive when they join, and you will then see the laboring class prosper. See what the capitalists are doing. They are organizing. Then why not the laboring class organize? And we also want the eight-hour work day.—O. E. GAY, *Rocky Mount.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR WHITE ONLY—ORGANIZATION THE ONLY REMEDY—EIGHT-HOUR DAY.—It seems to me that the colored children are getting more education than white children according to the tax they pay, and I think the school funds should be divided, and let the money from the white tax-payers go to educate the white children, and the money from the negro tax-payers to educate their children. If the school funds could be divided, that would be the greatest thing that could happen to the white race of people. In regard to the wage-earners, I think organization is the only thing that could better the con-

dition, as every other branch of business is organized, and I think an eight-hour work-day is reasonable enough. Why I say that the working people ought to have more pay and less hours is the machinery to-day is taking fifty per cent. of the work from the laboring class of people.—G. W. WILLIAMS, *Rocky Mount.*

MAKE TEN HOURS THE MAXIMUM WORK DAY—DIVIDE SCHOOL FUND.—I wish to say the organized labor of North Carolina cannot get a standard pay, but I think the hours should be fixed by law on all public work not to exceed ten hours. The children of North Carolina should be compelled to go to school as much as six months every year, and especially do I want to see the white children get the school tax that belongs to them, and not be equally divided between them and the negro. We have thousands of children in our State that could go to school if their parents would let them or make them.—W. BRUCE HARPER, *Rocky Mount.*

TOO MUCH WHISKEY—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—The average mechanic and machinist spend too much for "booze." They take too little interest in educating their children. They should be made to send them to school.—S. R. ALLEN, *Rocky Mount.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—EVERY MAN FOR HIMSELF.—I am heartily in favor of compulsory education. Don't think much of labor unions. I think that every man should have a right to work for any wages he may choose.—C. F. ALLEN, *Roper.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—ORGANIZED LABOR.—I am highly in favor of compulsory education and hope the same may become a law. I am in favor of organized labor if properly organized.—ROBERT J. HUGHS, *Saginaw.*

ORGANIZED LABOR—THE GOLDEN RULE THE BEST—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I favor organized labor in the respect that I believe the working people have a right to organize in order to better themselves financially, socially and otherwise. But while I favor this, I am opposed to some things countenanced and advocated by organized labor, notably the strike and the boycott. It is an extremely hard matter to draw the line and say just how far labor can justly go in the effort to secure, say, an increase of wages, but I am certain of this, that while a union man, or any other in fact, has the right to refuse to work for certain wages, he has no right to say I shall not work for them if I choose. I know of nothing which would benefit wage-earners more than for employers, as a rule, to be more ready to concede that this class has some rights which should be respected. One employer in a community who treats his employes like cattle can cause more discontent among working people than can be counteracted by the fair and just treatment of two or three. Until we have more honest workmen, who are reasonable in their demands, who are satisfied with fair wages, who will reciprocate

good treatment by taking a proper interest in their duties; or, on the other hand, more employers who will show their appreciation of honest, faithful and intelligent service, who will be considerate to their men, who will not regard them as so many machines to turn out so much work, who will, in short, make a practical application of the golden rule in their dealings with employes, we must look for these clashes between labor and capital. If we will look carefully and fairly into these cases I think we will find in most of them that there is fault on both sides; that a little more reason and judgment on one side and a few concessions on the other, which can be made at little cost or sacrifice, and these matters would never get to the strike point. To be candid, I will add that there is as great duty devolving upon labor as there is upon capital, and recently it seems that, in a number of quarters at least, labor has taken the view that all the concessions should come from the other side. Labor and capital should stand together hand in hand; neither should be nor can be independent of the other, and the sooner this fact is realized the better it will be for all concerned. The principal objection to compulsory education is simply this: I do not think the State has any more right to say to a man that he must send his children to school than it has to tell him he must have them connect themselves with a particular church. But I concede the value of an education, and think all parents should send their children to school if it is possible to do so.—H. L. SMITH, *Salisbury.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—TEN-HOUR DAY—ORGANIZATION.—I believe the next Legislature should pass a compulsory school law to eliminate some of the ignorance that is growing up in our cotton mill towns. I think the hours of labor should be fixed by law not to be over ten hours a day. I think all wage-earners should join the unions of their trades.—C. C. HOOKS, *Salisbury.*

ARBITRATION, CHILD LABOR, EDUCATION AND ORGANIZED LABOR.—The most important thing to be done for the wage-earner is to have a State and National law fixing number of hours constituting a day's work, and then wages will adjust themselves to the supply of labor and demand for work. There should be a member of the National Cabinet and also a State officer to examine all disagreements between employer and employe; should be clothed with power to enforce by law the conclusions of said labor officer and his advisory board. Strikes would be less frequent and sooner amicably adjusted. The National safety demands something like this. If Governor Aycock is the father of the educational achievements of this State, I believe then that we ought to have a compulsory school law made by the Legislature. It will be hard to get a law that will not work present hardships on the widow and her orphans, but something must be done. This leads up to another great problem, to be settled sooner or later, and the sooner the better, viz., child labor, especially in the factories. I take it that it was not the object of the Constitutional Amendment to ultimately disfranchise even the negro, but to elevate him and our white citizens as well. Now, if the white children who are employed exclusively in cotton factories go to work at eight and ten years of age, they must be taught to read and write

first, or more negroes will be qualified to register in 1908 than white men. And here comes up the same question of hardship to the poor widow with a house full of children, with no way to keep the pantry full save by the labor of these children; and then, too, many a child is worse off with a drunken father. Nor should a child go to work before fifteen years of age, and with compulsory education all can learn to read and write before arriving at that age. The working hours ought to be shortened to at least nine hours per day. The only hope of the laboring class at this time is to organize themselves into a union of their trade. The Legislature ought to pass an eight-hour law.—H. H. SELL, *Salisbury.*

ORGANIZATION—TEN-HOUR DAY—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I believe all wage-earners should organize themselves into unions of their trades for mutual protection, moral improvement and social intercourse. I believe in compulsory education, so the next generation of wage-earners may be skillful workers and not drones that take an army of bosses to get the work done. I believe the hours of labor should be fixed by law not to exceed ten hours per day. Long hours of toil and low wages have a demoralizing effect upon our wage-earning class of cotton mill employes.—F. M. HALHOUSER, *Salisbury.*

ORGANIZED LABOR—COMPULSORY EDUCATION—TEN-HOUR DAY.—I sincerely believe that all wage-earners should organize themselves into the unions of their particular trades. I thoroughly believe in organized labor for mutual protection and social intercourse and moral improvement. The cotton mill operatives of the State could not do any better than to join the union of our trade. I firmly believe in compulsory education. I don't believe the children of the State will ever be educated unless the parents are compelled by law to send their children to school. I believe the hours of labor should be fixed by law and should not be over ten hours per day; ten hours is long enough for men to work and is too long for women and children.—W. T. DAVIS, *Salisbury.*

ORGANIZATION AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION THE ONLY HOPE.—I believe that to organize is the only hope for the laboring class of people. The time has come when capital has organized for their benefit, and if the laboring people don't do something it will be much harder for them. I want all laboring people to join the union of their trade, and I also believe that the only hope for the mill children is a compulsory education law. There are a lot of men who have no education and they won't give their children any.—ED. MYRICK, *Salisbury.*

ORGANIZATION—TEN-HOUR DAY—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I think that organization is the best thing for all working people, although I am opposed to strikes. But if they are organized they will receive better treatment. Ten hours is long enough to work, and the hours ought to be fixed by law; and I favor compulsory education.—J. F. HARTMAN, *Salisbury.*

ORGANIZATION AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION THE ONLY HOPE.—I believe that compulsory education is the only hope for the factory children so they can be able to vote. There are so many fathers that put their children in the mills and won't give them any chance to get educated. I believe in organized labor, for it is the only hope for the wage-earner to get his rights.—W. H. WOOD, *Salisbury.*

ORGANIZED LABOR—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I can't say that organized labor works well in North Carolina. I would like to see every white child so he could read and write. I don't think compulsory education the best thing. I think it should be instilled into the parent to send his child to school.—J. D. LINEBERGER, *Shelby.*

LABORERS SHOULD ORGANIZE—FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I think laborers should organize for their own benefit, as everything else seems to be organizing. I am still in favor of compulsory education, but not too strict a law on the subject.—E. S. CURTIS, *Shewbird.*

ORGANIZATION AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION NECESSARY.—My views on compulsory education are that we should have compulsory education. The largest per cent. of the population growing up now are very illiterate from the reason that parents do not compel their children to have the schooling necessary. The future of North Carolina depends on the education of the whole race. As to organized labor, I am certainly in favor of it. The time has come when labor has got to be organized to protect itself. There is an increase in everything except wages, which condition is very serious. The one reason that the children of poor parents do not have better education to-day than they have, is that the parents are not able, owing to the price of everything and the low wages paid for labor.—CHARLES W. PHILLIPS, *Southport.*

ORGANIZATION THE ONLY REDEMPTION—COMPULSORY EDUCATION THE ONLY WAY.—I think that organized labor is the only redemption for the laboring class with the existing trusts and combines. We need true manhood that will stick together and uphold their fellowmen in all that is honest and true. Compulsory, in my mind, is the only way to educate the children as a whole, and I hope to see it come to our dear old State.—J. T. LOERIMORE, *Southport.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—CONDITIONS GOOD.—It is best that we have compulsory education (something on the German plan). Working people in this section are above the average. They are all Americans. Most, if not all, own their homes.—F. P. GALLOWAY, *Southport.*

BELIEVES IN ORGANIZED LABOR AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I believe in organized labor, and above all I believe in compulsory education, as there is such a demand for better educated people at this age.—J. F. LANE, *Spray.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION THE ONLY WAY—VAMPIRE PARENTS—BLACK LISTS.—I do think the only way the poor cotton mill children will ever receive an education is by compulsory law—forcing the parents to send them to school. Also a law should be passed compelling all able-bodied men to go to work and send their little children to school. You will find at most of the cotton mills able-bodied men carrying dinner to their wives and little children, who are at work in the mills. I am also against any cotton mill company or other company going into an agreement whereby if a hand stops work in one mill not to allow them to work in another. Labor should be free to go and work wherever it chooses and have the rights of the Constitution.—W. A. MANLEY, *Spray.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I think the compulsory system of education would be a benefit to the wage-earner, and in time to come would be a great benefit to the country at large. We are having too many children to grow up in ignorance, who can never make a living in any other way than by hard labor all their lives, and besides can be cheated out of a good portion of their labor by the educated man.—W. A. EVANS, *Statesville.*

ORGANIZATION—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—Organization would benefit labor. Compulsory education would benefit some, while it would be hard on some when they are dependent on the children for support.—WILLIAM BURNEY, *Tar Heel.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION NECESSARY.—I favor a compulsory school law so that voters may know how to cast their ballots for their own protection in legislation, and choosing their honest legislators and not politicians for their selfish greed. In my opinion the voters of North Carolina cannot be prepared to choose in wisdom without an education, and they never will have an education unless it is lawed on them, etc. The above sufficeth, with my best wishes for a compulsory education.—T. A. HUDSON, *Taylorsville.*

BELIEVES IN ORGANIZED LABOR AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I believe in organized labor. "In union there is strength." I believe in compulsory education.—A. B. MOORE, *Troy.*

FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I am heartily in favor of compulsory education, as I think it would greatly benefit children whose parents could send them to school and do not.—MARTIN MCKENZIE, *Troy.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I will say with regard to compulsory education that I think it might work well with a few in each neighborhood who will not send their children to school for no special reason, but there are numbers of families in the country who are not able to clothe their children in winter comfortably enough to go to school, but it might work as a stimulant. I am not prepared to give a decided opinion now.—C. D. WILLIAMSON, *Troy*.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION A BLESSING—ORGANIZED LABOR.—Compulsory education would be beneficial to the little boys and girls who are being deprived of an education on account of improper views towards the child's future welfare and happiness. The laborers need to be educated as much so as it is possible. A school law that will compel the careless parents to send their children to school as much as four months in the year will be a blessing to hundreds of poor children, and will no doubt bring good results among those they may live by. Organized labor may be beneficial; I can't say that it is. In this part of the country it rather seems to me that it brings about some confusion, though I think the wage-earners should have prices sufficient to earn something over expenses.—J. H. THOMPSON, *Troy*.

LEGISLATION ALWAYS AGAINST THE LABORER.—It does seem to me that every Legislature is either directly or indirectly against the interests of the laborer. If the rich man was taxed in proportion to the laboring class we would have better schools and the workingman would not be oppressed so much, is my candid opinion.—JOHN A. SMITH, *Washington*.

FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION—ORGANIZED LABOR—CHILD LABOR.—I am in favor of compulsory education, for without a law of this kind there will be a number of poor white children, boys especially, who will grow to manhood without enough education to cast up the amount of money due them for a week's work. Some of them take their books as if to go to school and play truant while school is in session, and then go home when school is out. This class ought to be compelled to attend school. I am opposed to some of the methods employed in some of the public schools. One of them is the experiment of trying to teach a child to read before the child knows the names of the letters of the alphabet. It looks to me like it is as foolish as to try to teach vocal music to a pupil without first teaching the names of the notes. It may be a weakness of mine, but I am built that way. My idea is to first put the rudiments of what the pupil is to learn in his head, and then as a natural consequence he can learn. One good practical teacher of the old school is worth a dozen of the modern theoretical sort of the present. Teachers are born, not made. In regard to needs of the wage-earner, it does at times look like the only thing that would help them is a union, but I do not favor them on general principles, for in my observation the employer is imposed on now to a great extent on account of the incompetency of a great many men who take up the carpenter's trade as an experiment for

what they can get out of it. A large per cent. of them are overpaid in proportion to their ability, and if in a union the imposition would be still more burdensome, as a demand for a shorter day and more money would be the inevitable result. I do not think any child should be put to work in mills and factories under twelve years of age, as they are not sufficiently strong to perform the work required of them.—GEORGE W. LEWIS, *Washington.*

ORGANIZED LABOR NO GOOD—OPPOSES COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I do not see where organized labor is a benefit to a man who knows his business. Any man who tries to do his work right and will do it right and treat his employer right will always be in demand where there is anything doing. As far as I have ever been able to see, unions have only been able to help those who are always changing around from place to place, and that class never do any good. As to wage-earners, I think they are doing very well in this town. I think they get what they want. I am not in favor of compulsory education. I think that all persons with any ambition to learn can get all the education they need, even after they are twenty-one years old, if they fail to get opportunity before. But I don't believe there is a parent but who would give a son or daughter an opportunity these days to get some education before they are twenty-one years of age.—WILL FARMER, *Waynesville.*

LABOR HANDICAPPED—COMPULSORY EDUCATION—TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.—Labor, in my opinion, without some organization is handicapped. I am not in position to suggest any legislation that will relieve the situation for the average wage-earner. I am in favor of a compulsory school law—one that will improve the conditions as they now exist. I favor the policy of the present administration (State), as it relates to the education of the masses, and legislation that will compel every white parent (colored will do it without legislation) to give his children six months every year, from six to sixteen, and taxation to justify this term in every school district in North Carolina. Coupled with this compulsory school law, I am in favor of something more satisfactory in the way of temperance legislation, as, in my opinion, compulsory education will accomplish little without some restriction on the present existing conditions of the liquor traffic in North Carolina.—A. H. NARROB, *Wilson.*

ORGANIZED LABOR—ARBITRATION—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I think organized labor is all right, but should be controlled by law and not allowed to strike and tear business up the way things are done. I favor stringent arbitration laws that will take charge of all strike grievances and settle them, and that their decision be final, or for a given time or number of years. I think that we ought to be paid more money for our work. I believe that every boy in the State should have six years' schooling and one of them after he is seventeen years old. I believe in fixing a penalty on parents or guardians who do not try to school their children, and it should be the duty of school committeemen to report all such to the officers of the school, so they can punish them.—J. A. BAKER, *Winston-Salem.*

BADLY IN NEED OF UNION—WAGES LOW—LONG HOURS—CHILD LABOR.—We need unions and need them bad. I got up one, but the members fell out one by one, until they all quit but six, and I paid the rent five months myself, trying to hold it together, but I could not stand it all. There is the best chance for a union here now I ever saw. The most of the painters are satisfied if they are barely living. I don't know of but five painters here that own their homes. They are all contractors but myself and a preacher. He paints and owns his home. We have good schools and good churches. Labor is scarce in town and still scarcer in the country. We need a law to make farmers that own farms work them or sell them. They are coming to town and letting their farms grow up. They come to town and lay around and their children work in the factories for a living. We need laws to stop such and must have them. I will do all I can for it. I will tell you something of the prices of painters. There are only three painters in the twin city of Winston-Salem except myself that get as much as $1.75 a day. I get $2.25 a day, but I will tell you how I get it. I am a painter from a house painter to a paint finisher. I have the name of the best paper-hanger in town. I do my own patching, I put up my own moulding, I do my own decorating. That is why I get what I do. I ought to get $4 a day, when I only get $2.25 a day. We need to be closer together. My boss has made at least $5,000 a year clear for the last ten years. Why? Because we work merely for our board and sorry clothes. The factories work women and children from a quarter to seven to twelve, and a quarter to one until a quarter to seven. Just so the children are big enough to work, their age has nothing to do with it. The old farmers have to live, and if their children don't work they will die. We must stop it. I, for one, will do all I can. The country is in a bad condition and the town is as bad financially. It will take fifty years to get out of the hole.—S. A. FAIRCLOTH, *Winston-Salem.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION THE ONLY WAY—ORGANIZED LABOR—APPRENTICESHIP—HONESTY.—I am in favor of compulsory school law, as it is the only way by which every white boy will be able to cast his vote in the near future. I am also in favor of organized labor, properly organized, but am opposed to strikes. For the benefit of the wage-earner I would say enact laws that will compel an apprentice to work three years for his trade at a living price, and then before contracting should pass an examination as under any other profession, and paying tax for doing business, and that will do away with so many jack-leg contractors, who are to-day absolutely ruining the mechanical business in this State and have brought about low wages and sorry work, also destroyed confidence in the mechanic by the public. Another suggestion is to enact laws to compel wage-earners to pay their debts and they will work better and be better, but so long as a man can loaf, drink and gamble all the week and go from place to place and beat grocery bills, house rent and all the necessaries of life, we need not expect good working people.—W. H. CLINARD, *Winston-Salem.*

ORGANIZED LABOR THE ONLY WAY OUT—EIGHT-HOUR DAY—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—In regard to organized labor, it is the only way out of the great dilemma; not organize to form strikes, but organize to strengthen and let labor have some say in the great Commonwealth that it is maintaining by the sweat of its forehead while the political office-holders and capitalists sit back in the shade and enjoy the labor of its hands. Eight hours' work with the same pay would be a Godsend to the working class of people. It would enable them to be at home with their loved ones more and give them some time to read and think and educate themselves in the affairs of life. Men working eight hours can do as much work as they do in ten now. Think of our children and ladies, our girls more especially, who will become the mothers of our country, being compelled to stay in the factories for eleven and twelve hours each day, ruining their health and even morals for life. No wonder each generation gets weaker and crimes more numerous. I think compulsory education with some modified relation would be the thing we need between the age of seven and sixteen.—T. A. BUTNER, *Winston-Salem.*

ORGANIZED LABOR—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I believe that organized labor is an advantage in some cases. The trusts, which are gaining so much ground, often impose on labor. Men are compelled to submit out of reason sometimes. Organized labor can avoid some of this. At times organized labor expects too much; then it becomes a disadvantage and is an injury to laboring classes. I do not know of any suggestion I could make that would benefit wage-earners; their prospects here are very good; living expenses have advanced, but fairly good wages are paid to meet the expenses. I am greatly in favor of compulsory education. Besides being a great help to the child, it is also a great benefit to the man; it better fits him for his trade, no matter what it may be; it enables him to better fill his place, and makes him a better citizen.—PAUL L. MILLER, *Winston-Salem.*

RESTRICT IMMIGRATION.—There is one thing that the workingmen of this country should do, and that is to vote and work to have more stringent immigration laws. I notice that during the past six months there were over one million immigrants to this country. Presuming these to be one-fourth women and children, and one-fourth men who have come to go into business, which is hardly probable, we still have five hundred thousand men out of work or hunting employment, and as a rule they are willing to take most any wages offered. If this foreign element would scatter out and seek places in the West it would not be so bad, but they are flooding our coast cities, and every one that finds work in our country it just means that much less work for the native-born American that needs all he can get. I think the time has come when the gates should be closed.—D. G. LANE, *Winston-Salem.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—TEN-HOUR DAY.—I am heartily in favor of compulsory education. I think it should be fixed by law to enforce it. Also ten hours should always constitute a day's work at all times and everywhere.—W. B. NOBLER, *Winterville.*

ORGANIZED LABOR—APPRENTICESHIP—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I think that labor organizations would be beneficial to the wage-earners and would prove a great advanage. Also an indentured apprenticeship among mechanics would be very beneficial, as a great deal of sorry work is being done by inexperienced men. It serves to keep the price down, and the country is burdened with a great deal of sorry work. I am in favor of compulsory education, as I think no free government can nor will stand founded on the suffrage of the people, only where they are educated, and I take it to be not only the privilege but the duty of the government to see that all the people are educated. I am in favor of a five-months school being supported by the State in districts—not a long school in some and a short one in others, as has sometimes been the case in the past—and then require each parent or guardian to send eighty days to said school, and that will give the children two-thirds of the days that the school runs over, and the parents one-third, including Saturdays, to help them in their business. It further seems to me that some provision should be made to assist the poor children to get the necessary books to enable them to obtain an education; also to assist them in other ways sometimes. It seems to me that the above, or something on similar lines, would answer to begin with.—C. A. GRUBB, *Virgil.*

NO UNIONS, NO STRIKES AND NO TRAMPS.—The educated man or woman is worth vastly more as a producer of wealth than the ignorant and unlearned are, and the young man that lets the year 1908 find him unprepared to exercise the freeman's franchise has no one to blame but himself, and he ought not to try and see how little preparation he can make, but prepare himself so that he will know beforehand that he is qualified to register and vote. Our population and wage-earners being largely rural, we have no labor unions or strikes. Our wage-earners are doing fairly well as a body. We have no tramps in our county.—J. C. MONEY, *Yadkinville.*

CHAPTER VII.

RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

The following tables show the number of employes in the different departments of service of the several railroads in the State, and the average wages paid, also the number of accidents on the several roads resulting in death or injury to persons.

The entire mileage of the several roads in the State is, 3,750.88 main line, and 523.96 sidings. The total number of employes, exclusive of officers and office employes, is 13,434, divided as follows: 637 station agents, whose average pay is $1.51 per day; 1,977 other station men, at 70 cents; 549 engineers, at $3.97; 647 firemen, at $1.64; 350 conductors, at $2.92; 943 other trainmen, at $1.24; 346 machinists, at $2.45; 494 carpenters, at $1.58; 1,435 other shopmen, at $1.38; 545 section foremen, at $1.19; 3,627 other trackmen, at 78 cents; 550 switch, flag and watchmen, at $1.32; 335 telegraph operators, at $1.63; 999 other employes, at 98 cents.

EMPLOYES AND DAILY

Name of Road.	Station Agents.		Other Station Men.	
	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad	169	$ 1.50	901	$ .52
Seaboard Air Line Railway	131	1.66	156	1.25
Southern Railway	149	1.97	780	.75
Aberdeen and Ashboro	12	1.50	10	1.00
Aberdeen and Rockfish	2	1.05	------	---------
Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern	------	---------	------	---------
Atlantic and North Carolina	18	.85	17	1.12
Caldwell and Northern	------	---------	------	---------
Cape Fear and Northern	5	.36	1	.31
Carolina Northern	4	.92	------	---------
Carolina and Northwestern	14	.94	34	.45
Carthage	3	.97	1	.57
Cashie and Chowan	------	---------	------	---------
Chowan and Aulander	------	---------	------	---------
Danville and Western	------	---------	------	---------
Durham and Charlotte	8	.56	------	---------
East Carolina	3	1.17	------	---------
East Tennessee and Western North Carolina	------	---------	------	---------
Lawndale	------	---------	------	---------
Linville River	------	---------	------	---------
Mount Airy and Eastern	------	---------	------	---------
New Hanover Transit Co.	------	---------	------	---------
Norfolk and Southern	45	1.08	46	1.32
Norfolk and Western	16	1.82	17	1.13
Northampton and Hertford	1	.95	------	---------
Raleigh and Cape Fear	5	.57	2	.89
Raleigh and Western	1	.62	1	.28
Red Springs and Bowmore	------	---------	------	---------
South and Western	10	1.45	------	---------
Suffolk and Carolina	19	.80	6	.50
Transylvania	15	.65	------	---------
Warrenton	------	---------	------	---------
Washington and Plymouth	3	1.25	2	1.00
Wellington and Powellsville	4	---------	3	---------
Total and Average	637	1.51	1,977	.70

AVERAGE COMPENSATION.

ENGINEERS.		FIREMEN.		CONDUCTORS.		OTHER TRAINMEN.		MACHINISTS.	
No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.
143	$ 3.89	169	$ 1.31	94	$ 2.81	301	$ .85	49	$ 2.55
99	4.39	161	1.65	71	2.97	185	1.15	102	2.29
180	4.18	188	1.86	132	3.13	317	1.69	132	2.77
5	3.00	5	1.75	5	2.50	15	1.00	3	2.75
3	1.55	2	.76	1	1.52	5	.75	1	2.50
12	2.93	12	.83	4	2.00	14	.88	6	2.25
1	2.50	1	.80	1	2.00	2	.75	------	--------
2	1.91	2	.88	2	1.50	3	.73	------	--------
8	3.26	8	1.28	7	2.69	20	.93	6	2.49
1	1.92	1	.96	1	1.92	2	.75	------	--------
2	1.10	2	.70	1	.96	3	.70	2	1.50
2	3.25	1	1.00	1	1.50	2	.80	1	3.00
17	2.77	16	1.35	11	2.57	27	1.26	38	2.01
56	4.35	60	2.34	7	4.15	19	2.39	------	--------
1	1.50	1	.89	1	1.91	4	.80	------	--------
2	2.00	2	1.00	1	1.91	3	.80	------	--------
1	1.82	1	.96	------	--------	1	.70	------	--------
3	2.60	3	1.70	2	2.60	5	1.40	3	1.87
5	2.50	6	1.00	4	2.00	6	1.00	2	1.55
1	2.40	1	1.00	1	1.50	3	1.11	------	--------
2	2.00	2	1.00	2	2.00	3	1.00	------	--------
3	--------	3	--------	1	--------	3	--------	1	--------
549	3.97	647	1.64	350	2.92	943	1.24	346	2.48

EMPLOYES AND DAILY

Name of Road.	Carpenters.		Other Shopmen.	
	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad	105	$ 1.44	474	$ 1.36
Seaboard Air Line Railway	35	2.10	314	1.55
Southern Railway	277	1.52	527	1.35
Aberdeen and Ashboro	2	2.50	4	1.50
Aberdeen and Rockfish	1	1.25	1	.75
Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern	------	---------	------	---------
Atlantic and North Carolina	14	1.43	43	.96
Caldwell and Northern	------	---------	------	---------
Cape Fear and Northern	------	---------	------	---------
Carolina Northern	------	---------	------	---------
Carolina and Northwestern	7	1.86	20	1.17
Carthage	------	---------	------	---------
Cashie and Chowan	------	---------	------	---------
Chowan and Aulander	------	---------	------	---------
Danville and Western	------	---------	------	---------
Durham and Charlotte	------	---------	------	---------
East Carolina	------	---------	------	---------
East Tennessee and Western North Carolina	------	---------	------	---------
Lawndale	------	---------	------	---------
Linville River	------	---------	------	---------
Mount Airy and Eastern	------	---------	------	---------
New Hanover Transit Co.	------	---------	------	---------
Norfolk and Southern	31	1.93	36	1.22
Norfolk and Western	7	1.90	10	1.52
Northampton and Hertford	------	---------	------	---------
Raleigh and Cape Fear	------	---------	------	---------
Raleigh and Western	1	1.10	1	1.75
Red Springs and Bowmore	------	---------	------	---------
South and Western	10	1.25	------	---------
Suffolk and Carolina	3	1.87	2	1.00
Transylvania	------	---------	------	---------
Warrenton	------	---------	------	---------
Washington and Plymouth	------	---------	1	1.25
Wellington and Powellsville	1	---------	2	---------
Total and average	494	1.58	1,435	1.38

AVERAGE COMPENSATION—*Continued.*

Section Foremen.		Other Trackmen.		Switch, Flag and Watchmen.		Telegraph Operators.		Other Employes.	
No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.
132	$ 1.43	780	$ .53	218	$ 1.10	97	$ 1.33	541	$ .85
104	1.79	923	.92	86	1.33	93	1.65	200	1.43
204	1.33	1,352	.80	201	1.61	130	1.87	149	.70
9	1.50	40	.80	------	---------	------	---------	------	--------
3	1.33	15	.75	------	---------	------	---------	1	.32
------	---------	------	---------	------	---------	------	---------	------	--------
9	1.17	54	.75	9	.83	3	.78	31	.80
------	---------	------	---------	------	---------	------	---------	------	--------
2	1.33	6	.75	------	---------	------	---------	------	--------
2	1.34	6	.83	------	---------	------	---------	------	--------
14	1.38	42	.77	1	.61	7	1.04	13	.60
2	1.35	8	.75	------	---------	------	---------	------	--------
------	---------	------	---------	------	---------	------	---------	------	--------
------	---------	------	---------	------	---------	------	---------	------	--------
------	---------	------	---------	------	---------	------	---------	------	--------
3	1.15	15	.70	------	---------	------	---------	2	.70
3	1.17	18	.75	------	---------	------	---------	------	--------
------	---------	------	---------	------	---------	------	---------	------	--------
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------	---------	------	---------	------	---------	------	---------	------	--------
------	---------	------	---------	------	---------	------	---------	------	--------
------	---------	------	---------	------	---------	------	---------	------	--------
20	1.46	122	1.02	31	1.21	2	3.19	26	1.45
12	1.46	110	1.05	------	---------	3	1.51	36	1.62
1	1.50	9	.85	------	---------	------	---------	------	--------
2	1.43	8	.80	------	---------	------	---------	------	--------
1	1.34	5	.65	1	.33	------	---------	------	--------
------	---------	------	---------	------	---------	------	---------	------	--------
10	1.32	60	1.00	------	---------	------	---------	------	--------
5	1.60	25	1.00	2	1.00	------	---------	------	--------
3	1.00	12	.73	------	---------	------	---------	------	--------
------	---------	------	---------	------	---------	------	---------	------	--------
2	2.00	9	1.00	------	---------	------	---------	------	--------
2	---------	8	---------	1	---------	------	---------	------	--------
545	1.45	3,627	.79	550	1.32	335	1.63	999	.98

ACCIDENTS TO

Name of Road.	Resulting	
	Passengers.	
	Killed.	Injured.
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad	3	34
Southern Railway	2	30
Asheville and Spartanburg and South Carolina and Georgia Division	--------	5
Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line	--------	3
Atlantic and Yadkin	--------	3
North Carolina Midland	--------	--------
North Carolina	--------	74
North and South Carolina	--------	--------
High Point, Randleman, Ashboro and Southern	--------	--------
State University	--------	--------
Yadkin	--------	4
Seaboard Air Line Railway	--------	20
Atlantic and North Carolina	--------	1
Carolina and Northwestern	--------	1
Norfolk and Southern	--------	--------
Norfolk and Western	--------	1
Transylvania	--------	--------
Total	5	176

PERSONS.

FROM THE MOVEMENT OF TRAINS.						Total.		Other Causes than Movement of Trains—Employes.	
Employes.		Trespassing.		Not Trespassing.					
Killed.	Injured.	Killed	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
4	125	13	41	------	------	20	200	------	204
8	95	13	32	------	7	23	164	------	323
1	20	1	1	------	1	2	27	------	8
1	18	2	3	------	1	3	25	------	9
1	14	------	6	------	------	1	23	------	14
------	4	------	1	------	1	------	6	------	1
13	125	19	26	2	5	34	230	------	101
------	3	------	------	------	------	------	3	------	------
------	5	------	------	------	------	------	5	------	5
------	1	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	1
------	5	------	------	------	------	------	9	------	1
13	137	9	14	10	15	32	186	1	77
------	4	1	2	------	------	1	7	------	------
------	3	3	1	------	------	3	5	------	------
------	------	------	2	------	1	------	3	------	------
1	12	------	1	------	1	1	15	------	3
------	------	------	1	------	------	------	1	------	------
42	571	61	131	12	32	120	910	1	747

CHAPTER VIII.

For the following statistics of cotton ginned, fisheries, and mining interests of the State, we are indebted to the United States Department of Commerce and Labor.

QUANTITY OF COTTON GINNED FROM CROPS GROWN IN 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903 IN NORTH CAROLINA, BY COUNTIES.

County.	Crop.	Commercial Bales.			Equivalent 500-pound Bales.
		Total.	Square.	Round.	
The State	1903	555, 330	555, 309	21	528, 707
	1902	568, 884	566, 176	2, 708	549, 542
	1901	451, 441	448, 814	2, 627	415, 808
	1900	509, 341	507, 263	2, 078	477, 269
	1899	473, 155	472, 385	770	440, 400
Alamance	1903	760	760	----------	646
	1902	1, 106	1, 106	----------	889
	1901	1, 031	1, 031	----------	869
	1900	1, 156	1, 156	----------	970
	1899	736	736	----------	590
Alexander	1903	1, 473	1, 473	----------	1, 252
	1902	2, 380	635	1, 745	1, 487
	1901	2, 031	531	1, 500	1, 208
	1900	798	798	----------	700
	1899	912	880	32	755
Anson	1903	16, 908	16, 908	----------	16, 942
	1902	18, 149	18, 149	----------	17, 572
	1901	12, 354	12, 354	----------	11, 645
	1900	16, 141	16, 141	----------	15, 741
	1899	19, 139	19, 139	----------	18, 666
Beaufort	1903	9, 160	9, 160	----------	9, 160
	1902	7, 368	7, 368	----------	7, 134
	1901	5, 757	5, 757	----------	5, 695
	1900	6, 486	6, 486	----------	6, 260
	1899	3, 623	3, 623	----------	3, 485
Bertie	1903	10, 712	10, 712	----------	10, 819
	1902	11, 423	11, 423	----------	11, 060
	1901	10, 477	10, 477	----------	10, 411
	1900	9, 227	9, 227	----------	9, 488
	1899	6, 563	6, 563	----------	6, 506
Bladen	1903	4, 156	4, 156	----------	4, 181
	1902	3, 258	3, 258	----------	3, 154
	1901	3, 685	3, 685	----------	3, 660
	1900	3, 222	3, 222	----------	3, 142
	1899	3, 055	3, 055	----------	2, 999
Brunswick	1903	619	619	----------	619
	1902	1, 041	1, 041	----------	1, 009
	1901	1, 005	1, 005	----------	1, 001
	1900	412	412	----------	412
	1899	253	253	----------	253
Burke	1903	20	20	----------	18
	1902	----------	----------	----------	----------
	1901	----------	----------	----------	----------
	1900	----------	----------	----------	----------
	1899	224	224	----------	202

QUANTITY OF COTTON GINNED, ETC.—*Continued.*

County.	Crop.	Commercial Bales.			Equivalent 500-pound Bales.
		Total.	Square.	Round.	
Cabarrus	1903	9, 936	9, 936	----------	9, 539
	1902	10, 212	10, 212	----------	9, 887
	1901	7, 443	7, 443	----------	6, 860
	1900	7, 257	7, 257	----------	6, 855
	1899	8, 197	8, 197	----------	7, 569
Caldwell	1903	----------	----------	----------	----------
	1902	----------	----------	----------	----------
	1901	----------	----------	----------	----------
	1900	8	8	----------	6
	1899	8	8	----------	6
Camden	1903	2, 635	2, 635	----------	2, 698
	1902	2, 106	2, 106	----------	2, 039
	1901	1, 852	1, 852	----------	2, 002
	1900	1, 815	1, 815	----------	1, 903
	1899	1, 001	1, 001	----------	1, 011
Carteret	1902	1, 045	1, 045	----------	1, 045
	1902	899	899	----------	870
	1901	753	753	----------	745
	1900	902	902	----------	872
	1899	600	600	----------	595
Catawba	1903	5, 573	5, 573	----------	5, 083
	1902	5, 511	5, 511	----------	5, 336
	1901	5, 129	5, 129	----------	4, 493
	1900	4, 657	4, 657	----------	4, 214
	1899	4, 536	4, 536	----------	4, 018
Chatham	1903	7, 803	7, 803	----------	7, 054
	1902	7, 370	7, 370	----------	7, 136
	1901	6, 381	6, 381	----------	5, 648
	1900	7, 205	7, 205	----------	7, 873
	1899	6, 734	6, 734	----------	5, 724
Chowan	1903	3, 675	3, 675	----------	3, 690
	1902	3, 837	3, 837	----------	3, 715
	1901	3, 467	3, 467	----------	3, 420
	1900	3, 351	3, 351	----------	3, 317
	1899	2, 064	2, 064	----------	2, 065
Cleveland	1903	13, 011	13, 011	----------	12, 100
	1902	14, 605	14, 605	----------	14, 141
	1901	12, 603	12, 603	----------	11, 505
	1900	14, 766	14, 766	----------	13, 738
	1899	12, 350	12, 350	----------	11, 309
Columbus	1903	3, 555	3, 555	----------	3, 541
	1902	3, 144	3, 144	----------	3, 044
	1901	2, 086	2, 086	----------	2, 045
	1909	2, 969	2, 969	----------	2, 975
	1899	2, 483	2, 483	----------	2, 505

QUANTITY OF COTTON GINNED, ETC.—*Continued.*

County.	Crop.	Commercial Bales.			Equivalent 500-pound Bales.
		Total.	Square.	Round.	
Craven	1903	6, 979	6, 979	----------	6, 979
	1902	5, 921	5, 921	----------	5, 733
	1901	4, 991	4, 991	----------	4, 843
	1900	5, 312	5, 312	----------	5, 175
	1899	4, 244	4, 244	----------	4, 076
Cumberland	1903	10, 022	10, 022	----------	9, 429
	1902	9, 009	9, 009	----------	8, 723
	1901	6, 888	6, 888	----------	6, 208
	1900	8, 080	8, 080	----------	7, 525
	1899	8, 601	8, 601	----------	7, 970
Currituck	1903	941	941	----------	941
	1902	1, 000	1, 000	----------	968
	1901	1, 185	1, 185	----------	1, 209
	1900	1, 387	1, 387	----------	1, 362
	1899	578	578	----------	593
Davidson	1903	1, 860	1, 860	----------	1, 767
	1902	1, 876	1, 876	----------	1, 816
	1901	1, 486	1, 486	----------	1, 328
	1900	1, 489	1, 489	----------	1, 415
	1899	1, 366	1, 366	----------	1, 295
Davie	1903	1, 591	1, 591	----------	1, 511
	1902	1, 812	1, 812	----------	1, 754
	1901	712	712	----------	647
	1900	1, 192	1, 192	----------	1, 053
	1899	840	840	----------	758
Duplin	1903	5, 990	5, 990	----------	5, 930
	1902	5, 623	5, 623	----------	5, 444
	1901	3, 219	3, 219	----------	3, 033
	1900	7, 778	7, 778	----------	7, 381
	1899	5, 100	5, 100	----------	4, 845
Durham	1903	1, 287	1, 287	----------	1, 158
	1902	1, 448	1, 448	----------	1, 402
	1901	1, 573	1, 573	----------	1, 331
	1900	1, 459	1, 459	----------	1, 291
	1899	1, 320	1, 320	----------	1, 145
Edgecombe	1903	25, 351	25, 351	----------	22, 816
	1902	23, 198	23, 198	----------	22, 461
	1901	23, 125	23, 125	----------	20, 686
	1900	19, 078	19, 078	----------	17, 145
	1899	15, 626	15, 626	----------	13, 699
Forsyth	1903	1	1	----------	1
	1902	----------	----------	----------	----------
	1901	----------	----------	----------	----------
	1900	60	60	----------	50
	1899	11	11	----------	9

QUANTITY OF COTTON GINNED, ETC.—*Continued.*

County.	Crop.	Commercial Bales.			Equivalent 500-pound Bales.
		Total.	Square.	Round.	
Franklin	1903	11,564	11,564	----------	10,292
	1902	11,306	11,306	----------	10,946
	1901	12,627	12,627	----------	10,979
	1900	13,951	13,951	----------	12,464
	1899	10,865	10,865	----------	9,831
Gaston	1903	8,848	8,848	----------	8,317
	1902	9,827	9,827	----------	9,514
	1901	9,447	9,447	----------	8,531
	1900	7,948	7,948	----------	7,194
	1899	7,477	7,477	----------	6,577
Gates	1903	3,552	3,552	----------	3,623
	1902	3,501	3,501	----------	3,390
	1901	2,581	2,581	----------	2,575
	1900	2,106	2,106	----------	2,077
	1899	1,481	1,481	----------	1,470
Granville	1903	1,446	1,446	----------	1,319
	1902	1,813	1,813	----------	1,755
	1901	2,349	2,349	----------	2,099
	1900	1,994	1,994	----------	1,752
	1899	1,523	1,523	----------	1,333
Greene	1903	8,001	8,001	----------	8,020
	1902	7,437	7,437	----------	7,201
	1901	6,871	6,871	----------	6,622
	1900	8,077	8,077	----------	7,959
	1899	7,500	7,500	----------	7,283
Guilford	1903	463	463	----------	280
	1902	636	636	----------	388
	1901	1,171	1,171	----------	1,110
	1900	408	408	----------	387
	1899	549	549	----------	276
Halifax	1903	18,924	18,924	----------	17,675
	1902	21,344	21,344	----------	20,666
	1901	16,889	16,330	559	15,290
	1900	16,414	15,646	768	14,587
	1899	15,888	15,460	428	14,587
Harnett	1903	8,277	8,277	----------	7,615
	1902	8,157	8,157	----------	7,898
	1901	5,506	5,506	----------	4,727
	1900	6,249	6,249	----------	5,520
	1899	6,265	6,265	----------	5,614
Hertford	1903	4,947	4,947	----------	4,947
	1902	5,504	5,504	----------	5,329
	1901	5,097	5,097	----------	4,599
	1900	4,789	4,789	----------	4,819
	1899	3,993	3,983	10	3,973

QUANTITY OF COTTON GINNED, ETC.—*Continued.*

County.	Crop.	Commercial Bales.			Equivalent 500-pound Bales.
		Total.	Square.	Round.	
Hyde	1903	796	796	----------	796
	1902	390	390	----------	378
	1901	189	189	----------	200
	1900	397	397	----------	398
	1899	139	139	----------	135
Iredell	1903	11, 677	11, 656	21	11, 130
	1902	12, 504	11, 541	963	11, 651
	1901	9, 506	9, 506	----------	8, 536
	1900	8, 941	8, 941	----------	8, 080
	1899	11, 180	11, 180	----------	10, 127
Johnston	1903	22, 496	22, 496	----------	20, 246
	1902	23, 732	23, 732	----------	22, 979
	1901	17, 531	16, 963	568	14, 942
	1900	25, 335	24, 025	1, 310	21, 670
	1899	19, 834	19, 834	----------	17, 835
Jones	1903	5, 054	5, 054	----------	5, 084
	1902	6, 296	6, 296	----------	6, 309
	1901	2, 956	2, 956	----------	2, 841
	1900	4, 201	4, 201	----------	4, 030
	1899	3, 680	3, 680	----------	3, 543
Lenoir	1903	7, 727	7, 727	----------	7, 727
	1902	8, 014	8, 014	----------	7, 971
	1901	7, 947	7, 947	----------	7, 736
	1900	9, 126	9, 126	----------	9, 053
	1899	7, 153	7, 153	----------	7, 155
Lincoln	1903	5, 849	5, 849	----------	5, 428
	1902	6, 139	6, 139	----------	5, 944
	1901	5, 607	5, 607	----------	4, 893
	1900	5, 801	5, 801	----------	5, 210
	1899	5, 796	5, 796	----------	5, 107
Martin	1903	5, 253	5, 253	----------	5, 221
	1902	4, 965	4, 965	----------	4, 807
	1901	4, 001	4, 001	----------	3, 812
	1900	3, 529	3, 529	----------	3, 514
	1899	3, 642	3, 642	----------	3, 603
Mecklenburg	1903	26, 449	26, 449	----------	24, 904
	1902	29, 340	29, 340	----------	28, 407
	1901	22, 384	22, 384	----------	20, 921
	1900	26, 038	26, 038	----------	25, 222
	1899	22, 805	22, 805	----------	21, 799
Montgomery	1903	4, 050	4, 050	----------	3, 685
	1902	3, 813	3, 813	----------	3, 691
	1901	3, 144	3, 144	----------	2, 835
	1900	3, 295	3, 295	----------	2, 993
	1899	5, 503	5, 503	----------	5, 044

QUANTITY OF COTTON GINNED, ETC.—*Continued.*

County.	Crop.	Commercial Bales.			Equivalent 500-pound Bales.
		Total.	Square.	Round.	
Moore	1903	4, 503	4, 503	----------	4, 053
	1902	5, 208	5, 208	----------	5, 042
	1901	4, 107	4, 107	----------	3, 586
	1900	4, 835	4, 835	----------	4, 253
	1899	5, 050	5, 050	----------	4, 434
Nash	1903	13, 577	13, 577	----------	12, 119
	1902	12, 903	12, 903	----------	12, 493
	1901	12, 012	12, 012	----------	10, 525
	1900	10, 056	10, 056	----------	8, 732
	1899	10, 174	10, 174	----------	8, 795
Northampton	1803	12, 573	12, 573	----------	12, 573
	1902	15, 749	15, 749	----------	15, 248
	1901	11, 326	11, 326	----------	11, 135
	1900	9, 649	9, 649	----------	9, 442
	1899	11, 570	11, 570	----------	11, 350
Onslow	1903	2, 992	2, 992	----------	2, 968
	1902	2, 617	2, 617	----------	2, 534
	1901	2, 076	2, 076	----------	1, 993
	1900	2, 827	2, 827	----------	2, 668
	1899	2, 333	2, 333	----------	2, 298
Orange	1903	2, 012	2, 012	----------	1, 811
	1902	2, 257	2, 257	----------	2, 185
	1901	2, 026	2, 026	----------	1, 715
	1900	2, 424	2, 424	----------	2, 196
	1899	1, 929	1, 929	----------	1, 636
Pamlico	1903	4, 940	4, 940	----------	5, 049
	1902	4, 206	4, 206	----------	4, 072
	1901	1, 329	1, 329	----------	1, 287
	1900	2, 171	2, 171	----------	2, 174
	1899	1, 274	1, 274	----------	1, 267
Pasquotank	1903	3, 369	3, 369	----------	3, 448
	1902	2, 631	2, 631	----------	2, 547
	1901	2, 503	2, 503	----------	2, 651
	1900	1, 620	1, 620	----------	1, 729
	1899	1, 088	1, 088	----------	1, 094
Pender	1903	1, 093	1, 093	----------	1, 093
	1902	712	712	----------	689
	1901	636	636	----------	602
	1900	967	967	----------	924
	1899	827	827	----------	776
Perquimans	1903	5, 217	5, 217	----------	5, 332
	1902	5, 388	5, 388	----------	5, 217
	1901	3, 718	3, 718	----------	3, 788
	1900	5, 084	5, 084	----------	5, 160
	1899	3, 223	3, 223	----------	3, 251

QUANTITY OF COTTON GINNED, ETC.—*Continued.*

County.	Crop.	Commercial Bales.			Equivalent 500 pound Bales.
		Total.	Square.	Round.	
Pitt	1903	18, 105	18, 105	----------	18, 105
	1902	14, 996	14, 996	----------	14, 519
	1901	16, 531	16, 531	----------	15, 533
	1900	15, 902	15, 902	----------	15, 179
	1899	14, 474	14, 474	----------	13, 948
Polk	1903	527	527	----------	495
	1902	613	613	----------	594
	1901	813	813	----------	717
	1900	825	825	----------	743
	1899	1, 000	1, 000	----------	896
Randolph	1903	1, 131	1, 131	----------	1, 018
	1902	1, 085	1, 085	----------	1, 051
	1901	785	785	----------	675
	1900	762	762	----------	662
	1899	560	560	----------	448
Richmond	1903	8, 297	8, 297	----------	7, 882
	1902	8, 176	8, 176	----------	7, 916
	1901	4, 888	4, 888	----------	4, 393
	1900	7, 854	7, 854	----------	7, 468
	1899	23, 931	23, 931	----------	23, 609
Robeson	1903	31, 121	31, 121	----------	29, 876
	1902	31, 888	31, 888	----------	30, 874
	1901	19, 201	19, 201	----------	17, 936
	1900	27, 349	27, 349	----------	26, 606
	1899	28, 847	28, 847	----------	28, 269
Rowan	1903	7, 704	7, 704	----------	7, 319
	1902	7, 620	7, 620	----------	7, 378
	1901	7, 446	7, 446	----------	7, 569
	1900	8, 661	8, 661	----------	8, 052
	1899	9, 458	9, 458	----------	8, 791
Rutherford	1903	4, 676	4, 676	----------	4, 442
	1902	5, 239	5, 239	----------	5, 073
	1901	5, 078	5, 078	----------	4, 449
	1900	5, 825	5, 825	----------	5, 509
	1899	5, 271	5, 271	----------	4, 698
Sampson	1903	9, 505	9, 505	----------	8, 745
	1902	10, 610	10, 610	----------	10, 272
	1901	7, 519	7, 519	----------	6, 622
	1900	10, 639	10, 639	----------	9, 798
	1899	9, 521	9, 521	----------	8, 881
Scotland	1903	15, 707	15, 707	----------	15, 619
	1902	17, 576	17, 576	----------	17, 017
	1901	10, 285	10, 285	----------	10, 024
	1900	11, 889	11, 889	----------	11, 769
	1899	----------	----------	----------	----------

QUANTITY OF COTTON GINNED, ETC.—*Continued.*

County.	Crop.	Commercial Bales.			Equivalent 500-pound Bales.
		Total.	Square.	Round.	
Stanly	1903	6, 618	6, 618	----------	6, 009
	1902	6, 460	6, 460	----------	6, 255
	1901	4, 319	4, 319	----------	3, 929
	1900	4, 280	4, 280	----------	3, 928
	1899	6, 105	5, 805	300	5, 368
Tyrrell	1903	992	992	----------	1, 032
	1902	1, 177	1, 177	----------	1, 140
	1901	779	779	----------	769
	1900	711	711	----------	710
	1899	720	720	----------	707
Union	1903	21, 943	21, 943	----------	21, 135
	1902	24, 820	24, 820	----------	24, 031
	1901	17, 388	17, 388	----------	15, 682
	1900	22, 263	22, 263	----------	21, 117
	1899	25, 316	25, 316	----------	22, 950
Vance	1903	3, 739	3, 739	----------	3, 440
	1902	3, 186	3, 186	----------	3, 085
	1901	3, 969	3, 969	----------	3, 494
	1900	4, 387	4, 387	----------	4, 036
	1899	2, 542	2, 542	----------	2, 325
Wake	1903	23, 985	23, 985	----------	21, 587
	1902	26, 170	26, 170	----------	25, 338
	1901	18, 106	18, 106	----------	16, 607
	1900	25, 534	25, 534	----------	22, 145
	1899	22, 616	22, 616	----------	19, 581
Warren	1903	7, 824	7, 824	----------	7, 151
	1902	8, 903	8, 903	----------	8, 620
	1901	9, 163	9, 163	----------	8, 170
	1900	9, 150	9, 150	----------	8, 523
	1899	6, 653	6, 653	----------	6, 058
Washington	1903	3, 493	3, 493	----------	3, 633
	1902	3, 385	3, 385	----------	3, 277
	1901	2, 473	2, 473	----------	2, 465
	1900	3, 025	3, 025	----------	3, 043
	1899	1, 861	1, 861	----------	1, 837
Wayne	1903	24, 088	24, 088	----------	23, 442
	1902	24, 083	24, 083	----------	23, 317
	1901	16, 660	16, 660	----------	15, 449
	1900	23, 359	23, 359	----------	21, 666
	1899	19, 695	19, 695	----------	18, 571
Wilkes	1903	----------	----------	----------	----------
	1902	6	6	----------	5
	1901	----------	----------	----------	----------
	1900	----------	----------	----------	----------
	1899	----------	----------	----------	----------

QUANTITY OF COTTON GINNED, ETC.—*Continued.*

County.	Crop.	Commercial Bales.			Equivalent 500-pound Bales.
		Total.	Square.	Round.	
Wilson	1903	15, 140	15, 140	----------	14, 080
	1902	14, 158	14, 158	----------	13, 708
	1901	11, 239	11, 239	----------	10, 275
	1900	12, 451	12, 451	----------	11, 227
	1899	11, 660	11, 660	----------	10, 606
Yadkin	1903	23	23	----------	23
	1902	48	48	----------	47
	1901	30	30	----------	18
	1900	36	36	----------	18
	1899	20	20	----------	16

TABLE SHOWING THE PERSONS, APPARATUS AND CAPITAL IN THE FISHERIES OF NORTH CAROLINA IN 1902.

Items.	NORTH CAROLINA.	
	Number.	Value.
Fishermen and transporters	11, 592	$--------
Shoresmen	3, 163	----------
Vessels fishing and transporting	377	299, 231
Tonnage	3, 876	----------
Outfit	----------	50, 623
Steam flats	12	12, 356
Boats	6, 470	220, 951
Seines	965	85, 458
Gill nets	107, 191	236, 855
Pound nets and weirs	2, 982	228, 610
Fyke nets	181	925
Minor nets	1, 184	2, 450
Lines	----------	143
Pots	3, 512	3, 359
Tongs and rakes	3, 351	7, 753
Dredges	407	7, 249
Wheels and slides	37	775
Other apparatus	----------	184
Shore and accessory property	----------	579, 475
Cash capital	----------	237, 050
Total		1, 973, 441

TABLE SHOWING THE PRODUCTS OF THE FISHERIES OF NORTH CAROLINA IN 1902.

Species.	Pounds.	Value.
Alewives, fresh	3, 171, 975	$ 32, 548
Alewives, salted	8, 001, 000	83, 664
Black Bass	632, 675	58, 013
Blue-fish, fresh	904, 942	32, 200
Blue-fish, salted	72, 200	2, 068
Butter-fish	83, 218	1, 357
Cat-fish	404, 600	11, 971
Cero	45, 380	455
Channel Bass	144, 339	1, 961
Crevalle	13, 900	164
Croakers, fresh	1, 908, 635	37, 620
Croakers, salted	20, 000	700
Drum	66, 970	1, 118
Eels	507, 111	19, 962
Flounders	271, 762	5, 256
German Carp	46, 509	2, 116
Hickory Shad	684, 896	33, 552
King-fish	120, 480	3, 395
Menhaden	18, 862, 000	31, 420
Mullet, fresh	3, 258, 906	76, 901
Mullet, salted	3, 446, 586	110, 742
Perch, white	941, 050	62, 666
Perch, yellow	105, 992	5, 639
Pig fish	191, 670	6, 677
Pike	30, 850	1, 487
Pompano	19, 590	965
Porgy	16, 800	269
Sailor's Choice and Pin-fish	36, 476	528
Sea Bass	57, 250	1, 929
Shad	6, 566, 724	384, 808
Sheepshead	154, 929	7, 303
Snappers	9, 500	213
Spanish Mackerel	354, 084	19, 984
Spots, fresh	663, 895	12, 732
Spots, salted	208, 800	7, 384
Squeteague, fresh	3, 579, 306	149, 996
Squeteague, salted	202, 150	6, 251
Striped Bass	1, 175, 400	113, 631
Sturgeon	134, 125	7, 473
Caviar	10, 580	7, 874
Suckers	169, 350	4, 899
Sun-fish	14, 800	434
Tautog	2, 650	53
Other fish	47, 721	1, 821
Crabs, hard, *a*	3, 000	100
Crabs, soft, *b*	200, 441	14, 553
Shrimp	84, 160	2, 700
Terrapin, *c*	30, 780	11, 042
Turtle, *d*	11, 800	588
Frogs, *e*	5, 990	599
Oysters, *f*	7, 159, 691	268, 363

TABLE SHOWING PRODUCTS OF FISHERIES—*Continued.*

Species.	Pounds.	Value.
Quahogs, *g*	1, 175, 176	$ 86, 662
Scallops, *h*	13, 020	980
Refuse	1, 548, 900	2, 451
Total	67, 584, 734	1, 739, 661

a, 9,000 in number; *b*, 601,323 in number; *c*, 15,390 in number; *d*, 280 in number; *e*, 11,980 in number; *f*, 1,022,813 bushels; *g*, 146,897 bushels; *h*, 2,170 bushels.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF MINES,

Kind of Mine.	Number of Mines or Quarries.	Employes.		
		Boys Under 16 Years	Men Over 16 Years.	Above Ground.
Barytes	5	--------	34	2
Gold and silver	15	2	201	81
Limestones and dolomites	4	--------	17	17
Mica	28	--------	50	38
Monazite	23	--------	88	88
Siliceous crystalline rocks	30	8	607	615
Talc and soapstone	6	--------	62	54
All other minerels	15	9	478	243
Total	126	19	1,537	1,138

EMPLOYES, WAGES AND VALUE OF PRODUCT.

		Wages.					Value of Product.
Below Ground.	Total.	Boys Under 16 Years.	Men Over 16 Years.	Above Ground.	Below Ground.	Total.	
32	34	$--------	$ 9,914	$ 450	$ 9,464	$ 9,914	$ 44,130
122	203	310	66,512	28,514	38,308	66,822	71,287
--------	17	---------	4,727	4,727	----------	4,727	23,153
12	50	---------	15,160	11,728	3,432	15,160	71,148
--------	88	---------	25,318	25,318	----------	25,318	64,160
--------	615	1,300	221,568	222,868	----------	222,868	338,750
8	62	---------	21,416	18,716	2,700	21,416	88,962
244	487	1,306	150,234	75,423	76,177	151,540	225,786
418	1,556	2,916	514,849	387,744	130,021	517,765	927,376

CHAPTER IX.

MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

The following list of manufacturing enterprises is compiled from returns from each county, and is as accurate as could be secured by correspondence.

MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES IN THE STATE.

ALAMANCE.

J. Thompson & Son, foundry, Burlington.
J. A. Trollinger, brick, Haw River.
Kirkpatrick & Andrews, brick, Haw River.
Granite Mfg. Co., flour, Haw River.
T. M. Duck, brick, Graham.
Scott-Mebane Mfg. Co., pants, Graham.
Oneida Store Co., harness, Graham.
Walker & Bros., lumber, Graham.
Burlington Roller Mills, flour, Burlington.
Sikes Bros., foundry, Burlington.
Home Ice and Refrigerator Co., ice, Burlington.
G. W. Anthony, lumber, Burlington.
J. W. Cates, lumber, Burlington.
J. H. Clapp, marble, Burlington.
Isham Ashworth, roller covers, Burlington.
A. J. Whittimore, roller covers, Burlington.
White Furniture Co., Mebane.
Melville Brick Co., Mebane.
Continental Chair Co., Mebane.
Windsor Cotton Mill, Burlington.
Daisy Knitting Mill, Burlington.
Lakeside Cotton Mill, Burlington.
E. M. Holt Plaid Mill, Burlington.
Juanita Cotton Mill, Burlington.
Carolina Cotton Mill, Burlington.
Burlington Knitting Mill, Burlington.
Glencoe Cotton Mill, Burlington.
Elmira Cotton Mill, Burlington.
Aurora Cotton Mill, Burlington.
Alamance Cotton Mill, Burlington.
Sidney Cotton Mill, Graham.
Saxapahaw Cotton Mill, Saxapahaw.
Oneida Cotton Mill, Graham.
Bellemont Cotton Mill, Graham.
Ossipee Cotton Mill, Elon College.
Altamahaw Cotton Mill, Elon College.
Dixon Mfg. Co., woolen mill, Snow Camp.
Virginia Cotton Mill, Swepsonville.
Holt-Granite Mfg. Co., cotton mill, Haw River.
Voorhees Mfg. Co., cotton mill, Graham.
Travora Cotton Mill, Graham.
Southern Handle Mfg. Co., brooms and handles, Burlington.
Carolina Steel Bridge and Construction Co., Burlington.
Central Mfg. Co., lumber, Burlington.
Glen Raven Cotton Mills, Burlington.

ALEXANDER.

Ingram & Feimster, sash and blind, Taylorsville.
W. J. Allen, caskets, Taylorsville.
J. P. Thompson & Son, harness, Taylorsville.
Ingram & Robinette, lumber, Taylorsville.
T. A. Hudson, marble, Taylorsville.
Hiddenite Roller Mills, flour, Hiddenite.
Vashti Roller Mills, flour, Vashti.
Little River Cotton Mill, Taylorsville.
Moore Cotton Mill, Liledoun.
Alspaugh Roller Mills, Taylorsville.
Taylorsville Roller Mills, Taylorsville.
Wiliams Bros. Hardwood Co., Hiddenite.

ALLEGHANY.

E. A. Womble, carriage, Sparta.
Sparta Roller Mill, flour, Sparta.
W. I. Harp & Co., furniture, Sparta.
Hooker Furniture Co., Hooker.
Z. L. Osborn & Bro., flour, Nulin.
J. M. Boyer, lumber, Anna.
P. C. Phipps, lumber, Nulin.
W. I. Harp, lumber, Sparta.
A. J. Edwards, lumber, Whitehead.
Fender & Jones, lumber, Sparta.
W. S. Edwards & Co., lumber, Sparta.
Elk Creek Roller Mills, Elk Creek.

ANSON.

I. F. Caudle, flour, Polkton.
J. M. Griffin, flour, Polkton.
A. D. Dumas, harness, Polkton.
D. W. Bricker, woodworking, Polkton.
J. A. McAllister, carriage, Lilesville.
T. B. Mills, woodworking, Lilesville.
J. P. Lawson, woodworking, Morven.
A. J. Brooks, lumber, McFarlan.
R. D. Teal, lumber, McFarlan.
Anson Oil and Ice Co., Wadesboro.
Wadesboro Cotton Mill, Wadesboro.
Hargrove & Leak Mfg. Co., knitting mill, Wadesboro.
S. S. Shepherd, carriage, Wadesboro.
H. D. Pinkston & Son, carriage, Wadesboro.
D. L. Saylor, carriage, Wadesboro.
Wadesboro Oil and Ice Co., Wadesboro.
E. A. & B. G. Covington, harness, Wadesboro.
G. S. Fort, harness, Wadesboro.
H. W. Little & Co., lumber, Wadesboro.
Wadesboro Marble Works, Wadesboro.
J. W. Carpenter & Co., caskets, Peachland.
C. B. Moore, harness, Peachland.
J. A. Moore, woodworking, Peachland.
Wadesboro Silk Mill, Wadesboro.
J. C. Goodman, tannery, Polkton.
J. E. Efird, flour, Goodman.
W. R. Ramsey, flour, Eggtown.
Lampley & Robinson, flour, Wadesboro.
A. S. Ross, flour, Fountain Hill.
W. T. Brasington, brick, Wadesboro.
T. B. Henry, caskets, Wadesboro.
J. W. Walker, pants, Wadesboro.
Gardner, Liles & Co., flour, Morven.
Ingrams Bros. Lumber Co., Wadesboro.
Independent Cotton Oil Co., Wadesboro.
Wadesboro Marble Works, Wadesboro.
F. M. Gray, carriage, Peachland.

ASHE.

Neal & Foster, flour, Wadesboro.
Creston Roller Mill Co., flour, Creston.
William Transon, pins, Jefferson.
Barr & Co., pins, Jefferson.
W. T. Dollar, lumber, Solitude.
Williamson & Weaver, lumber, Wagoner.
J. B. Hopkins, lumber, Hopkins.
Joel Walters, lumber, Jefferson.
J. B. Woody, lumber, Beldon.
John Miller, lumber, Venus.
H. H. Rollins, harness, Jefferson.
Creston Wagon Works, Creston.
J. W. Badger, cabinet, Jefferson.
Todd & Pell, lumber, Jefferson.
G. L. Park, lumber, Jefferson.
R. H. McNeill, lumber, Jefferson.
T. C. Bowie, lumber, Jefferson.
J. B. Council, lumber, Jefferson.
D. A. Davis, lumber, Jefferson.
Oscar Dancy, lumber, Gray.
H. A. Wilborn, lumber, Transon.
Helton Roller Mill, flour, Helton.
Jefferson Roller Mill, flour, Jefferson.

BEAUFORT.

Wm. Schuette & Co., lumber, Washington.
Surry Parker, logging tools, Pinetown.
A. D. Miles, oyster, Belhaven.
Eureka Lumber Co., Washington.
S. R. Fowle & Son, lumber, Washington.
W. B. Walling, lumber, Washington.
Kugler Lumber Co., Washington.
Washington Marble Works, Washington.
W. B. Morton, mattress, Washington.
B. G. Moss, woodworking, Washington.
J. B. Whitehurst & Co., barrel, Aurora.
E. S. Waters & Co., lumber, Pantego.
Pungo Lumber Co., Sidney.
Roanoke R. R. and Lumber Co., Bath.
C. H. Brooks, lumber, Bath.
Croatan Lumber Co., Wheaton.
Springer Lumber Co., South Creek.
P. S. Parsons & Co., lumber, Gilead.
Lanna Caton, lumber, Edward.
J. R. Perry, lumber, Mineola.
Havens Oil Mill, Washington.
Mutual Machine Co., foundry, Washington.
Shirt Factory, Washington.

Spruks Mfg. Co., barrel, box, etc., Washington.
Freeman & Hodges Lumber Co., Washington.
Blount & Lodge, brick and tile, Washington.
C. S. Doughty, brick, Washington.
Wades Point Lumber Co., Winsteadville.
J. W. Oden & Co., shingle, Hunters Bridge.
W. S. D. Eborn, lumber, Bunyan.
J. G. Hodges, shingle, Mineola.
H. L. Hodges, lumber, Mineola.
Woolard Bros., lumber, Washington.
R. C. Cherry, lumber, Washington.
B. T. Chauncey, lumber, Surry.
H. M. Cox, lumber, Blount's Creek.
Wm. Marvin, lumber, Rover.
L. D. Bonner, lumber, Bonnerton.
B. H. Thompson, lumber, Idalia.
Smith Bros., carriage, Belhaven.
Washington Knitting Mill, Washington.
Washington Canning Factory, Washington.
Miles & Corey, carriage, Washington.
W. L. Farrow, casket, Washington.
Pamlico Iron Works, foundry, Washington.
T. E. Warren, harness, Washington.
F. F. Cozzens, harness, Washington.
G. A. Phillips, harness, Washington.
Crystal Ice Co., Washington.
E. M. Shore Lumber Co., Washington.
D. C. Way, lumber, Haslin.
W. H. Wilkinson, lumber, Leechville.
Brown & Rumley Lumber Co., Sidney.
Baltimore & N. C. Lumber Co., Wharton.
W. A. Blount, brick, Washington.
Pungo Wood Oil Works, Belhaven.
Thomas Norman, shingles, Blount's Creek.

BERTIE.

W. R. Brown, lumber, Kelford.
J. J. Brown, marble, Kelford.
Windsor Spoke and Lumber Co., Quitsna.
Cashie & Chowan R. R. and Lumber Co., Windsor.
J. B. Nichols, lumber, Merry Hill.
A. Wynns, lumber, Powellsville.
Clover Grass Lumber Co., Sans Souci.
J. T. Barber, lumber, Windsor.
W. H. Bunch, lumber, Burden.
C. L. Henry & Co., lumber, Coleraine.
Phelps & Walters, lumber, Woodard.
E. S. Dail, carriage, Windsor.
Privott & White, casket, Windsor.
J. T. Mizell, lumber, Windsor.
W. D. Hoggard, carriage, Aulander.
Parker Bros., casket, Kelford.
C. W. Mitchell, shingle, Aulander.

BLADEN.

L. T. Cottingham, lumber, Council's Station.
T. A. Jones, lumber, Council's Station.
B. J. Sanderlin, lumber, Council's Station.
N. A. Currie & Bro., shingle, Clarkton.
Y. R. Porter, shingle, Emerson.
John Caswell, lumber, Abbottsburg.
D. B. Edwards & Bro., lumber, Bladenboro.
Bridgers Lumber Co., Bladenboro.
Freeman & Frink Lumber Co., Bladenboro.
D. B. McKee Lumber Co., Clarkton.
Jno. O. West Lumber Co., Clarkton.
J. T. Martin Lumber Co., White Oak.
Holmes & Co., tools, Council's Station.

BRUNSWICK.

Rourke Bros., turpentine, Shallotte.
W. W. Murrell, lumber, Cronly.
Leonard & Turner, lumber, Shallotte.
F. P. White, turpentine, Shallotte.
L. Walker, turpentine, Town Creek.
E. G. Goodman, turpentine, El Paso.
Harrelson & Robbins, turpentine, Funston.
Drew & Southerland, lumber, Southport.
R. W. McKeithan, turpentine, Supply.
Pigott & McKeithan, lumber, Supply.
J. S. Phelps, turpentine, Supply.
J. Stanland, turpentine, Shallotte.

Cape Fear Fisheries Co., fish oil, Wilmington.
Atlantic Fisheries Co., fish oil, Wilmington.
Navassa Guano Co., Wilmington.
R. W. Gibson, shingle, Supply.
Gardner Lacey Lumber Co., Excelsior.
J. W. King, turpentine, Excelsior.
V. Smith, turpentine, Ash.
G. E. Bowen & Son, fish oil, Pigottsville.
Spirittine Chemical Co., Wilmington.
D. A. Bennett, turpentine, Winnabow.
G. E. Brooks, turpentine, Seaside.
C. Thomas & Son, turpentine, Calabash.

BUNCOMBE..

Bryan & Boyer, lumber, Asheville.
E. S. Hall, mattress, Asheville.
Ottelay Novelty Co., sash and blind, Asheville.
E. S. Pugh, cigar, Asheville.
Asheville Ice Co., Asheville.
Carolina Ice Co., Asheville.
John Alexander Lumber Co., Asheville.
Collins, Offult & Co., lumber, Asheville.
W. N. Cooper, lumber, Asheville.
Dickson-Mason Lumber Co., Asheville.
W. M. Jones, lumber, Asheville.
W. B. McEwen, lumber, Asheville.
W. H. Westall, lumber, Asheville.
M. B. Wilkinson, lumber, Asheville.
Asheville Cotton Mill, Asheville.
Reems Creek Woolen Mill, Weaverville.
Asheville Brick and Tile Co., Asheville.
Asheville Wagon Co., Asheville.
Burnett & Lambert, carriage, Asheville.
Asheville Foundry and Machine Shops, Asheville.
Biltmore Roller Mills, flour, Asheville.
French Broad Power Co., flour, Asheville.
Hazel Green Mills, flour, Asheville.
J. M. Alexander, harness, Asheville.
Wm. Mitchell, harness, Asheville.
J. B. Shope, harness, Asheville.
J. B. Lotspeich, flour, Weaverville.
Asheville Milling Co., flour, Asheville.
Asheville Tannery, Asheville.
Peoples Mills, flour, Candler.
Jupiter Milling Co., flour, Jupiter.
Valley Roller Mills, flour, Hominy Creek.
R. D. Buckner & Co., flour, Democrat.
Jason Ashworth & Co., flour, Fairview.
George Avery, brick, Asheville.
S. J. Fisher, brick, Asheville.
J. W. Dillon, cabinet, Asheville.
F. M. Haymond, cabinet, Asheville.
Asheville Wagon Co., Asheville.
W. M. Jones, sash and blind, Asheville.
W. H. Westall, sash and blind, Asheville.
Drummond Plow Co., Asheville.
Swannanoa Ice Co., Asheville.
S. I. Bean & Co., marble, Asheville.
W. O. Wolfe, marble, Asheville.

BURKE.

Deaf and Dumb School, furniture, Morganton.
Morganton Roller Mills, flour, Morganton.
Morganton Hardware Co., harness, Morganton.
M. J. Denton, lumber, Morganton.
Payne & Mull, woodworking, Morganton.
J. D. Pitts, lumber, Glen Alpine.
N. O. Pitts, lumber, Glen Alpine.
Burke Tanning Co., Morganton.
Huffman & Mull, lumber, Drexel.
Peeler & Lyerly, lumber, Bridgewater.
B. K. Presnell, flour, Morganton.
Hutton & Bourbonnais, lumber, Morganton.
J. E. Coulter, lumber, Connelly Springs.
Morganton Mfg. Co., cabinet, Morganton.
Alpine Cotton Mill, Morganton.
Waldensian Knitting Mill, Valdese.
C. M. McDowell, brick, Morganton.
J. N. Payne & Son, Spoke and Handle Co., Morganton.
Piedmont Lumber Co., Morganton.
J. W. Bailey, foundry, Hildebrand.
A. Y. Sigman Lumber Co., Hildebrand.

CABARRUS.

Concord Ice Co., Concord.
C. B. Dry, lumber, Concord.
W. C. Coleman, lumber, Concord.

Freeze & Utley, marble, Concord.
Solomon Einstein, mattress, Concord.
R. L. McAllister, brick, Concord.
W. H. Fisher & Co., woodworking, Concord.
Bala Cotton Mill, Concord.
Cannon Mfg. Co., cotton, Concord.
Odell Mfg. Co., cotton, Concord.
Gibson Mfg. Co., cotton, Concord.
Coleman Cotton Mill, Concord.
Cabarrus Cotton Mill, Concord.
Lippard Yarn Mill, Concord.
Tuscarora Cotton Mill, Mt. Pleasant.
W. R. Kindley, cotton mill, Mt. Pleasant.
N. C. Washboard Co., Gold Hill.
C. E. Smith, harness, Gold Hill.
Cotton Seed Oil Co., Concord.
Kerr Bag Mfg. Co., Concord.
A. C. Lentz, harness, Gold Hill.
Dayvault & Seisler, wagon, Concord.
M. E. Castor, carriage, Concord.
W. S. Hartsell, brick, Mt. Pleasant.
John McInnis, mattress, Concord.
R. L. McAllister, brick, Mt. Pleasant.
R. A. Brown, brick, Concord.
Noah Correll, carriage, Concord.
Craven Bros., casket, Concord.
J. T. Pounds, casket, Concord.
Phœnix Flour Mill, Concord.
Cabarrus Roller Mill, flour, Concord.
Blume Bros., foundry, Concord.
Yorke Furniture Co., Concord.
W. J. Hill, harness, Concord.
Yorke & Wadsworth Co., harness, Concord.
P. M. Morris & Son, harness, Concord.
Ritchie Hardware Co., harness, Concord.
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Concord.
Freeze & Utley, marble, Concord.
Magnolia Cotton Mills, Concord.

CALDWELL.

Harper Furniture Co., Lenoir.
Jno. M. Powell, brick, Lenoir.
W. H. Craddock, lumber, Lenoir.
Wilson Lumber and Mfg. Co., Lenoir.
Builders Supply Co., lumber, Lenoir.
Dudley Lumber Co., Granite Falls.
J. M. Bernhardt, box, Lenoir.
Mt. View Cannery, Cora.
Granite Falls Mfg. Co., yarns, Granite Falls
Lenoir Cotton Mill, Lenoir.
Rhodiss Mfg. Co., cotton, Rhodiss.
Gwyn Harper Mfg. Co., cotton and woollen, Patterson.
Pencardan Co., lumber, Lenoir.
Lenoir Mills, flour, Lenoir.
Conley Bros., locust pin, Lenoir.
W. H. Harrington, hard-wood, Lenoir.
Gilleybrook Cannery, Granite Falls, N. C.
Mountain View Cannery, Cora.

CAMDEN.

Edward Garrenton Barrel Co., Riddle.
Geo. Beveridge Shuck Factory, South Mills.
South Mills Canning Factory, South Mills.
J. W. Johnson Coffin Co., South Mills.
Moser & Brock Lumber Co., Riddle.
J. W. Taylor & Co., Shuck Factory, South Mills.

CARTARET.

C. S. Wallace, fish oil, Morehead City.
D. S. Sanders, lumber, Newport.
A. B. Riggans & Co., oyster, Marshallburg.
Pamlico Lumber Co., Lukins.
J. C. Graham, brick, Harlowe.
Willis Dyspepsia Co., medicine, Morehead City.
Sanders & Co., lumber, Bogue.
K. B. Stewart, fish oil, Newport.
W. S. Bell, Jr., lumber, Newport.
T. D. Hewett, lumber, Newport.
R. S. Neal, lumber, Morehead City.
W. S. Swindell, lumber, Morehead City.
Carteret Ice Co., Morehead City.
Enterprise Canning Co., oyster, Beaufort.
Dey & Bro., fish oil, Beaufort.
Chadwick & Caffey, fish oil, Beaufort.

A. T. Willis, fish oil, Beaufort.
Little Neck Clam Co., cannery, Beaufort.
W. V. Geffrey, woodworking, Beaufort.
Chadwick & Caffey Oil Co., Beaufort.
Mason & Co., fish scrap and oil, Beaufort.
Dawson & Sons, fish scrap and oil, Beaufort.
G. N. Ives & Son, cannery, Newport.

CASWELL.

King Bros., tobacco, Blackwells.
Milton Chair Factory, Milton.
Farley & Ferguson, cabinet, Milton.

CATAWBA.

Terrell Mill Co., flour, Terrell.
Catfish Milling Co., flour, Catfish.
Drum Roller Mills, flour, Drumville.
W. J. Fox, brick, Hickory.
J. A. Pasoy, brick, Hickory.
Arndt Mfg. Co., lumber, Newton.
Ivey Cotton Mills, Hickory.
Ellis Cline, brick, Hickory.
James Hern, cabinet, Hickory.
J. S. Propst, cabinet, Hickory.
Hickory Collar Co., harness, Hickory.
J. A. Martin, harness, Hickory.
Hutton & Bourbonnais, lumber, Hickory.
Phœnix Mfg. Co., lumber, Hickory.
A. G. Sigmon, lumber, Hickory.
Hickory Mfg. Co., sash and blind, Hickory.
Novelty Mfg. Co., sash and blind, Hickory.
Piedmont Wagon Co., Hickory.
C. F. Jarrett, cabinet, Newton.
Smyre Rhyne Roller Mills, flour, Newton.
McLelland Roller Mills, flour, Newton.
L. S. Caldwell, furniture, Maiden.
Maiden Roller Mills Co., flour, Maiden.
Plateau Roller Mills, flour, Plateau.
Setzer Roller Mills, flour, Claremont.
Monitor Mills, flour, Claremont.
Maiden Cotton Mill, Maiden.
Providence Cotton Mill, Maiden.
Union Cotton Mill, Maiden.
Newton Knitting Mill, Newton.
Catawba Cotton Mill, Newton.
Newton Cotton Mill, Newton.
Southern Woolen Mill, Blackburn.
Long Island Cotton Mill, Long Island.
Monbo Cotton Mill, Monbo.
E. L. Shuford Mfg. Co., cotton, Brookford.
Catawba Woollen Mill, Plateau.
Piedmont Foundry and Machine Shops, Hickory.
Dellinger Bros., lumber, Newton.
C. H. Geitner, tannery, Hickory.
Levi Plonk, harness, Newton.
R. L. Ford, harness, Newton.
Newton Roller Covering Co., Newton.
G. E. Coulter, marble, Newton.
Newton Roller Mills, flour, Newton.
Rhyne Roller Mills, flour, Newton.
Lee Reitzel, flour, Newton.
J. M. Brown, Jr., lumber, Catawba.

CHATHAM.

J. C. Davis, lumber, Merry Oaks.
C. T. Pearson, lumber, Riggsbee.
C. E. Kanoy, lumber, Goldston.
G. W. Perry, lumber, Silk Hope.
Burns & Seagroves, lumber, Cumnock.
B. Nooe, brick, Pittsboro.
Moore's Mill, flour, Pittsboro.
Webster & Peoples, casket, Siler City.
Ore Hill Mfg. Co., chair, Ore Hill.
Davidson-Dunlap Co., lumber, Causey.
J. M. Odell Mfg. Co., cotton, Bynum.
Hadley-Peoples Mfg. Co., cotton, Siler City.
E. M. Fearington, lumber, Riggsbee.
J. D. Womble, lumber, Pittsboro.
J. W. Moore, harness, Pittsboro.
H. Henderson, tannery, Hadley.
Wm. Harden, tannery, Harpers X Roads.

CHEROKEE.

D. S. Russell, lumber, Andrews.
Cooper & Galusha, lumber, Marble.
Larkin Gilbert, cabinet, Murphy.
Appalachian Tanic Acid Factory, Appalachia.

N. A. Zimmerman, harness, Murphy.
W. H. Woodbury, lumber, Murphy.
Eureka Lumber Co., Marble.
McDowell & Co., lumber, Unaka.
Appalachian Lumber Co., Appalachia.
Elliott & Co., harness, Murphy.
A. A. Fain, lumber, Murphy.
G. W. McClure, lumber, Unaka.
United States Mineral Co., talc, Kinsey.
Cherokee Land Co., lumber, Appalachia.
H. D. Amos, harness, Murphy.
R. M. Fain, flour, Murphy.
National Marble Co., marble quarry and talc mill, Murphy.
F. A. Genett, marble, Murphy.
Alvin Dockery, lumber, Haningdog.
A. S. Emerson, marble, Murphy.
Torrence Bros., shuttle, Murphy.
F. P. Cover & Son, tannery, Andrews.
Kanawha Hardwood Co., Andrews.
Cherokee Iron and Marble Co., Tomotla.
Consolidated Marble, Iron and Talc Co., Kinsey.
America Talc Co., Kinsey.
National Marble Co., Tomotla.
Irvingdale Mining Co., Marble.
Park Dale Mining Co., Marble.

CHOWAN.

W. E. Jordan, lumber, Edenton.
T. R. Lynch & Bro., lumber, Rocky Hock.
O. E. Ward, lumber, Tyner.
Ward & Spivey, lumber, Ryland.
Elliott & White, carriage, Edenton.
L. F. Zeigler, casket, Edenton.
E. J. Carlton, casket, Edenton.
Edenton Ice Co., Edenton.
Edenton Iron Works, foundry, Edenton.
J. E. Moody, harness, Edenton.
Griffin & Twine, harness, Edenton.
Branning Mfg. Co., lumber, Edenton.
M. G. Brown, sash and blind, Edenton.
Edenton Cotton Mill, Edenton.
J. P. Ashley, lumber, Clum.
Z. W. Evans, lumber, Cisco.
H. N. Hughes, lumber, Somerset.
H. & H. Powell, lumber, Edenton.
Edenton Brick Works, Edenton.
Chowan Lumber Co., Edenton.

CLAY.

Brooks & Penland, flour, Hayesville.
J. P. & R. C. Cherry, flour, Hayesville.
Platt Mills, flour, Warne.
Bell Mills, flour, Brasstown.
Cherokee Lumber Co., Peachtree.
Isbell Corundum Co., Shooting Creek.
W. L. Angel, harness, Hayesville.
J. T. Platt & Bro., flour, Brasstown.
T. B. Murray, corundum, Corundum.
W. L. Angel, harness, Hayesville.

CLEVELAND.

W. J. Morrison & Co., flour, Holly Bush.
P. M. Whisnant, flour, Holly Bush.
Carpenter & Mull, flour, Knob Creek.
J. L. Mull & Bro., flour, Casar.
G. W. Peeler, flour, Casar.
Buffalo Roller Mills, flour, Belwood.
J. Z. Falls, flour, Belwood.
M. P. Gnatt & Co., flour, Belwood.
Lawndale Roller Mill, flour, Lawndale.
Fallston Roller Mill, flour, Fallston.
Banner Roller Mill, flour, Beams Mill.
Double Shoals Roller Mill, flour, Double Shoals.
L. L. Smith, flour, Sharon.
F. & T. Cabaness, flour, Depew.
Beason, Green & Crawley, flour, Mooresboro.
Hoyle Mill Co., flour, Delight.
J. D. Dellinger, flour, Delight.
J. F. Gaffney, brick, Shelby.
Piedmont Oil Mill, Shelby.
O. E. Ford, fertilizer, Shelby.
D. A. Beam, fertilizer, Shelby.
J. J. McMurray & Co., fertilizer, Shelby.
B. B. Babbington, foundry, Shelby.
Washburn & Co., harness, Shelby.
W. H. Thompson, lumber, Shelby.
Boiling Springs Roller Mills, flour, Boiling Springs.
Shoal Creek Mill Co., flour, Stice.
J. R. Patterson, flour, Grover.
G. R. Matthews, flour, Crocker.
W. C. Wolf, flour, Fancy.
Cline & Hoyle, flour, Stubbs.
B. Blanton, flour, Shelby.

G. H. Simmons, flour, Pearl.
McMurray, Borders & Hull, flour, Shelby.
J. C. Beam, flour, Lattimore.
M. Mauney, flour, Camp Call.
J. A. Horn, flour, Lawndale.
R. C. Covington, flour, Camp Call.
Waco Knitting Mill, Waco.
Verner Oil Mill, Lattimore.
T. M. A. Ware, lumber, King's Mountain.
Hood & Co., lumber, Waco.
Washburn Bros., lumber, Waco.
G. E. Spurlin, lumber, Shelby.
Shade Lumber Co., Shade.
A. E. Elmore & Co., lumber, Shade.
Young Bros., lumber, Knob Creek.
P. W. Hamot, lumber, Toluca.
Stroup Lumber Co., Paso.
Z. J. Thompson, sash and blind, Shelby.
L. A. Gettys, monazite, Shelby.
Enterprise Cotton Mill, King's Mountain.
Cora Cotton Mill, King's Mountain.
Bonnie Cotton Mill, King's Mountain.
Lulu Mfg. Co., cotton, King's Mountain.
Belmont Cotton Mill, Shelby.
Shelby Cotton Mill, Shelby.
Shelby Knitting Mill, Shelby.
Lauraglenn Cotton Mill, Shelby.
Double Shoal Cotton Mill, Double Shoal.
Cleveland Cotton Mill, Lawndale.
Buffalo Mfg. Co., cotton, Stubbs.
W. B. Land & Co., sash and blind, Shelby.
J. D. Lineberger, woodworking, Shelby.
T. H. Abernathy, woodworking, Shelby.
S. S. Patterson, woodworking, Shelby.
Ewers & Spargo, flour, Waco.
C. Miller woodworking, Waco.
W. D. F. Green, lumber, Lattimore.
T. G. Philbeck, lumber, Lattimore.
G. W. Stockton, lumber, Lattimore.
S. Whitworth, lumber, Lattimore.
W. B. Green, woodworking, Lattimore.
Elliott & Lattimore, leather, Ola.
D. J. Hamrick, marble, Boiling Springs.
J. F. Yoder, marble, Boiling Springs.
W. B. Hoyle & Co., harness, Belwood.
T. F. Elliott, harness, Ola.
R. L. Elliott & Co., harness, Polkville.
R. H. Green & Sons, lumber, Boiling Springs.
J. G. Hamrick, lumber, Metal.
C. J. Hamrick, lumber, Metal.
J. R. Matthews, lumber, Crocker.
W. L. Plonk, lumber, King's Mountain.
B. F. Jones, lumber, New House.
A. B. Jones, Polkville.
Warlick & Falls, lumber, Cleveland Mills.
W. D. Lachey, lumber, Fallston.
W. E. Boggs & Co., lumber, Belwood.
Carpenter & Mull, lumber, Knob Creek.
Devinney & Prince, lumber, Hodge.
Logan & Co., lumber, Hodge.
H. G. Hall, cannery, Shelby.
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Shelby.
J. H. McBrayer, flour, Dunoho.
J. A. Ware, flour, King's Mountain.
W. D. Earl & Co., flour, Earls.
Abbott Lowry, flour, Crocker.
G. E. Spurlin, flour, Shelby.
G. W. & J. D. McSwain, flour, Darfer.
A. B. Jones, flour, Polkville.
H. F. Jones, flour, Lawndale.
G. M. Lawndale, flour, Lawndale.
J. B. Hamrick, flour, Patterson Springs.
Buffalo Roller Mills, flour, Belwood.

COLUMBUS.

J. G. Butler, turpentine, Pireway.
M. B. Smith, turpentine, Bug Hill.
J. K. Gore, turpentine, Pireway.
W. A. J. Sales, turpentine, Vineland.
J. P. Williams, turpentine, Old Dock.
Whiteville Lumber Co., Vineland.
C. C. Pridgen, lumber, Tabor.
D. W. Brown, lumber, Cerro Gordo.
A. R. Waller, lumber, Fair Bluff.
E. P. Gatlin, lumber, Hallsboro.
G. H. Hall, lumber, Orton.
Council Tool Co., lumber, Wananish.
Short & Bears, shingle, Lake Waccamaw.
M. Frazier, carriage, Whiteville.
Calder Bros., casket, Whiteville.

Joshua Smith, turpentine, Whiteville.
American Consolidated Pine Timber Co., Cronly.
Butters Lumber Co., Boardman.
M. W. Fryar Lumber Co., Whiteville.
D. W. Brown Lumber Mill, Cerro Gordo.

CRAVEN.

W. B. Ellis, shingle, New Bern.
Broddus & Ives, shingle, New Bern.
F. W. Hill, shingle, New Bern.
J. W. Hollis, woodworking, New Bern.
G. A. Atkinson, woodworking, New Bern.
Goldsboro Lumber Co., Dover.
W. E. Brown, lumber, Vanceboro.
Wilfred Buck, woodworking, Vanceboro.
New Bern Lumber Co., New Bern.
Claremont Knitting Mill, New Bern.
Jones & Abbot, brick, Clarks.
W. S. Phillips, harness, New Bern.
M. Hahn & Son, harness, New Bern.
J. A. Jones, harness, New Bern.
T. J. Mitchell, harness, New Bern.
New Bern Ice Co., New Bern.
Blade Lumber Co., New Bern.
Trent Lumber Mills, New Bern.
Elm City Lumber Co., New Bern.
Pine Lumber Co., New Bern.
S. E. Sullivan, lumber, New Bern.
C. W. Monger, lumber, New Bern.
J. K. Willis, marble, New Bern.
W. P. Jones, mattress, New Bern.
O. H. Worthington, lumber, Tuscarora.
A. D. Thomas, lumber, Jasper.
White Bros., lumber, Cove.
Lakey & Cannon, lumber, Riverdale.
Brick and Tile Mfg. Co., New Bern.
G. H. Waters & Son, carriage, New Bern.
Holland & Willis, casket, New Bern.
H. W. Simpson, casket, New Bern.
New Bern Cotton Oil Mill, New Bern.
J. A. Meadows, flour, New Bern.
Willis & McIntosh, foundry, New Bern.
E. H. & J. A. Meadows, fertilizer, New Bern.
Philip Thomas, cigar, New Bern.
W. P. Jones, mattress, New Bern.
New Bern Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Co., New Bern.
Carolina Canning Co., New Bern.
J. S. Basnight Lumber Co., New Bern.

CUMBERLAND.

E. T. Watson, lumber, Fayetteville.
T. T. Thain, lumber, Fayetteville.
Fayetteville Woodworking Co., Fayetteville.
E. L. Remsburg, marble, Fayetteville.
S. Sheetz & Sons, mattress, Fayetteville.
Huske Hardware House, sash and blind, Fayetteville.
Jordan Bullard, shingle, Fayetteville.
J. & O. Evans, shingle, Fayetteville.
A. E. Rankin & Co., shingle, Fayetteville.
C. W. Johnson, lumber, Raeford.
McMillan Bros., turpentine, Fayetteville.
Cumberland Mfg. Co., shirt, Fayetteville.
Southern Pine Product Co., tar and creosote, Fayetteville.
Fayetteville Cotton Mill, Fayetteville.
Ashley & Bailey Co., silk, Fayetteville.
Holt-Williamson Mfg. Co., cotton, Fayetteville.
Holt-Morgan Cotton Mill, Fayetteville.
Tolar, Hart & Holt Cotton Mill, Fayetteville.
Lafayette Knitting Mill, Fayetteville.
Murchison Cotton Mill, Manchester.
Hope Mills Mfg. Co., cotton, Hope Mills.
Cumberland Cotton Mill, Cumberland.
W. J. Olive & Co., lumber, Wade.
A. Downing, lumber, Stedman.
T. B. Upchurch & Bro., lumber, Raeford.
W. H. Britton & Co., lumber, Timberland.
Capital Lumber Co., Endon.
J. W. Dean, lumber, Godwin.
E. A. Poe, brick, Fayetteville.
C. B. Newberry, carriage, Fayetteville.
Fayetteville Ice Mfg. Co., Fayetteville.
R. B. Humphrey, casket, Fayetteville.
J. R. McNeill & Sons, casket, Fayetteville.

Ward's Foundry, Fayetteville.
Carolina Machine Co., foundry, Fayetteville.
I. W. Clark, foundry, Fayetteville.
H. Whaley, harness, Fayetteville.
J. D. Black, harness, Fayetteville.
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Fayetteville.
Raeford Lumber Co., Raeford.
C. W. Johnson & Co., lumber, Raeford.
Acme Lumber Co., Raeford.
J. L. McFayden, lumber, Raeford.
W. H. Britton & Co., lumber, Lumberdale.
Johnson Lumber Co., Timberland.
A. J. Bullard & Son, lumber, Vander.
D. J. Breece, lumber, Fayetteville.
Harnett Lumber Co., Manchester.
W. H. Sikes, lumber, Rockfish.
Neill Black, lumber, Manchester.
W. McK. Monroe, lumber, Fayetteville.
Fitzhugh & McCormick, lumber, Manchester.
W. H. Sikes, lumber, Lakewood.
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Fayetteville.
Merchants Mill, cotton oil, Fayetteville.
J. A. King, harness, Fayetteville.
McMillan Bros., turpentine, Fayetteville.
Acme Lumber Co., Raeford.
Fayetteville Shirt Factory, Fayetteville.

CURRITUCK.

C. R. Vandecarr, shuck factory, Moyock.
C. L. Perkins, casket, Sligo.
Joseph Tarault, lumber, Moyock.
W. A. Cox, lumber, Moyock.
N. C. Lumber Co., Moyock.
T. M. Bell, lumber, Shawboro.
P. N. Bray, lumber, Sligo.
A. M. Willey, lumber, Snowden.

DARE.

J. A. Evans, carriage, Manteo.
Alligator Lumber Co., East Lake.
Wm. Hutton Lumber Co., Buffalo City.

DAVIDSON.

Standard Chair Co., Thomasville.
Climax Chair Co., Thomasville.
Cates Chair Co., Thomasville.
D. S. Westmoreland & Sons, furniture, Thomasville.
North State Chair Co., Thomasville.
Lambeth Furniture Co., Thomasville.
M. L. Sugg, harness, Thomasville.
Sink & Sink, lumber, Lexington.
J. R. Plumber, lumber, Jones' Mine.
H. R. Gillingham, lumber, Cid.
M. W. Tysinger, lumber, Silver Hill.
Eli Leonard, lumber, R. F. D. No. 2, Lexington.
Reuben H. Grimes, lumber, Lexington.
J. D. Bean, lumber, Denton.
Henry Freezor, lumber, Fairmont.
Thomas Young, lumber, Youngs.
W. S. Owen, lumber, Yadkin College.
E. L. Owen, lumber, Yadkin College.
Victor Humphrey, brick, Lexington.
L. F. Weaver, brick, Lexington.
John Penry (col.), brick, Lexington.
Robt. Biddings (col.), brick, Lexington.
Rothrock & Weaver, carriage, Lexington.
Thomasville Spoke Works, Thomasville.
Clement-Ross Mfg. Co., veneering, Thomasville.
Wheat Separator Co., Lexington.
Wallburg Roller, Planing and Sawmill, Wallburg.
Nokomis Cotton Mill, Lexington.
Wennonah Cotton Mill, Lexington.
J. W. McCrary, casket, Lexington.
C. M. Thompson, foundry, Lexington.
Grimes Bros., flour, Lexington.
Model Mills, flour, Lexington.
Dixie Furniture Co., Lexington.
American Furniture Co., Lexington.
Central Mfg. Co., furniture, Lexington.
W. B. Hamner, harness, Lexington.
E. M. Ward, lumber, Lexington.
H. J. Hege, marble, Lexington.
J. W. Gregory, marble, Lexington.
A. W. Council & Co., brick, Thomasville.
Thomasville Mfg. Co., cabinet, Thomasville.
Hoover Lumber Co., Thomasville.
J. H. Kennedy, cannery, Thomasville.

B. Black & Son, carriage, Thomasville.
Thomasville Roller Mills, flour, Thomasville.
L. G. McKnight, foundry, Thomasville.
Cramer Furniture Co., Thomasville.
T. W. Hartley, flour, Yadkin College.
Owen, Shoaf & Co., flour, Tyro Shops.
A. R. Swing & Co., flour, R. F. D. No. 2, Lexington.
Denton Roller Mills, flour, Denton.
Arcadia Mills, flour, Arcadia.
J. A. Kennedy, flour, Fair Grove.
W. C. Barnes, Linwood.
S. S. Snider & Son, lumber, Snider.
W. H. Fritts & Co., lumber, Belfast.
Lambeth & Ward, lumber, Thomasville.
Lindsay Ripple, lumber, Arcadia.
Yow & Dorsett, lumber, Healing Springs.
Hedrick & Younts, lumber, McKee.

DAVIE.

Mocksville Furniture Co., Mocksville.
Mocksville Chair Factory, Mocksville.
P. L. Meroney, harness, Mocksville.
Seaford Bros., lumber, Mocksville.
G. W. Green & Son, lumber, Mocksville.
S. A. Mickey, woodworking, Mocksville.
H. T. Smithdeal, tobacco, Advance.
Cooleemee Cotton Mill, Cooleemee.
Craven & Co., lumber, Mocksville.
Wesley Smith, lumber, Redland.
M. B. Richardson, woodworking, Mocksville.
Freeman & Co., lumber, Mocksville.
E. Barnhardt, lumber, Augusta.
Horn & Bros., flour, County Line.
A. W. Ellis, flour, Farmington.
Everhart & Son, lumber, Ephesus.
W. H. Hobson, lumber, Cooleemee.
J. N. Charles, lumber, Jerusalem.
Myers & Son, lumber, Fork Church.
J. W. Etchison, lumber, Cana.
Booe & Lakey, lumber, Nestor.
C. P. Hege, lumber, Advance.
A. C. Wood, lumber, Advance.
Bailey & Bailey, lumber, Advance.
Barneycastle & Bro., lumber, Bailey.
Horne Bros. & Johnston, flour, Mocksville
Davis & Son, lumber, Fork Church.
W. G. Allen, lumber, Bixby.
A. W. Ellis, lumber, Farmington.
Craver Bros., lumber, Bailey.
Ledford Bros., lumber, Cooleemee.
Mocksville Roller Mills, Mocksville.
A. L. Betts Mantel Co., Mocksville.
J. O. Freeman Hardwood Co., Mocksville.
Cain & Son, lumber, Mocksville.
Hooper & Allen, flour, Mocksville.
C. F. Cheshire, lumber, Mocksville.
W. R. Kitchin, lumber, Kappa.
J. H. Harris, lumber, Fork Church.
J. M. Summers, lumber, Dulins.

DUPLIN.

Warsaw Crate Factory, Warsaw.
J. W. Mallard, crate, Faison.
Patton & Vanderburg, crate, Calypso.
Magnolia Mfg. Co., crate, Magnolia.
Jacob Baker & Son, crate, Magnolia.
Fussell & Southerland, crate, Teacheys.
Carr & Williams, crate, Safe.
Alex. Newton, crate, Wallace.
D. S. Murphy, crate, Rose Hill.
Teacheys Brick and Tile Co., Teacheys.
C. M. Steinmetz, lumber, Rose Hill.
Roland Lumber Co., Bowdens.
C. J. Southerland, lumber, Kenansville.
Jas. McArthur, lumber, Magnolia.
J. F. Woodward, lumber, Warsaw.
G. B. D. Parker, lumber, Chinquapin.
T. W. Murphy & Bro., lumber, Rose Hill.
J. W. Gresham, lumber, Beulaville.
Southerland & Bowden, brick, Kenansville.
J. D. Southerland, harness, Kenansville.
Z. J. Carter & Son, harness, Wallace.
J. O. Carr & Sons, fertilizer, Wallace.
N. C. Cypress Co., shingles, Warsaw.
Wellington-Patten Crate Co., Calypso.
Teacheys Crate Factory, Teacheys.
Wallace Brick and Tile Co., Wallace.

Murphy Crate Factory, Rose Hill.
Alex. Newton, lumber, Wallace.
G. B. D. Parker, lumber, Chinquapin.

DURHAM.

R. F. Morris & Son Mfg. Co., cheroot and snuff, Durham.
Merrick Dandruff Cure, Durham.
Blackwell Durham Tobacco Co., Durham.
W. Duke Sons & Co., tobacco, Durham.
Commonwealth Mfg. Co., cotton, Durham.
Golden Belt Mfg. Co., cotton, Durham.
Durham Mfg. Co., cotton, East Durham.
Pearl Cotton Mills, Durham.
Erwin Cotton Mills, West Durham.
Orange Factory, cotton, Willardville.
G. W. Teer, brick, Durham.
Haywood Tillery & Son, flour, Bahama.
M. B. Wyatt, mattress, Durham.
R. B. Fitzgerald, brick, Durham.
Holder & Cheek, brick, Durham.
W. Mangum, Jr., brick, Durham.
Eureka Brick Co., Durham.
Seeman Carriage Co., Durham.
C. P. Howerton & Son, carriage, Durham.
E. J. Holloway, carriage, Durham.
J. T. Kerr, foundry, Durham.
Carolina Furniture Co., Durham.
J. M. Wyatt Co., harness, Durham.
B. C. Woodall, harness, Durham.
Cox & Christian, flour, Durham.
R. G. Russell, flour, South Lowell.
G. E. Cole, flour, Durham.
F. C. Greer, flour, Durham.
James Lumber Co., Durham.
N. C. Freeman, lumber, Durham.
L. Colclough, lumber, Durham.
John Shipp, lumber, Durham.
W. Mangum, lumber, Durham.
Barbee Bros., lumber, Durham.
B. Cameron, lumber, Fairintosh.
W. H. Llewellyn, harness, Durham.
Durham Traction Co., ice, Durham.
A. Cameron, lumber, Durham.
L. S. & W. T. Christian, lumber, Durham.
Bowling & Franklin, lumber, Durham.
Young & Stone, lumber, Durham.
Durham Marble Works, Durham.
J. S. Murray, mattress, Durham.
W. D. Separk, mattress, Durham.
T. B. Edwards, mattress, Durham.
W. Mangum, sash and blind, Durham.
Carrington Cigar Co., Durham.
Carolina Roller Mills, Durham.
Durham Paper Box Co., Durham.
Adams & Shortess, box, Durham.
F. S. Dixon, cigar, Durham.
Durham Pants Mfg. Co., Durham.
Paul Wheeler & Co., sash and blind, Durham.
Carolina Furniture Co., Durham.
Durham Roller Mills, flour, Durham.
Durham Fertilizer Co., Durham.
Durham Telephone Mfg. Co., Durham.

EDGECOMBE.

Swift Creek Oil Mills, Tarboro.
Tar River Oil Co., Tarboro.
Tar River Mills, lumber, Tarboro.
Tarboro Brick Works, Tarboro.
M. L. & T. Hussey, carriage, Tarboro.
M. J. & J. F. Simmons, casket, Tarboro.
J. B. Hyatt, casket, Tarboro.
B. C. Carlisle, casket, Tarboro.
Edgecombe Foundry and Machine Shops, Tarboro.
J. H. Brown, harness, Tarboro.
Day & Hedges, harness, Tarboro.
Hearne Bros. & Co., casket, Whitakers.
Hitch Lumber Co., Conetoe.
F. S. Royster, fertilizer, Tarboro.
Tarboro Cotton Mill, Tarboro.
Fountain Cotton Mill, Tarboro.
Runnymede Knitting Mill, Tarboro.
Farmers Oil Mill, St. Lewis.
Royster Oil Mill, Tarboro.
Conetoe Oil Mill, Conetoe.
M. L. Hussey, harness, Tarboro.
R. W. Winstead, lumber, Whitakers.
A. S. Dunn, lumber, Whitakers.

Consumers Cotton Oil Co., Tarboro.
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Tarboro.
Tarboro Machine Works, Tarboro.
W. L. Stallings, flour, Tarboro.
Riley Phillips Lumber Co., Pine Top.
Harvey Webb Lumber Co., Macclesfield.
E. C. Wallace Lumber Co., Macclesfield.
Silas Lucas Brick Co., Medora.
Edgecombe Brick and Tile Co., Medora.
Battleboro Oil Co., Battleboro.

FORSYTH.

S. A. Snyder, brick, Winston-Salem.
J. H. Shultz, cabinet, Winston-Salem.
A. R. Bennett & Co., cigar, Winston-Salem.
W. A. Wiggins, cigar, Winston-Salem.
W. B. Cook, foundry, Winston-Salem.
Forsyth Mfg. Co., furniture, Winston-Salem.
Forsyth Chair Co., Winston-Salem.
Salem Parlor Furniture Co., Winston-Salem.
Fries Mfg. and Power Co., ice, Winston-Salem.
Winston Cigarette Machine Co., Winston-Salem.
Brown & Williamson, tobacco, Winston-Salem.
Jeff. D. King, cigar, Winston-Salem.
S. A. Ogburn, tobacco, Winston-Salem.
Ogburn, Hill & Co., tobacco, Winston-Salem.
M. Bohannon, tobacco, Winston-Salem.
Whitaker-Harvey Co., tobacco, Winston-Salem.
Kerner Bros., tobacco, Winston-Salem.
Nelson & Winfrey, broom, Kernersville.
Winston Knitting Mill, Winston-Salem.
Woolen Mill, Winston-Salem.
Twin City Knitting Mill, Winston-Salem.
Southern Woolen Mill, Kernersville.
J. M. Greenfield, knitting mill, Kernersville.
Davis-Crews Knitting Mill, Kernersville.
Victor Knitting Mill, Kernersville.
Elmira Knitting Mill, Kernersville.
Green-Blair Knitting Mills, Winston-Salem.
O. H. Hanes Knitting Mills, Winston-Salem.
Liipfert, Scales & Co., tobacco, Winston-Salem.
E. L. Lockett, tobacco, Winston-Salem.
Sampson Medicine Co., Winston-Salem.
Lowrey, Son & Co., tobacco, Kernersville.
Geo. E. Nissen & Co., wagon, Winston-Salem.
Forsyth Chair Co., Winston-Salem.
M. L. Ogburn & Co., tobacco, Winston-Salem.
Taylor Bros., tobacco, Winston-Salem.
R. J. Reynolds, tobacco, Winston-Salem.
Bailey Bros., tobacco, Winston-Salem.
A. H. Bodenhamer, tobacco, Winston-Salem.
Forsyth Iron Bed Co., Winston-Salem.
Spach Bros., wagon, Winston-Salem.
Crawford & Ragland, tobacco shapes, Winston-Salem.
Wachovia Flouring Mills, Winston-Salem.
Tise Mfg. Co., pump, Winston-Salem.
S. J. Nissen, vehicle, Winston-Salem.
Kernersville Roller Mills, flour, Kernersville.
Peddycord's Box Factory, Rural Hall.
Bowers' Mills, flour, Bowers.
Arista Cotton Mill, Winston-Salem.
South Side Mfg. Co., cotton mill, Winston-Salem.
Peoples Mfg. Co., cotton mill, Winston-Salem.
H. A. Pettycord, lumber, Rural Hall.
Sprinkle Bros., lumber, Dosier.
Leight Bros., lumber, Walkertown.
Spears Bros., lumber, Vienna.
E. H. Kapp, lumber, Bethania.
Brown & Roberson, lumber, Belew Creek Mills.
Morris & Bro., lumber, Walkertown.
Tucker Bros., lumber, Winston-Salem.
Zieglar Bros., lumber, Vienna.

Wilson Bros., box, Pfafftown.
Robert Hedgecock, brick, Winston-Salem.
Winston Brick and Tile Co., Winston-Salem.
B. J. Sheppard, brick, Winston-Salem.
A. C. Vogler & Son, casket, Winston-Salem.
Forsyth Roller Mills, flour, Winston-Salem.
Wachovia Mill, flour, Winston-Salem.
D. L. Shore, flour, Winston-Salem.
Spaugh Bros., flour, Winston-Salem.
South Side Roller Mill, flour, Winston-Salem.
J. A. Vance Iron Works, foundry, Winston-Salem.
Salem Iron Works, foundry, Winston-Salem.
Winston Furniture Co., Winston-Salem.
Oakland Mfg. Co., furniture, Winston-Salem.
South Side Chair Co., Winston-Salem.
Southside Mfg. Co., furniture, Winston-Salem.
Hine & Shipley, harness, Winston-Salem.
Sid. Lawrence, harness, Winston-Salem.
D. H. King, ice, Winston-Salem.
C. M. Thomas & Co., ice, Winston-Salem.
Fogle Bros., lumber, Winston-Salem.
Smith & Phillips, lumber, Winston-Salem.
Miller Bros. Co., lumber, Winston-Salem.
J. M. Cummings, lumber, Winston-Salem.
J. A. Bennett & Co., marble, Winston-Salem.
J. E. Call, mattress, Winston-Salem.
Globe Tonic Co., medicine, Winston-Salem.
Lewis & Griffith, box, Kernersville.
Kernersville Furniture Mfg. Co., Kernersville.
W. C. Edwards, lumber, Kernersville.
V. O. Thompson, cigar, Winston-Salem.

FRANKLIN.

Laurel Cotton Mills, Laurel.
G. W. Ford, brick, Louisburg.
W. H. Mann, brick, Louisburg.
A. T. Dorsey, carriage, Louisburg.
Hayes & Fuller, harness, Louisburg.
Allen Bros., lumber, Louisburg.
Louisburg Lumber Co., Louisburg.
Thurston Allen, lumber, Louisburg.
Sterling Cotton Mills, Franklinton.
B. F. Cooke, casket, Franklinton.
I. H. Kearney, lumber, Franklinton.
Allen Bros. & Ford, cotton seed oil, Louisburg.
Green & Yarboro, fertilizer, Louisburg.
Franklinton Chair Factory, Franklinton.
Louisburg Ice Co., Louisburg.

GASTON.

Gastonia Oil Mill, Gastonia.
L. A. Holland & Co., flour, Dallas.
Page Co., lumber, Gastonia.
Gaston Iron Works, foundry, Gastonia.
O. D. Carpenter, roller and saw, Harden Mills.
W. C. Sherrill, carriage, Stanley.
Cherryville Furniture Shops, Cherryville.
Kendrick Bros., lumber, Cherryville.
Stroup Roller Mills, flour, Cherryville.
Abernethy & Lee, lumber, Alexis.
Gastonia Coffin Co., coffin, Gastonia.
Grace Roller Mills, flour, Mount Holly.
Arlington Cotton Mill, Gastonia.
Avon Cotton Mill, Gastonia.
Gastonia Cotton Mill, Gastonia.
Loray Cotton Mill, Gastonia.
Modena Cotton Mill, Gastonia.
Ozark Cotton Mills, Gastonia.
Trenton Cotton Mill, Gastonia.
Nims Mfg. Co., cotton mill, Mount Holly.
Tuckaseegee Mfg. Co., cotton mill, Mount Holly.
Albion Cotton Mill, Mount Holly.
Mount Holly Cotton Mill, Mount Holly.
King's Mountain Mfg. Co., cotton Mill, King's Mountain.
Crowder's Mountain Cotton Mill, King's Mountain.
Dilling Cotton Mill, King's Mountain.

Lowell Cotton Mill, Lowell.
Spencer Mountain Cotton Mill, Lowell.
Stanley Creek Cotton Mill, Stanley.
Catawba Electric Power Co., cotton mill, Mountain Island.
Gaston Mfg. Co., cotton mill, Cherryville.
Cherryville Mfg. Co., cotton Mill, Cherryville.
Vivian Cotton Mill, Cherryville.
Southern Cotton Mill, Bessemer City.
Harden Cotton Mill, Worth.
Chronicle Cotton Mill, Belmont.
Dallas Cotton Mill, Dallas.
McAden Cotton Mill, McAdensville.
High Shoals Co., cotton mill, Harden.
Morrowebb Cotton Mills, Dallas.
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Gastonia.
Ormand Canning Co., Bessemer City.
Cherryville Furniture Shops, Cherryville.

GATES.

Benton Mills, lumber, Sunbury.
Boyce & Bunch, lumber, Sunbury.
T. M. Benton, carriage, Wiggins' Cross roads.
N. Eure, lumber, Eure.
C. G. Ellis, carriage, Gatesville.
Gates Lumber Co., Hazelton.
A. O. Hill, carriage, Gatesville.
J. P. Hall, wagon, Eure.
W. W. Hofeer, cart, Bosley.
C. R. Howell, wagon, Bosley.
J. L. Lilly, lumber, Gatesville.
Merchants Mill Co., lumber, Merchants.
W. J. Mitchell, cart, Gatesville.
B. F. Pierce, wagon, Sunbury.
W. H. Piland, wagon, Adair.
G. W. Rountree, lumber, Willow.
J. R. Rooks, cart, Adair.
Story Bros., lumber, Eure.
J. W. Speight, wagon, Sunbury.
Q. H. Trotman, lumber, Gatesville.
W. H. Taylor, lumber, Eure.
Truitt & Powell, lumber, Adair.
Willeyton Lumber Co., Willeyton.
L. L. Smith, flour, Galesville.
L. H. Troutman, lumber, Galesville.
Hollowell & Branch, lumber, Selwin.
Cross & Co., lumber, Sunbury.
M. Burton, lumber, Sunbury.
A. G. Dennis, lumber, Corapeak.
E. A. Rountree & Co., lumber, Hobbsville.
P. L. Hobbs & Co., lumber, Trotville.
H. Powell & Co., lumber, Adair.

GRAHAM.

J. L. Baker, lumber, Robbinsville.
London White, lumber, Stecoah.
Santeetlah Lumber Co., Robbinsville.
Gilliland Locust Pin Co., Robbinsville.
Kanawha Hardwood Co., Robbinsville.
Slaughter Bros., lumber, Robbinsville.
Thompson-Canby Lumber Co., Robbinsville.
J. A. Cook Lumber Co., Robbinsville.
Almond Lumber Co., Almond.
W. W. Penrod & Son, lumber, Sweet Gum.

GRANVILLE.

S. Burwell, lumber, Fairport.
L. B. Turner, barrel, Oxford.
Taylor-Cannady Buggy Co., Oxford.
R. Wood, casket, Oxford.
W. A. Parham, flour, Oxford.
W. S. Hendley, foundry, Oxford.
P. Bullock, harness, Oxford.
L. F. Day, harness, Oxford.
Orphan Asylum, sash and blind, Oxford.
D. A. Moore, cigar, Oxford.
Oxford Cotton Mill, Oxford.
I. N. Day, flour, Oxford.
W. D. Kimball, flour, Hargrove.
M. B. & S. W. Waller, flour, Knap of Reeds.
T. L. Cannady, flour, Wilton.
J. W. Harris, flour, Wilton.
T. M. Thomasson, lumber, Oxford.
Vandergrift & Massey, lumber, Bahama.
Crews & Lyon, flour, Tar River.
H. J. Council, cabinet, Oxford.

Oxford Furniture Co., Oxford.
The White Canning Co., Oxford.
Parker & Hunt, fertilizer, Oxford.
Day & Latta, flour, Berea.

GREENE.

George Newsom, flour, Shine.
J. H. Newell, lumber, Castoria.
Jesse Phillips, lumber, Castoria.
Eli Dorgan, lumber, Snow Hill.
B. F. Moore, lumber, Fieldsboro.
Wiley Singleton, lumber, Castoria.
J. F. Harper, lumber, Snow Hill.
R. D. S. Dixon, lumber, Castoria.
Edwards & Warren, brick, Snow Hill.
G. W. Sugg, harness, Snow Hill.
Frank Dail, woodworking, Snow Hill.
Z. V. Barrow, lumber, Jason.
W. M. Darden, lumber, Speight's Bridge.
Zeno Lyons, lumber, Ridge Springs.
J. G. Goff, lumber, Bull Head.
Exum & Dawson, lumber, Eureka.
J. W. Crocker, lumber, Lindell.

GUILFORD.

Alma Furniture Co., High Point.
High Point Upholstering Co., furniture, High Point.
High Point Mantel and Table Co., High Point.
Tomlinson Chair Mfg. Co., High Point.
High Point Trunk and Bag Co., High Point.
F. J. Horney, harness, High Point.
High Point Ice Co., High Point.
Snow Lumber Co., High Point.
American Lumber Co., High Point.
Marvin Jordan, marble, High Point.
National Lounge Co., mattress, High Point.
High Point Shirt Mfg. Co., High Point.
Carolina Shirt Mfg. Co., High Point.
High Point Pants Co., High Point.
Southern Sweet Gum Co., Greensboro.
C. C. Townsend, harness, Greensboro.
Geo. S. Goulden, harness, Greensboro.
M. G. Newell & Co., harness, Greensboro.
Brooks Mfg. Co., lumber, Greensboro.
Pitts & Monroe, lumber, Greensboro.
Cape Fear, lumber Co., Greensboro.
Guilford Lumber Co., Greensboro.
E. E. Bain, lumber, Greensboro.
Johnson Bros. & Co., shoe, Jamestown.
S. H. Ward & Son, bone meal, Jamestown.
Jamestown Bone Meal Co., Jamestown.
Julian Milling Co., flour, Julian.
E. J. & A. G. Stafford, tobacco, Greensboro.
Hucomuga Cotton Mill, Greensboro.
Proximity Cotton Mill, Greensboro.
Greensboro Sash and Blind Co., Greensboro.
High Point Coffin and Casket Co., High Point.
Rankin Coffin and Casket Co., High Point.
Continental Furniture Co., High Point.
Smith Furniture Co., High Point.
High Point Wheel Co., High Point.
White Oak Cotton Mills, Greensboro.
Stehle & Co. Silk Mills, High Point.
B. H. Merrimon, woodworking Greensboro.
Handle Works, woodworking, Greensboro.
Carolina Spoke and Bending Co., Greensboro.
Piedmont Shuttle Works, Greensboro.
A. W. Council, brick, High Point.
Hester & Haugh, brick, High Point.
High Point Buggy Co., High Point.
High Point Coffin and Casket Co., High Point.
High Point Milling Co., flour, High Point.
Monarch Roller Mills, flour, High Point.
High Point Machine Works, foundry, High Point.
Peerless Machine Works, foundry, High Point.
Globe-Home Furniture Co., High Point.
High Point Furniture Co., High Point.
Tate Furniture Co., High Point.

Eagle Furniture Co., High Point.
W. P. Pickett & Co., furniture, High Point.
High Point Bed Springs Co., mattress, High Point.
Southern Chair Co., High Point.
Union Furniture Co., High Point.
Welch Furniture Co., High Point.
High Point Chair Co., High Point.
Snow Basket Co., High Point.
Victor Chair Co., High Point.
High Point Showcase Works, High Point.
Piedmont Table Co., High Point.
Lindsay Chair Co., High Point.
Shuttle and Bobbin Co., furniture, High Point.
Myrtle Furniture Co., High Point.
D. A. Kirkpatrick, brick, Greensboro.
Greensboro Brick Co., Greensboro.
North State Bobbin Co., Greensboro.
Sherwood Bobbin and Mfg. Co., Greensboro.
Southern Bobbin Co., Greensboro.
W. R. Forbis, casket, Greensboro.
Wm. Collins, casket, Greensboro.
F. F. Smith, casket, Greensboro.
Aaron Mendenhall, casket, Greensboro.
Hunter Mfg. and Commission Co., pants, Greensboro.
Coulter & Lowry Co., pants, Greensboro.
Johnson Mfg. Co., cornice, Greensboro.
Greensboro Ice Co., Greensboro.
Guilford Roller Mills, flour, Greensboro.
W. A. Watson & Co., flour, Greensboro.
Sergeant's Foundry, Greensboro.
G. T. Glascock & Sons, foundry, Greensboro.
Acme Mill Works, foundry, Greensboro.
Gate City Furniture Co., Greensboro.
Greensboro Furniture Co., Greensboro.
Greensboro Table Co., Greensboro.
Revolution Cotton Mill, Greensboro.
Van Deventer Carpet Co., carpet, Greensboro.
Coulter & Lowry Co., finishing mill, Greensboro.
Minneola Cotton Mill, Gibsonville.
Hiawatha Cotton Mill, Gibsonville.
Oakdale Cotton Mill, Jamestown.
Mount Pleasant Mfg. Co., cotton mill, Kimesville.
J. A. Porter, cabinet, Greensboro.
Whittington & Son, cabinet, Greensboro.
Wm. Sullum, cabinet, Greensboro.
G. Ledford, carriage, Greensboro.
G. W. St. Sing, carriage, Greensboro.
W. S. Overby, carriage, Greensboro.
S. R. Swain, carriage, Greensboro.
John Lewis & Sons, carriage, Greensboro.
American Cigar Co., Greensboro.
W. F. Clegg, cigar, High Point.
High Point Roller Mills, flour, High Point.
High Point Trunk and Excelsior Mfg. Co., High Point.

HALIFAX.

John Coughenour, lumber, Scotland Neck.
D. A. Madry, brick, Scotland Neck.
N. B. Josey, casket, Scotland Neck.
M. Hoffman & Bro., casket, Scotland Neck.
W. A. Brantley, carriage, Scotland Neck.
W. R. Walston, mattress, Scotland Neck.
Scotland Shirt Mfg. Co., Scotland Neck.
E. J. Parks, machine shop, Tillery.
A. B. Cook, machine shop, Tillery.
North Carolina Lumber Co., Tillery.
Roanoke Machine Shops, foundry, Roanoke Rapids.
Hobgood Broom and Mattress Co., Hobgood.
Weldon Corn and Flour Mill, Weldon.
Lockland Knitting Mill, Scotland Neck.
S. and J. Knitting Mill, Scotland Neck.
Rosemary Mfg. Co., cotton mill, Roanoke Rapids.
Roanoke Mills Co., cotton mill, Roanoke Rapids.

Roanoke Mills Co., knitting mill, Roanoke Rapids.
Weldon Mfg. Co., knitting mill, Weldon.
Enfield Knitting Mill, Enfield.
Patterson Textile Co., silk mill, Roanoke Rapids.
Littleton Knitting Mill, Littleton.
Vincent & Co., lumber, Weldon.
H. L. Driscol, box, Roanoke Rapids.

HARNETT.

Z. T. Kivett, brick, Lillington.
Young & David, brick, Dunn.
W. D. Thornton, brick, Dunn.
Jno. A. McKay Mfg. Co., foundry, Dunn.
South Dunn Mfg. Co., furniture, Dunn.
Oregon Chair Factory, Dunn.
Young & Neighbors, flour, Dunn.
O. P. Shell, flour, Dunn.
Thomas McLamb, flour, Dunn.
E. Lee, harness, Dunn.
D. J. Stone, harness, Dunn.
Dunn Lumber Co., Dunn.
M. D. Felton, lumber, Dunn.
J. C. and B. F. Williams, turpentine, Angier.
Lillington Brick Co., Lillington.
J. W. Thornton, carriage, Dunn.
Cape Fear Lumber Co., Dunn.
W. M. Young, carriage, Angier.
Price, Williams & Co., lumber, Angier.
J. A. Williams & Bro., lumber, Angier.
Cary Lumber Co., Angier.

HAYWOOD.

Ferguson & Russell, brick, Waynesville.
C. F. Logan, casket, Waynesville.
Howell Mill Co., flour, Waynesville.
Waynesville Wood Mfg. Co., Waynesville.
C. W. Miller, harness, Waynesville.
J. K. Boone, lumber, Waynesville.
Quinlan Monroe & Co., lumber, Waynesville.
Richland Woolen Mill, Waynesville.
J. L. Morgan, flour, Clyde.
Walker Bros., flour, Crabtree.
W. A. Campbell, lumber, Platt.
Junaluska Leather Co., Waynesville.
W. H. Holtsclaw & Co., lumber, Canton.
D. C. Cummings & Co., lumber, Canton.
W. M. Bennett, lumber, Waynesville.
E. E. Edwards, lumber, Waynesville.
W. D. Martin, lumber, Waynesville.

HENDERSON.

J. C. Posey, casket, Hendersonville.
Robinson & Co., casket, Hendersonville.
Bennett Bros., lumber, Hendersonville.
M. T. Justice, harness, Hendersonville.
Hendersonville Ice Mfg. Co., Hendersonville.
Flat Rock Knitting Mills, Hendersonville.
Asheville Brick and Tile Co., Fletcher.
D. S. Hildebrand, brick, Fletcher.
Hendersonville Sash and Door Factory, Hendersonville.
J. T. Henderson, chair, Dewit.
N. Buckner, cabinet, Hendersonville.
W. M. Justus, cabinet, Hendersonville.
R. M. Oates Knitting Mills, Hendersonville.

HERTFORD.

A. T. Liverman, lumber, Winton.
H. B. Vann, carriage, Winton.
G. W. Hines & Son, carriage, Murfreesboro.
W. P. Taylor, lumber, Winton.
Basknight Lumber Co., Harrellsville.
Branning Lumber Co., Ahoskie.
H. F. Deekes, carriage, Union.
Wm. Newsom, carriage, Ahoskie.
E. F. Banks,, carriage, Winton.
P. A. Peterson, harness, Winton.
J. E. Spencer, lumber, Englehard.
H. H. Swindell, carriage, Swan Quarter.
J. R. Cartwright, carriage, Swan Quarter.
G. W. Hodges, carriage, Swan Quarter.
Alleghany Co., lumber, Scranton.
Juniper Bay Lumber Co., Lake Comfort.
Oyster Factory, Swan Quarter.
T. H. Cason, carriage, Swan Quarter.

IREDELL.

Moore & Gilbert, roller mill, Scotts.
Statesville Showcase Co., Statesville.
Christie & Beam, lumber, Amity.
Turner & Powell, tobacco, Statesville.
H. Clark & Sons, tobacco, Statesville.
Adams, Charles & Vinson, tobacco, Statesville.
Carter Bros., lumber, Statesville.
J. W. Brown, lumber, Mooresville.
Holton & Son, lumber, Watts.
Aderholt & Houk, lumber, Dunlap.
Chester & Steele, lumber, Elmwood.
Hunter & Brown, lumber, McCurdy.
R. F. Carter, roller mill, Bryantville.
Bradford & Sons, harness, New Sterling.
D. A. Morrison, lumber, Statesville.
Turner & Holman, roller mill, Cool Spring.
J. M. Sharpe, roller, Armfield.
J. A. Butler, roller, Harmony.
Stimpson & Steele, roller, Turnersburg.
Eagle Mill Co., flour, Eagle.
W. E. Morrison, brick, Statesville.
J. D. Patterson, carriage, Statesville.
John W. White, casket, Statesville.
G. A. Critcher & Co., casket, Statesville.
Railroad Flour Mills, Statesville.
City Mills, flour, Statesville.
Statesville Flour Mills, Statesville.
J. C. Steele & Sons, foundry, Statesville.
Statesville Furniture Co., Statesville.
Kincaid Furniture Co., Statesville.
Key Furniture Co., Statesville.
Flanigan Harness Co., Statesville.
S. A. Sharpe, harness, Statesville.
L. C. Wagner & Co., lumber, Statesville.
J. A. Wise, lumber, Statesville.
Overcash & Bro., sash and blind, Statesville.
Carolina Marble and Granite Co., Statesville.
W. N. Johnston, casket, Mooresville.
B. A. Troutman, showcase, Mooresville.
L. Clarke, cigar, Statesville.
Star Showcase Co., Statesville.
New South Brick Mfg. Co., Statesville.
Wm. Fitzgibbons, boat oar, Statesville.
Benjamin Ash, tobacco, Statesville.
Turnersburg Cotton Mill, Turnersburg.
Statesville Cotton Mill, Statesville.
Mooresville Cotton Mill, Mooresville.
R. F. Henry, brooms, Statesville.
Vogeler & Randleman, carriage, Statesville.

JACKSON.

J. J. Mason Lumber Plant, Dillsboro.
Gilleland Locust Pin Co., Dillsboro.
Harris Clay Co., kaolin, Dillsboro.
Kaolin Mfg. Co., Webster.
R. R. Rey, furniture, Dillsboro.
Harris-Reece Tanning Co., Sylva.
Lee Hooper, lumber, Cullowhee.
A. V. P. Bryson, harness, Webster.
Buchanan & Pruett, harness, Glenville.
National Abrasive Mfg. Co., corundum, Alice.
Lawrence Cowan, cabinet, Webster.
J. P. Snider, harness, Webster.

JOHNSTON.

Smithfield Cotton Mills, Smithfield.
Brooklyn Mfg. Co., lumber, Smithfield.
C. M. & W. G. Wilson, sash and blind, Wilson Mills.
S. R. Morgan, cabinet, Smithfield.
Sanders & Rand, brick, Smithfield.
C. T. Johnson, brick, Benson.
Clayton Cotton Mills, Clayton.
Home & Vinson, lumber, Clayton.
J. E. Page, lumber, Clayton.
Holt & Wall, sash and blind, Wilson Mills.
G. F. Uzzle, brick, Wilson Mills.
Acme Canning Co., Smithfield.
Selma Oil and Fertilizer Works, Selma.

JONES.

J. W. Wooten, lumber, Trenton.
S. Barker, lumber, Trenton.
J. J. Simmons, lumber, Olivers.
Bell & Bender, lumber, Pollocksville.
Blades Bros., lumber, Pollocksville.
J. F. Noble, lumber, Trenton.

C. A. Rhodes, lumber, Comfort.
Frank Brown, lumber, Tuckahoe.
S. H. Phillips, lumber, Bonus.
Lewis King, cabinet, Trenton.
T. A. Bell, casket, Trenton.
Ellis White, carriage, Trenton.
C. H. Foy, lumber, Maysville.
Lewis Bynum, lumber, Maysville.
F. Brock, flour, Trenton.
H. Stroud, turpentine, Woodington.
J. Smith, turpentine, Pink Hill.

LENOIR.

Z. Edwards & Son, lumber, Kinston.
Nottingham-Wren Co., lumber, Grifton.
I. D. Sparrow, turpentine, Strabane.
Dan. Quinerly, cannery, Kinston.
Stroud & Son, cannery, Kinston.
J. B. Cummings, cannery, Kinston.
A. E. Cummings, cannery, Kinston.
Myers & Midgette, cannery, Kinston.
Hart & Harrington, cannery, Kinston.
Taylor & Dawson, cannery, Kinston.
E. M. Hodges, foundry, Kinston.
Kinston Furniture Co., Kinston.
J. H. Ellis, harness, Kinston.
Dixon & Hooker, harness, Kinston.
B. W. Canady & Son, harness, Kinston.
Lenoir Ice Co., Kinston.
Hines Bros. Lumber Co., Kinston.
Gay Lumber Co., Kinston.
W. H. O'Berry, lumber, Kinston.
Slaughter Bros., marble, Kinston.
Kinston Mantel Co., Kinston.
Jas. H. Bell, woodworking, Kinston.
W. A. Harrell, woodworking, Kinston.
Hardy Stroud, turpentine, Woodington.
D. W. Bagley, medicine, Kinston.
Ellis Carriage Works, Kinston.
Kinston Cotton Mill, Kinston.
Orion Knitting Mill, Kinston.
J. Z. Brooks, lumber, Grifton.
L. D. Sparrow, turpentine, Strabane.
Kinston-Clark Brick and Tile Co., Kinston.
J. F. Hill, cabinet, Kinston.
C. T. Randolph, carriage, Kinston.
J. H. Ellis, carriage, Kinston.
E. M. Hodges, foundry, Kinston.
C. T. Randolph, harness, Kinston.
J. Dail, marble, Kinston.
F. F. Brooks, shingle, Kinston.
Moseley Brick and Shingle Co., Kinston.

LINCOLN.

W. F. Finger, brick, Lincolnton.
Will Sumner, brick, Lincolnton.
W. C. Quickel, casket, Lincolnton.
Hyman Furniture Co., casket, Lincolnton.
Lincoln Milling Co., flour, Lincolnton.
Lincoln Foundry, Lincolnton.
Lincolnton Roller Mills, flour, Lincolnton.
Denver Roller Mills, flour, Denver.
Howard's Creek Mills, flour, Reepsville.
Elm Grove Cotton Mill, Lincolnton.
Laboratory Cotton Mill, Lincolnton.
Daniel Mfg. Co., cotton mill, Lincolnton.
Delma Cotton and Woolen Mill, Lincolnton.
Lincoln Cotton Mill, Lincolnton.
Indian Creek Mfg. Co., cotton mill, Lincolnton.
Long Shoals Cotton Mill, Long Shoals.
Mariposa Cotton Mill, Mariposa.
T. P. Jenks, cotton mill, Hull's Cross Roads.
John Rudisill Mfg. Co., cotton Lincolnton.
Piedmont Roller Mills, flour, Crouse.
J. W. Mullen & Son, flour, Derr.
Banner Mills, flour, Lincolnton.
Indian Creek Mills, flour, Henry.
Pioneer Mills, flour, Lincolnton.
Crouse Roller Mills, flour, Crouse.
W. W. Motz, brick, Lincolnton.
Abernathy Cotton Mills, Lincolnton.

MACON.

Union Lumber Co., lumber, Jarretts.
W. P. Allison, lumber, Roanes Mill.
Thomas M. Slagle, lumber, Crawford.
L. K. Moffitt, woodworking, Franklin.

F. H. Hasling, woodworking, Roanes Mill.
Chas. Cabe, woodworking, Franklin.
Alex. Bell, woodworking, Cullasaja.
Gilleland Locust Pin Factory, Franklin.
Revenel Locust Pin Factory, Victoria.
J. F. Palmer, carriage, Franklin.
Potts & Bulgin, carriage, Franklin.
Franklin Furniture Co., casket, Franklin.
R. C. Green, furniture, Franklin.
J. T. Kennedy, furniture, Franklin.
J. P. Angel, harness, Franklin.
W. A. McConnell, harness, Franklin.
Carolina Locust Pin Co., Franklin.
J. L. Barnard, lumber, Franklin.

MADISON.

J. L. Redmon, cannery, Marshall.
Marshall Milling Co., flour, Marshall.
A. P. Wilbar, lumber, Marshall.
Buck Lumber Co., Marshall.
G. W. Cole, lumber, Marshall.
N. C. Land and Timber Co., lumber, Stackhouse.
Redmon, Ramsey & Co., casket, Marshall.

MARTIN.

Boyle Mfg. Co., lumber, Jamesville.
J. L. Coltrain, lumber, Amherst.
Kader Lilly, lumber, Williamston.
J. L. Woollard, lumber, Williamston.
Everetts Lumber Co., Everetts.
B. H. Roberson, lumber, Gold Point.
Parmele Eccleston Lumber Co., Parmele.
North State Lumber Co., Parmele.
Casper Bros., lumber, Conoho.
T. C. Cook, carriage, Williamston.
S. R. Biggs, casket, Williamston.
N. S. Peel & Co., casket, Williamston.
Dennis Simmons Lumber Co., Williamston.
Hamilton Pants Factory, Hamilton.
C. C. Fagan, lumber, Dardens.
Williamston Milling Co., lumber, Williamston.
S. D. Ward, lumber, Williamston.
Wicomico Lumber Co., Williamston.
D. B. Parker, carriage, Robersonville.

McDOWELL.

Payne & Decker Bros., lumber, Marion.
Goodhue & Evans, lumber, Old Fort.
Kent & Co., lumber, Manor.
Boston N. C. Lumber Co., Woodlawn.
Morgan & McCurry, lumber, Marion.
M. C. Sheeping, lumber, Marion.
P. J. Sinclair, roller, Marion.
R. W. Brown, roller, Garden City.
J. E. Burleson Mica Co., mine, Garden City.
Graphite Works, quarry, Graphiteville.
Belfour Quarry Co., quarry, Old Fort.
Hudgins & Martin, brick, Marion.
Dysart & Morgan, brick, Marion.
J. G. Neal, casket, Marion.
McCall Roller Mill, flour, Marion.
Catawba Furniture Co., Marion.
Western Furniture Co., Marion.
McDowell Furniture Co., Marion.
W. C. Bateman, harness, Marion.
A. J. Cobb, harness, Marion.
J. M. Clay, lumber, Marion.
McNaughton & Hall, lumber, Marion.
W. P. Jones, lumber, Marion.
Jos. Williams, woodworking, Marion.
Thomas White, woodworking, Marion.
Murray Lumber Co., Old Fort.
T. L. McCoy, cabinet, Marion.
Blue Ridge Furniture Co., Marion.

MECKLENBURG.

L. W. Osborne & Son, harness, Charlotte.
Shaw Harness Co., Charlotte.
S. S. McNinch & Co., harness, Charlotte.
J. W. Wadsworth's Sons, harness, Charlotte.
Standard Ice Co., Charlotte.
Peoples' Ice Co., Charlotte.
Charlotte Mounmental Works, Charlotte.
Burwell & Dunn Co., medicine, Charlotte.
J. M. Scott & Co., medicine, Charlotte.
Orange Medicine Co., Charlotte.
Fitzsimmons & Co., medicine, Charlotte.
Charlotte Trouser Co., Charlotte.
Piedmont Clothing Mfg. Co., Charlotte.
Charlotte Cordage Co., harlotte.
Charlotte Cotton Mill, Charlotte.

Crowley Mills, cotton, Charlotte.
Elizabeth Cotton Mills, Charlotte.
Highland Park Mfg. Co., cotton, Charlotte.
Louise Mills, cotton, Charlotte.
Magnolia Mills, cotton, Charlotte.
The Liddell Co., foundry, Charlotte.
Mecklenburg Iron Works, foundry, Charlotte.
Park Mfg. Co., foundry, Charlotte.
D. A. Tompkins Co., foundry, Charlotte.
P. A. Osborne, harness, Charlotte.
Charlotte Pipe and Foundry Co., Charlotte.
E. F. Howell, cabinet, Charlotte.
Todd & Austen, cabinet, Charlotte.
Charlotte Casket Co., Charlotte.
J. A. Swain & Co., casket, Charlotte.
Spruill & Bateman, casket, Charlotte.
Ike Hirshberg, cigar, Charlotte.
Charles Cocke, cigar, Charlotte.
Victor Cotton Mills, Charlotte.
Chadwick Mfg. Co., cotton, Charlotte.
Ada Mfg. Co., cotton, Charlotte.
Orient Mfg. Co., cotton, Charlotte.
Atherton Mills, cotton, Charlotte.
Barnhardt Mfg. Co., cotton, Charlotte.
Dover Yarn Mill, Pineville.
Cornelius Cotton Mill, Cornelius.
Linden Mfg. Co., cotton, Davidson.
Anchor Cotton Mill, Huntersville.
Cotton Seed Oil Mill, Davidson.
Peerless Roller Mills, flour, Griffiths.
J. I. Hunter, lumber, Derita.
J. R. Wallace, lumber, Sastfield.
H. G. L. Rea, lumber, Ardreys.
J. H. Wearn & Co., brick, Charlotte.
Charlotte Brick Co., Charlotte.
Shuman Bros., brick, Charlotte.
W. H. Houser, brick, Charlotte.
Charlotte Clothing Mfg. Co., Charlotte.
Dixie Pants Co., Charlotte.
Southern Pants Co., Charlotte.
Hoskins Cotton Mills, Charlotte.
Mecklenburg Cotton Mills, Charlotte.
Excelsior Cotton Mills, Charlotte.

MITCHELL.

Avery & Co., mica, Penland.
J. E. Burleson & Co., mica, Penland.
Haney & Buchanan, lumber, Clarissa.
Burleson & Burleson, lumber, Glen Ayre.
D. Dellinger, lumber, Hawk.
Jas. Moody, lumber, Glen Ayre.
Aaron Wiseman, lumber, Elsie.
Bailey Bros., lumber, Penland.
G. Garland, lumber, Herrell.
M. L. Walsh, lumber, Elk Park.
P. Harden, lumber, Elk Park.
H. Greenlee, lumber, Mica.
H. Ashley, lumber, Lime Back.
Ritter Lumber Co., Pinola.
Cranberry Iron and Coal Co., Cranberry.
Harris Marble Works, Montezuma.
J. H. Riddle, harness, Bakersville.
Bowman & Poteet, lumber, Bakersville.
R. H. McKinney, woodworking, Bakersville.
D. T. Vance, mica, Plumtree.
Blue Ridge Locust Pin Co., Bakersville.
Bertolet & Smalling, lumber, Huntsdale.
J. T. Dixon Lumber Co., Elk Park.
Vance Bros., mica, Plumtree.
W. V. Brown, mica, Plumtree.
J. Mayberry, lumber, Lime Back.
R. Houston, lumber, Spear.
A. G. Wetherby, lumber, Magnetic City.
J. M. Greene, cabinet, Bakersville.
R. F. McKinney, cabinet, Bakersville.
S. D. Hampton, cabinet, Bakersville.
T. W. Quinn, harness, Bakersville.

MONTGOMERY.

F. M. Monroe, sawmill, Candor.
Ether Lumber Co., Ether.
Hiram Freeman & Sons, lumber, Ether.
Henly Bros., lumber, Ether.
Currie Lumber Co., Patterson's Bridge.
J. G. Parks, lumber, Steeds.
Redding Lumber Co., Steeds.
B. F. Bruton, lumber, Wadeville.
Guilford Lumber Co., Troy.
Montgomery Roller Mills, flour, Star.

E. R. Burt, foundry, Biscoe.
Pioneer Shingle Works, Biscoe.
Thompson & Purvis, shingle, Biscoe.
R. E. Purvis, shingle, Biscoe.
Z. T. Wright, lumber, Star.
Redding Lumber Co., Troy.
Capelsie Cotton Mill, Troy.
Smitherman Cotton Mill, Troy.
Auman & McCain, lumber, Asbury.
N. A. McDonald, lumber, Candor.
J. F. Allreds, lumber, Ether.

MOORE.

Petty Fruit and Canning Co., Cameron.
Moore County Brick Co., Southern Pines.
Geo. A. Frost, woodworking, Aberdeen.
David Knight, wagon factory, Aberdeen.
West End Veneering Co., West End.
Tarbell Lumber Co., Tarbell.
Sanford Cotton Mill, Sanford,
Eugenia Mfg. Co., cotton mill, Jonesboro.
Cameron Cotton Mill, Cameron.
High Falls Mfg. Co., cotton mill, High Falls.
J. T. Omohundro, lumber, Lemon Spring.
Clark & McQueen, cannery, Southern Pines.
Allred & McNeill, shingle, Spees.
M. I. Kennedy, shingle, Eagle Springs.
W. M. Kivett, brick, Carthage.
I. W. Williamson, cannery, Carthage.
Sinclair Bros., cannery, Carthage.
Tyson & Jones Buggy Co., Carthage.
J. V. Larkin, casket, Carthage.
Carthage Furniture Co., Carthage.
Currie & McQueen, lumber, Carthage.
R. B. Shields, lumber, Carthage.
Chas. Caddell & Bros., shingle, Carthage.
J. R. McAuley, turpentine, Carthage.
Carolina Mill Stone Co., Cameron.
Sanford Brick Co., Sanford.
Sanford Furniture Mfg. Co., Sanford.
Moffitt Bros., foundry, Sanford.
W. Campbell, harness, Sanford.
Jos. Rogers, harness, Sanford.
C. H. Smith, lumber, Sanford.
Sanford Clothing Co., Sanford.
Sanford Sash and Blind Co., Sanford.
Jonesboro Sash and Blind Co., Jonesboro.
C. O. Mainor, cabinet, Carthage.
J. V. Larkin, casket, Carthage.
Carthage Sash & Blind Co., Carthage.
Sanford Broom Co., Sanford.
Elise Lumber Co., Elise.
Ashboro Lumber Co., Elise.
Rogers Creek Mining Co., Glendon.
Clark Mfg. Co., Jonesboro.

NASH.

R. W. Bone, lumber, Nuns.
V. B. Batchelor, lumber, Nashville.
Emry & Chappell, lumber, Nashville.
J. D. Overton, lumber, Nashville.
Z. Taylor & Sons, lumber, Nashville.
E. W. Sherrin, brick, Rocky Mount.
Rocky Mount Mfg. Co., carriage, Rocky Mount.
Hales & Edwards, flour, Rocky Mount.
J. W. Matthews, flour, Rocky Mount.
Rocky Mount Iron Works, foundry, Rocky Mount.
Southern Ice Co., Rocky Mount.
Rocky Mount Ice Co., Rocky Mount.
Tar River Lumber Co., Rocky Mount.
F. M. & D. D. Daughtridge, lumber, Rocky Mount.
Edwin Haywood, foundry, Rocky Mount.
L. A. Jones, foundry, Rocky Mount.
P. E. Linnell, foundry, Rocky Mount.
Artrope, Whitt & Co., marble, Rocky Mount.
Rocky Mount Sash and Blind Factory, Rocky Mount.
Rocky Mount Cotton Mill, Rocky Mount.
Nash County Lumber Co., Spring Hope.
J. L. Barbee, lumber, Spring Hope.
Woodard & Copeland, brick, Spring Hope.
W. S. Bailey, foundry, Spring Hope.
Bain & Strickland, carriage, Spring Hope.

K. W. Balentine, lumber, Dry Wells.
W. H. Glover & Co., lumber, Glovers.
S. J. Bartholomew, flour, Castalia.
M. S. Joyner, lumber, Spring Hope.
C. W. Grandy & Sons, flour, Spring Hope.
Guy Sanders, lumber, Spring Hope.
T. J. Sykes, lumber, Spring Hope.
R. J. Weaver, flour, Rocky Mount.
N. R. Strickland, flour, Finch.
Geo. Boddie, flour, Nashville.
H. S. Brantley, lumber, Finch.
Gilliam Lewis, lumber, Conners.
J. W. Creech, lumber, Conners.
May & Bro., lumber, Hunts.
W. H. May, lumber, Castalia.

NEW HANOVER.

P. H. Hayden, carriage, Wilmington.
Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co., fertilizer, Wilmington.
Smith & Gilchrist, fertilizer, Wilmington.
Boney & Harper Milling Co., flour, Wilmington.
Wilmington Iron Works, foundry, Wilmington.
Wm. E. Worth & Co., ice, Wilmington.
Chadbourn Lumber Co., Wilmington.
Bridgers & McKeithan, lumber, Wilmington.
Hilton Lumber Co., Wilmington.
Angola Lumber Co., Wilmington.
E. Kidder & Sons, lumber, Wilmington.
Cape Fear Lumber Co., Wilmington.
H. A. Tucker & Bro., marble, Wilmington.
Jno. W. King, mattress, Wilmington.
Jno. B. Watson, mattress, Wilmington.
C. E. Gordon Pants Co., Wilmington.
Navassa Guano Co., Wilmington.
Pine Product Co., turpentine, Wilmington.
Willard Bag and Mfg. Co., bag and overall, Wilmington.
Spirittine Chemical Co., pine product, Wilmington.
C. M. Whitlock, foundry, Wilmington.
Fore & Foster, sash and blind, Wilmington.
Delgado Cotton Mill, Wilmington.
Wilmington Cotton Mill, Wilmington.
Preston Cumming, casket, Wilmington.
Pittsburg Lumber Co., Wilmington.
V. B. Britton, shingle, Wilmington.
S. & W. H. Northrop, lumber, Wilmington.
Wilmington Stamp Works, Wilmington.
J. O. Brown, carriage, Wilmington.
T. S. Toler, stencil, Wilmington.
Cape Fear Mfg. Co., shirt and pants, Wilmington.
C. H. Dock & Co., turpentine, Wilmington.
G. L. Morton & Co., turpentine, Wilmington.
A. H. Slocumb Cooperage Co., Wilmington.
John Bennett, wagon, Wilmington.
E. Warren & Son, candy, Wilmington.
N. C. Cotton Oil Co., Wilmington.
Standard Supply Co., foundry, Wilmington.
Independent Ice Co., Wilmington.
W. E. Worth & Co., ice, Wilmington.

NORTHAMPTON.

Farmers Milling Co., lumber, Rich Square.
C. C. Parker, lumber, Lasker.
J. G. Stansell, lumber, Margarettsville.
Garysburg Lumber Co., Garysburg.
Gumberry Lumber Co., Gumberry.
Cummer Co., lumber, Garysburg.
A. Grant, lumber, Rehoboth.
E. C. Spencer, lumber, Jackson.
E. B. Lassiter, lumber, Potecasi.
W. T. Picard, carriage, Jackson.
Wright Bros., casket, Jackson.
E. D. Spivey, lumber, Rich Square.

ONSLOW.

B. F. Hall & Co., turpentine, Tar Landing.
E. H. Morton, turpentine, Verona.
R. D. Thompson, lumber, Richlands.
W. H. Banks, brick, Richlands.
O. B. Cox, turpentine, Catherine Lake.
S. B. Taylor, turpentine, Catherine Lake.
J. F. Boggs, turpentine, Catherine Lake.
W. J. Montfort, lumber, Ward's Mill.
W. N. Marine, lumber, Marines.
A. H. Slocum & Co., turpentine, Hubert.
Swansboro Lumber Co., Swansboro.
Pine Lumber Co., Jacksonville.
Hudson & Strange, lumber, Catherine Lake.
King & King, lumber, Verona.
A. M. Prince, lumber, Holly Ridge.
J. D. Batts, turpentine, Holly Ridge.
Haviland Warner Lumber Co., Folkston.
Ketchum & Shepard, lumber, Jacksonville.
N. R. Deppe, lumber, Deppe.
F. W. Hargett, harness, Jacksonville.

ORANGE.

Hundley Lumber Co., University Station.
J. D. Jordan, lumber, Efland.
I. M. Roberson, lumber, University Station.
Joseph Murray, lumber, Hillsboro.
C. D. Turner, brick, Hillsboro.
George Laws, casket, Hillsboro.
E. L. Cooley, casket, Hillsboro.
Hillsboro Milling and Mfg. Co., flour, Hillsboro.
T. H. Raney, cannery, Chapel Hill.
S. L. Herndon, casket, Chapel Hill.
W. S. Jenks, casket, Chapel Hill.
W. H. Merritt, lumber, Chapel Hill.
R. C. Hill, tobacco, Hillsboro.
Alberta Cotton Mill, Chapel Hill.
Blanch Knitting Mill, Chapel Hill.
Eno Cotton Mill, Hillsboro.

PAMLICO.

E. H. Pickles, lumber, Bayboro.
S. Campen, lumber, Alliance.
N. H. Banks, lumber, Grantsboro.
J. R. Reel & Son, lumber, Reelsboro.
H. A. Reel, lumber, Reelsboro.
Pamlico Lumber Co., Stonewall.
W. B. Blades Lumber Co., Oriental.
Bayboro Barrel Co., Bayboro.
Cowell, Swan & McCotter Co., fertilizer, Bayboro.
Dean & Woodard, lumber, Pamlico.
A. P. Midyette & Co., lumber, Oriental.
J. W. Miller, carriage, Bayboro.
Bayboro Lumber Co., Bayboro.

PASQUOTANK.

Hinton Shingle Co., lumber, Mumford.
E. V. Hinton, lumber, Mumford.
Jos. Z. Keaton, lumber, Nixonton.
Euclid Heights Co., broom, Elizabeth City.
Elizabeth City Barrel Factory, Elizabeth City.
N. C. Tray and Basket Co., Elizabeth City.
Elizabeth City Brick Co., Elizabeth City.
Fred. G. Thompson, brick, Elizabeth City.
Elizabeth City Buggy Co., Elizabeth City.
F. H. Zeigler, casket, Elizabeth City.
Reuben Madrin, casket, Elizabeth City.
Elisha Overton & Co., casket, Elizabeth City.
N. R. Zimmerman & Co., flour, Elizabeth City.
North Carolina Iron Works, foundry, Elizabeth City.
Elizabeth City Iron Works, foundry, Elizabeth City.
Cyrstal Ice Co., Elizabeth City.
Blades Lumber Co., Elizabeth City.
Elizabeth City Lumber Co., Elizabeth City.

Elizabeth City Mfg. Co., lumber Elizabeth City.
Kramer Bros. & Co., lumber, Elizabeth City.
T. A. Commander & Son, lumber, Elizabeth City.
Alligator Lumber Co., Elizabeth City.
C. B. Mason Marble Co., Elizabeth City.
Elizabeth City Plow Co., Elizabeth City.
East Coast Cedar Co., shingle, Elizabeth City.
C. W. Stevens & Co., cigar, Elizabeth City.
Elizabeth City Cotton Mill, Elizabeth City.
Elizabeth City Hosiery Co., Elizabeth City.
Ball Cultivator Co., Elizabeth City.
Elizabeth City Marble Co., Elizabeth City.
Jackson & Williams, lumber, Mumford.
W. N. Brothers & Co., lumber, Rosedale.
J. H. Tuttle, lumber, Okisko.
White & Sawyer, lumber, Weeksville.
W. Palin, lumber, Nixonton.
A. B. Walston, lumber, Weeksville.
Elizabeth City Packing Co., canning, Elizabeth City.
John Boyle & Co., canning, Elizabeth City.
Platt & Co., canning, Elizabeth City.
Royal Cigar Co., Elizabeth City.

PENDER.

Pender Lumber Co., Burgaw.
Boyd & Rivenbark Lumber Co., South Washington.
W. L. Nunalie Lumber Co., Currie.
Harris & Rankin, lumber, Atkinson.
J. A. Murphy, lumber, Atkinson.
W. D. Croom & Co., casket, Burgaw.
E. A. Hawes, shingle, Atkinson.
French Bros., fertilizer, Rocky Point.
J. H. Griffin, lumber, Sloop Point.
Turner & Sanderson, lumber, Burgaw.
D. W. Southerland, lumber, Willard.
Gibson James, lumber, Maple Hill.
J. H. Smith, lumber, Burgaw.

PERQUIMANS.

Major & Loomis Co., lumber, Winfall.
A. R. Winslow, lumber, Winfall.
Walter White, lumber, Belvidere.
McMullen Bros., carriage, Hertford.
W. H. Ward, casket, Hertford.
Albemarle Ice Co., Hertford.
Fleetwood & Jackson, lumber, Hertford.
A. Outlaw, woodworking, Hertford.
D. G. Newby, lumber, Durants Neck.

PERSON.

L. Fleig, lumber, Roxboro.
Massey & Co., lumber, Roxboro.
B. Walker, lumber, Woodsdale.
J. R. Gooch, lumber, Timberlake.
G. D. Neal, lumber, Holloway.
J. C. Pass, lumber, Roxboro.
Winstead & Long, lumber, Chub Lake.
J. I. Coleman, lumber, Hurdle's Mill.
Jas. M. Blalock, lumber, Roseville.
Mike Cook, brick, Roxboro.
Brooks & Carver, cannery, Brooksdale.
R. K. Daniel, casket, Roxboro.
C. C. Critcher, casket, Roxboro.
E. D. Cheek, casket, Roxboro.
R. J. Hall, harness, Roxboro.
J. A. Long, lumber, Roxboro.
T. O. Sharp & Co., marble, Roxboro.
J. D. Morris, medicine, Roxboro.
Roxboro Cotton Mill, Roxboro.
Critcher & Wrenn, harness, Roxboro.
J. D. Hunt & Bro., lumber, Moriah.
Winstead & Long, flour, Chub Lake.
J. T. Cates, lumber, Cates.
W. R. Hambrick, medicine, Roxboro.
R. K. Daniel & Son, wagon, Roxboro.

PITT.

W. L. Smith, lumber, Grimesland.
J. A. Hardy, lumber, Coxville.
Sherman Elks, lumber, Grimesland.
S. M. Ross & Co., lumber, Oakley.
H. A. Laramore, lumber, Grimesland.
W. L. Laughinghouse, lumber, Johnson's Mills.
N. R. Corey & Bro., Coxville.

F. P. Wayne, lumber, Coxville.
C. E. Smith, lumber, Ayden.
W. T. Godwin, cabinet, Greenville.
Nottingham & Wrenn Co., lumber, Grifton.
Winterville Cigar Co., Winterville.
F. J. & H. P. Brown, lumber, Grindool.
J. C. Taylor Lumber Co., Greenville.
Warren & Shelton, lumber, Grimesland.
Pitt County Buggy Co., Greenville.
John Flanaghan Buggy Co., Greenville.
E. C. Flanaghan, casket, Greenville.
J. R. Corey, harness, Greenville.
R. L. Humber, foundry, Greenville.
W. O. Barnhill, foundry, Greenville.
J. C. Lanier, marble, Greenville.
Chas. Johnson, mattress, Greenville.
Greenville Sash and Blind Factory, Greenville.
Hunsucker Carriage Co., Winterville.
Winterville Canning Co., Winterville.
Winterville Wire Fence Factory, Winterville.
Tripp & Edwards, brick, Ayden.
Ayden Lumber Co., Ayden.
Ayden Milling and Mfg. Co., flour, Ayden.
Farmville Buggy Co., Farmville.
Greenville Hogshead Co., Greenville.
Greenville Knitting Mill, Greenville.
R. R. Fleming, lumber, Pactolus.
J. H. Cobb, lumber, Standard.
L. McLawhon, lumber, Renston.
J. F. Allen, lumber, Greenville.
O. E. Whicard & Bro., lumber, Pactolus.

POLK.

Melvin Hill Mfg. Co., flour, Melvin Hill.
F. Cox, lumber, Green River.
H. E. Gray, lumber, Columbus.
Tryon Hosiery Co., Tryon.
T. J. Davis, lumber, Columbus.
Z. B. Nance, lumber, Collinsville.
W. R. Turner, lumber, Walkers.
F. P. Bacon, paper box, Tryon.
J. R. Phillips, shingle, Pea Ridge.
G. A. Branscomb, lumber, Melvin Hill.

RANDOLPH.

Dixie Chair Co., chair, Trinity.
Ashboro Lumber and Mfg. Co., lumber, Seagrove.
Brown & Brown, lumber, Moffitt.
Lewis & Tant, lumber, Dewey.
Levi Branson, lumber, White House.
J. J. Lucas, lumber, White House.
Williams & Parks, lumber, Pisgah.
J. T. Strider & Co., lumber, Pisgah.
W. J. Baldwin, lumber, Pisgah.
Trotter Bros., lumber, Farmer.
John & Grant, lumber, Vuncanon.
J. M. Walker, lumber, Caraway.
Hughes & Birkhead, Ralph.
O. E. Rich, brick, Ashboro.
E. B. Kearns, casket, Ashboro.
Ashboro Roller Mills, flour, Ashboro.
Crown Milling Co., flour, Ashboro.
Ashboro Wood and Iron Co., foundry, Ashboro.
Ashboro Furniture Co., Ashboro.
Randolph Chair Co., Ashboro.
Ashboro Lumber and Mfg. Co., Ashboro.
Star Lumber and Mfg. Co., Ashboro.
Richland Roller Mill, flour, Coleridge.
A. L. Jones, lumber, Ashpole.
Archdale Roller Mill, flour, Archdale.
Alberta Chair Works, Ramseur.
Naomi Falls Mfg. Co., cotton mill, Randleman.
Plaidville Mfg. Co., cotton mill, Randleman.
Randleman Mfg. Co., cotton mill, Randleman.
Worth Mfg. Co., No. 3, cotton mill, Randleman.
Randleman Knitting Mill, Randleman
Columbia Mfg. Co., cotton mill, Ramseur.
Worth Mfg. Co., No. 1, cotton mill, Worthville.
Worth Mfg. Co., No. 2, cotton mill, Central Falls.
Cedar Falls Mfg. Co., cotton mill, Cedar Falls.
Franklinville Mfg. Co., cotton mill, Franklinville.

Randolph Mfg. Co., cotton mill, Franklinville.
Enterprise Mfg. Co., cotton mill, Coleridge.
Pearl Roller Mill, flour, Randleman.
Pearl Knitting Mill, Randleman.
Laughlin Bros., lumber, Ashboro.
Kearns Bros., lumber, Science.
Bean & Co., lumber, Kemp Mills.
E. C. Lassiter, lumber, Farmer.
R. King, lumber, Dewey.
J. J. Allen, lumber, Kemps Mills.
Cooper & Lassiter, lumber, Ashboro.
Thos. Hinshaw, lumber, Browers Mills.
E. C. Phillips & Co., lumber, Brown.
Ramseur Broom Works, Ramseur.
J. W. Calder, harness, Ramseur.
J. T. Scott, lumber, Ramseur.
Novelty Wood Works, Ramseur.

RICHMOND.

M. B. Cameron, lumber, Cognac.
John Bennett, lumber, Roberdell.
J. R. Wilson, lumber, Rockingham.
G. A. Whitley, lumber, Rockingham.
Robert S. Ledbetter, brick, Rockingham.
Daniel Gay, carriage, Rockingham.
G. G. Ratcliff, carriage, Rockingham.
E. S. Davis, harness, Rockingham.
H. T. Swift, harness, Ellerbe.
W. Long, shingle, Rockingham.
J. A. Williams, lumber, Hamlet.
Steele's Cotton Mill, Rockingham.
Pee Dee Mfg. Co., cotton mill, Rockingham.
Roberdel Mfg. Co., cotton mill, Rockingham.
Ledbetter Mfg. Co., cotton mill, Rockingham.
Midway Cotton Mill, Rockingham.
Great Falls Mfg. Co., cotton mill, Rockingham.
Apex Lumber Co., Hamlet.
Washington Long, lumber, Rockingham.
W. W. Taft, lumber, Mt. Gilead.
G. C. Baldwin, knitting mill, Malee.
Jas. Blue, lumber, Hoffman.
Page Lumber Co., Rockingham.
Terry Bros., lumber, Cognac.
C. V. Williams, lumber, Bosticks Mill.
J. A. Marks, lumber, Hoffman.
J. A. Marks, shingle, Rockingham.
W. Long, shingle, Rockingham.
Williams & Whisnant, sash and blind, Hamlet.
Malee Knitting Mills, Malee.

ROBESON.

N. A. McQueen, lumber, Allenton.
W. R. McWhite, lumber, Howellsville.
Opie Odum, lumber, St. Pauls.
A. C. Oliver, lumber, Affinity.
Giles Prevatt & Co., lumber, Grady.
Price & Davis, lumber, Iona.
D. M. Rogers, lumber, Rochester.
S. B. Rozier, lumber, Rozier.
G. L. Thompson, lumber, Grady.
Tolar Bros., lumber, Rennert.
H. L. Townsend, lumber, Townsend.
L. E. Tyner, lumber, Lowe.
J. W. Ward, lumber, Echo.
James Butler, lumber, Tolarsville.
C. B. Cox, lumber, Alfordsville.
J. W. Culbreth, lumber, Moss Neck.
A. D. Evans, lumber, St. Pauls.
P. A. Fore, lumber, Alma.
J. G. & G. C. Hughes, lumber, Shannon.
W. A. Leggett, lumber, Nye.
D. D. Lennon, lumber, Bellamy.
J. B. Lewis, lumber, Inman.
J. K. McGirt, lumber, Wakulla.
McKay & Currie, lumber, Buie.
W. R. McKay, lumber, Floral College.
McMillan & Hughes, lumber, Parkton.
Henry Hill & Son, lumber, Raeford.
J. H. Hodgin, lumber, Antioch.
H. L. Jones & Co., lumber, Purvis.
McBryde & McPhaul Bros., lumber, Antioch.
E. J. McDonald & Bros., lumber, Rennert.
W. J. Cooley, harness, Rowland.
Sadletry Lumber Co., Rennert.
Kingsdale Mills, lumber, Kingsdale.
Lumberton Cotton Mill, Lumberton.
L. Shaw, flour, St. Pauls.

Neill Alford, lumber, Floral College.
Williford & McRae, lumber, Raeford.
J. L. Willoughby, lumber, Grady.
H. C. Freeman, cabinet, Lumberton.
W. O. Edmond, medicine, Lumberton.
J. D. McMillan, medicine, Lumberton.
R. G. Rozier, medicine, Lumberton.
L. M. Cook, casket, Red Springs.
D. McLeod, lumber, Rex.
J. McL. Arnet & Co., turpentine, Orum.
A. L. & W. F. Bulloch, turpentine, Alfordsville.
L. Z. Hedgepeth, turpentine, Rowland.
F. P. Humphrey, turpentine, Bellamy.
E. J. Johnson & Co., turpentine, St. Pauls.
J. Kinlaw, turpentine, Sim.
R. W. Livermon, turpentine, Pates.
P. Locklear, turpentine, Red Banks.
P. K. McDonald, turpentine, McDonald.
T. H. Higley, brick, Marietta.
W. H. Humphrey, brick, Lumberton.
W. C. Powell, lumber, Lumberton.
Hutchinson's Machine Shops, foundry, Lumberton.
D. W. Biggs, lumber, Marietta.
A. G. Davis, lumber, Maxton.
Maxton Sash and Blind Factory, Maxton.
J. F. Hart, brick, Red Springs.
DeVane Lumber Co., Red Springs.
Red Springs Lumber Co., Red Springs.
J. T. Denny & Co., lath, Rennert.
Southern Lumber Co., Kingsdale.
Cottingham Bros., lumber, Maxton.
Southeastern Lumber Co., Ashpole.
St. Pauls Lumber Co., St. Pauls.
Townsend & Co., lumber, Pembroke.
C. F. Ashley, lumber, Britts.
B. F. Barnard, lumber, Shannon.
Breece & McCormick, lumber, Pembroke.
G. T. Britt, lumber, Britts.
Fitzhugh Lumber Co., Parkton.
J. R. Floyd, lumber, Barnesville.
Alma Lumber Co., Alma.
M. A. Buie, lumber, Red Springs.
J. A. Lowe, lumber, Red Springs.
A. B. Pearsall, lumber, Red Springs.
Rowland Oil and Fertilizer Co., Rowland.
W. H. Graham, lumber, Rowland.
A. C. Smith, lumber, Rowland.

ROCKINGHAM.

J. H. Walker & Co., lumber, Reidsville.
H. N. Binford, lumber, Madison.
Griffin Bros., lumber, Bason.
W. A. Webster, lumber, Madison.
Pratt & Webster, lumber, Madison.
J. H. Hampton Buggy Co., Leaksville.
Jas. Hopper, lumber, Leaksville.
D. F. King, lumber, Leaksville.
C. F. Field, lumber, Leaksville.
Acme Paper Box Co., Reidsville.
Reidsville Fertilizer Co., Reidsville.
Neal Hardware Co., harness, Reidsville.
Giles & Mims Hardware Co., harness, Reidsville.
Honduras Mattress Co., Reidsville.
G. T. Gossett, marble, Reidsville.
Clapp Bros., marble, Reidsville.
J. W. Walters, lumber, Mayodan.
D. F. King, tobacco, Leaksville.
B. F. Ivie, tobacco, Leaksville.
J. B. Taylor, tobacco, Leaksville.
F. R. Penn Tobacco Co., Reidsville.
Robert Harris & Bro., tobacco, Reidsville.
A. H. Motley Tobacco Co., Reidsville.
Old North State Smoking Tobacco Co., Reidsville.
R. T. Stone, tobacco, Stoneville.
Spray Cotton Mill, Spray.
Lily Cotton Mill, Spray.
Nantucket Cotton Mill, Spray.
Leaksville Cotton Mill, Spray.
Edna Cotton Mill, Reidsville.
Mayo Cotton Mill, Mayodan.
Avalon Cotton Mill, Mayodan.
Leaksville Woolen Mill, Spray.
R. F. Cahill, lumber, Madison.
J. H. Morrison, cabinet, Reidsville.
S. P. Tesh, suspender, Mayodan.
McMichael Bros., flour, Mayodan.
Spray Woolen Mills, Spray.

ROWAN.

Cleveland Mfg. Co., lumber and veneer, Cleveland.
Rockwell Furniture Co., Rockwell.
Kesler Mfg. Co., cotton mill, Salisbury.
Salisbury Knitting Mill, Salisbury.
Salisbury Cotton Mill, Salisbury.
Vance Cotton Mill, Salisbury.
Linn Mills Co., cotton mill, China Grove.
Patterson Mfg. Co., cotton mill, China Grove.
Brown Mfg. Co., furniture, Salisbury.
China Grove Mfg. Co., furniture, China Grove.
Mt. Ulla Roller Mill Co., flour, Mt. Ulla.
Bailey Bros., lumber, Woodleaf.
B. Ludwig, lumber, Salisbury.
H. M. Leazer, lumber, Enochville.
J. A. Thomason, lumber, Zeb.
Bost Bros., lumber, Manning.
James Sloan, lumber, Mill Bridge.
Teague Bros. & Current, lumber, Mt. Vernon.
J. L. Cecil, brick, Salisbury.
Wm. Watson, brick, Salisbury.
G. W. Isenhour, brick, Salisbury.
R. A. Brown, brick, Salisbury.
D. M. Miller, cannery, Salisbury.
A. M. Basinger, carriage, Salisbury.
Salisbury Furniture Co., casket, Salisbury.
Geo. W. Wright, casket, Salisbury.
North Side Roller Mills, flour, Salisbury.
Salisbury Roller Mill, flour, Salisbury.
P. H. Thompson, foundry, Salisbury.
C. Froneberger, harness, Salisbury.
Salisbury Ice Co., Salisbury.
Salisbury Lumber Co., Salisbury.
C. A. Rice, lumber, Salisbury.
J. M. Peacock, lumber, Salisbury.
Salisbury Marble and Granite Co., Salisbury.
Rowan Mattress Co., Salisbury.
C. L. Nussmann, woodworking, Salisbury.
China Grove Roller Mill, flour, China Grove.
P. H. Thompson, sash and blind, Salisbury.
Philip Sowers, lumber, Salisbury.
Peeler Bros., flour, Faith.
D. L. Sides, cabinet, Salisbury.
Salisbury Canning Co., Salisbury.

RUTHERFORD.

W. M. Younce, lumber, Rutherfordton.
J. D. Cumner, lumber, Bostic.
C. M. Younce, lumber, Rutherfordton.
Z. V. Geer, lumber, Gilkey.
J. A. Searcey, shingle, Gage.
W. H. McIntyre, shingle, Green Hill.
Julius Kiser, shingle, Green Hill.
Charles Hill, brick, Rutherfordton.
R. H. McIntyre, shingle, Green Hill.
Rutherfordton Mfg. Co., cabinet, Rutherfordton.
J. H. Wood & Co., cabinet, Rutherfordton.
F. L. Hicks, harness, Rutherfordton.
Wm. Passeur, marble, Rutherfordton.
L. E. Powers & Son, sash and blind, Rutherfordton.
R. B. Quinn, woodworking, Rutherfordton.
Florence Cotton Mills, Forest City.
Henrietta Cotton Mills, Henrietta.
Cliffside Cotton Mills, Henrietta.
Levi Cotton Mills, Rutherfordton.
M. D. Hill, brick, Rutherfordton.
J. B. Higgins, harness, Rutherfordton.
J. M. Smith, harness, Rutherfordton.

SAMPSON.

Ingold Lumber Co., lumber, Ingold.
J. B. Moore, lumber, Turkey.
C. L. Cook, lumber, Turkey.
E. R. Wilson & Bro., lumber, Myrtle Grove.
J. T. Robinson & Co., lumber, Clinton.
T. J. Newsom, turpentine, Boykin's Bridge.
J. R. McPhail, turpentine, Clinton.

C. P. Parker & Bro., turpentine, Parkersburg.
E. A. Crumpler, turpentine, Mints.
D. F. Colwell, turpentine, Harrell's Store.
D. M. Patrick, brick, Clinton.
Beulah Canning Co., Clinton.
J. E. Royall, casket, Clinton.
T. M. Ferrell, casket, Clinton.
J. E. Royall, flour, Clinton.
V. C. Bullard, shingle, Clinton.
J. L. Tyndall, turpentine, Clinton.
Carolina Veneer Works, Clinton.
A. R. Harris, turpentine, Roseboro.
R. B. Smith, lumber, Clinton.
Jere Gore, lumber, Persimmon College.
W. H. Stetson, harness, Clinton.
John Nance, cabinet, Clinton.
E. Howard, lumber, Roseboro.

SCOTLAND.

Angus Lytch, brick, Laurinburg.
John Blue, foundry, Laurinburg.
Omohundro Bros., lumber, Laurinburg.
J. A. McKinnon, lumber, Maxton.
F. L. Rachels, lumber, Laurel Hill.
Cameron Bros., Old Hundred.
Andrew Guinn, lumber, Old Hundred.
M. A. McDougald, casket, Laurinburg.
Carolina Harness Co., Laurinburg.
M. M. Ritch, woodworking, Laurinburg.
E. Buchanan, woodworking, Laurinburg.
F. B. Gibson, casket, Laurinburg.
W. A. Currie, woodworking, Gibson.
Laurinburg Oil Co., Laurinburg.
Dickson Cotton Mill, Laurinburg.
Scotland Cotton Mill, Laurinburg.
Richmond Cotton Mill, Laurel Hill.
Ida Yarn Mill, Laurel Hill.
Springfield Cotton Mill, Laurel Hill.
C. E. Duncan, lumber, Laurel Hill.

STANLY.

Silver Springs Cordage Co., New London.
Albemarle Furniture and Mfg. Co., Albemarle.
R. H. Kirk & Co., casket, Albemarle.
W. A. Marks, roller, Albemarle.
G. D. Snuggs, marble, Albemarle.
Norwood Furniture Co., Norwood.
New London Mfg. Co., sash and blind, New London.
American Roller Mill Co., flour, Richfield.
Plyler Roller Mills, flour, Plyler.
Wiscassett Cotton Mill, Albemarle.
Efird Mfg. Co., cotton mill, Albemarle.
Windemere Knitting Mill, Albemarle.
Tucker & Carter Rope Co., New London.
Norwood Mfg. Co., cotton mill, Norwood.

STOKES.

J. E. Shelton, lumber, Sandy Ridge.
Jno. E. Slate & Son, lumber, Mizpah.
W. G. Slate, lumber, Quaker.
F. A. Slate, lumber, Meadows.
E. W. Culler, lumber, Pinnacle.
Hylton & Shelton, lumber, Rella.
Mickey & Wall, lumber, Rockhouse.
C. L. Jones, lumber, Vade Mecum Springs.
A. A. Miller, lumber, Walnut Cove.
A. J. Fair, lumber, Walnut Cove.
H. W. Kiser, lumber, Mizpah.
Jno. T. Moore, lumber, Moore's Springs.
Hiatt & Snider, lumber, Delk.
Pilot Mountain Lumber Co., Delk.
Mitchell & Mitchell, lumber, Dillard.
R. W. George, lumber, Francisco.
Fagg & Lovins, lumber, Walnut Cove.
Wm. Lackey, lumber, Danbury.
Strader Bros., lumber, Walnut Cove.
Taylor & Minish, lumber, Withers.
Marshall Bros., lumber, Walnut Cove.
Shepherd & Smith, lumber, Jute.
R. W. George, roller, Brown Mountain.
H. A. Morris, roller, Germanton.
Geo. R. Charles, roller, Germanton.
C. H. Rayborn, brick, Walnut Cove.
W. P. Landreth, carriage, Walnut Cove.
L. G. Lewis, casket, Walnut Cove.

S. W. Rierson, casket, Walnut Cove.
A. J. Fair, roller, Walnut Cove.
Marshall Bros., lumber, Walnut Cove.
Fagg & Lovins, lumber, Walnut Cove.
M. V. Tuttle & Sons, brick, Germanton.
E. L. Cumbie, casket, Germanton.
N. G. Westmoreland & Sons, roller, Germanton.
J. E. Slate & Son, lumber, Germanton.
W. J. Spainhour, cannery, Pinnacle.
E. W. Culler & Son, roller, Pinnacle.
P. R. Banner, cabinet, Germanton.

SURRY.

Siloam Roller Mills, roller, Siloam.
Milton Angel, lumber, Shelton.
Spaugh & Jarvis, lumber, Dobson.
F. W. & A. P. Norman, lumber, Union Hill.
J. I. & J. P. Belton, lumber, Mt. Airy.
R. K. Marshall, lumber, Mt. Airy.
Phillips Bros., lumber, Mt. Airy.
R. S. Creed, lumber, Ladonia.
A. A. Miller, lumber, Harbour.
S. E. Marshall, wagon, White Plains.
Wrenn & Council, brick, Mt. Airy.
Mt. Airy Buggy Co., Mt. Airy.
E. A. Hannah, casket, Mt. Airy.
J. E. Spaugh, foundry, Mt. Airy.
Mt. Airy Furniture Co., Mt. Airy.
National Furniture Co., Mt. Airy.
A. E. Sides, roller, Mt. Airy.
J. D. Smith, harness, Mt. Airy.
H. Schafer, harness, Mt. Airy.
Bailey Mfg. Co., locust pin, Mt. Airy.
Belton & Son, lumber, Mt. Airy.
Mt. Airy Marble Works, Mt. Airy.
Tesh & Tillery, sash and blind, Mt. Airy.
Martin & Son, carriage, Elkin.
Old Surry Roller Mills, flour, Rockford.
Hanes' Roller Mill, flour, State Road.
Chatham Mfg. Co., cotton, Elkin.
Elkin Woolen Mill, Elkin.
Alpine Woolen Mill, Hazel.
Hamburg Cotton Mill, Mt. Airy.
Hazelhurst Cotton Mill, Hazel.
Laurel Bluff Cotton Mill, Laurel Bluff.
Dobson Buggy Co., Dobson.
Preston Edmunds, lumber, Moser.
J. S. Marshall, lumber, Dobson.
Elkin Furniture Co., Elkin.
T. B. Holyfield, tobacco, Rockford.
Elkin Canning Co., Elkin.
Redman Bros. & Mitchell, roller, Pilot Mountain.
Hadley-Smith Co., tobacco, Mt. Airy.
Prather & Whitlock, tobacco, Mt. Airy.
Banner Chair Co., Mt. Airy.
Elkin Chair Co., Mt. Airy.
Granite City Mills, flour, Mt. Airy.
Mt. Airy Roller Mill, flour, Mt. Airy.
Elkin Roller Mills, flour, Elkin.
Snow Creek Roller Mills, flour, Venable.
Pilot Furniture Co., Pilot Mountain.
W. E. Cooper, lumber, Salem Fork.
Hubbard & Cooper, lumber, Alberty.
C. H. Cummings, lumber, Alberty.
Robert Cummings, lumber, Crutchfield.
Douglas Bros. & Co., lumber, Venable.
M. I. & J. L. Cockerham, lumber, Good Spring.
C. & J. L. Thompson, lumber, Devotion.
Creed & Atkins, lumber, Hay Stack.
J. S. Marshall, lumber, Turner's Mountain.
J. A. Creed, lumber, Turner's Mountain.
C. C. Kallam, lumber, Belo.
P. I. Edmonds, lumber, Belo.
W. R. Doss, lumber, Copeland.
J. D. Hamlin, lumber, Rockford.
S. J. Atkinson, lumber, Siloam.
W. A. Sullivan, lumber, Perch.
Job Hiatt, lumber, Pilot Mountain.
Dodson Bros., roller, Pilot Mountain.
Snody, Chilton & Co., roller, Westfield.
J. E. Burch & Bro., roller, Rusk.
Dodson Bros. Tobacco Co., Pilot Mountain.
W. R. Doss, tobacco, Copeland.
H. Holyfield, tobacco, Rockford.
W. P. Dobson, tobacco, Rockford.
Wallace & Gilbert, lumber, Elkin.
Elkin Furniture Co., Elkin.
J. A. Deatherage, white oak springs, Mt. Airy.

SWAIN.

J. Everett, flour, Bryson City.
G. W. Moore, lumber, Bryson City.
A. J. Franklin Mfg. Co., lumber, Bryson City.
W. L. Eller, locust pin, Almond.
W. T. Conley, lumber, Bryson City.
R. G. Coffey, lumber, Almond.
E. B. Jenkins, lumber, Judson.

TRANSYLVANIA.

Brevard Brick and Tile Co., Brevard.
Riverside Cannery, Brevard.
Kilpatrick & Whitmire, casket, Brevard.
A. C. Norton, harness, Brevard.
Brevard Lumber Co., Brevard.
Kilpatrick & King, woodworking, Brevard.
Brevard Roller Mills, flour, Brevard.
Toxaway Tanning Co., sole leather, Toxaway.
Blue Ridge Pin Co., locust pin, Toxaway.
Shenks & Co., brick, Brevard.
W. S. Ashworth, harness, Grange.
E. C. Wilson & Co., lumber, Brevard.

TYRRELL.

Spruill & Bateman, casket, Columbia.
Columbia Mfg. Co., carriage, Columbia.
D. A. Sample, carriage, Columbia.
Branning Mfg. Co., lumber, Columbia.
H. H. Phelps, lumber, Creswell.
C. Bateman, harness, Columbia.
Fleetwood & Jackson, lumber, Fort Landing.
G. A. Hussey, carriage, Gum Neck.
R. I. Hassell, lumber, Columbia.

UNION.

J. Shute & Sons, brick, Monroe.
B. W. Baker, brick, Monroe.
T. P. Dillon, casket, Monroe.
Henderson Roller Mill, flour, Monroe.
T. B. Goodman, harness, Monroe.
Union Mfg. Co., lumber, Monroe.
Monroe Cotton Mill, Monroe.
Rodman & Heath, cotton mill, Waxhaw.
Monroe Cotton Oil Co., Monroe.
P. C. Stinson & Son, lumber, Indian Trial.

VANCE.

Corbitt Buggy Co., Henderson.
A. E. Smerdon, carriage, Henderson.
L. T. Howard, harness, Henderson.
R. H. Southerland, lumber, Henderson.
D. P. Ayscue, lumber, Henderson.
R. R. Pinkston, lumber, Henderson.
Barnes' Marble Works, Henderson.
C. L. Blacknall, lumber, Kittrell.
T. H. Crudup, lumber, Kittrell.
Henderson Cotton Mill, Henderson.
Harriet Cotton Mill, Henderson.
Seaboard Knitting Mill, Henderson.
H. A. Draper, carriage, Henderson.
A. T. Barnes, casket, Henderson.
D. W. Hardee, casket, Henderson.
R. K. Daniel & Son, casket, Henderson.
Henderson Ice Co., Henderson.
Burroughs-Powell Co., harness, Henderson.

WAKE.

C. L. Duke & Bro., lumber, Morrisville.
Ferrell & Pope, lumber, Morrisville.
J. J. Edwards & Co., lumber, New Hill.
N. M. Martin & Sons, lumber, Shotwell.
Wakefield Mfg. Co., lumber, Wakefield.
Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works, Raleigh.
N. C. Cotton Oil Co., Raleigh.
Farina Roller Mill, flour, Raleigh.
Raleigh Machine Works, foundry, Raleigh.
J. H. Gill, foundry Raleigh.
Wyatt Harness Co., Raleigh.
J. W. Barber & Son, harness, Raleigh.
Raleigh Ice Co., Raleigh.
Martin Hosiery Mill, Raleigh.
Raleigh Marble Works, Raleigh.
H. T. Hicks Co., medicine, Raleigh.
J. I. Johnson, medicine, Raleigh.
Bobbitt Drug Co., medicine, Raleigh.

W. H. King Co., medicine, Raleigh.
M. T. Ray, medicine, Raleigh.
J. J. Summerlin, medicine, Raleigh.
J. E. Pogue, tobacco, Raleigh.
Mills Mfg. Co., wagon, Raleigh.
W. B. Dunn Co., plow, Wake Forest.
Harrison Wagon Co., Cary.
Cary Wagon Co., Cary.
Raleigh Cotton Mill, Raleigh.
Caraleigh Cotton Mill, Raleigh.
Pilot Cotton Mill, Raleigh.
Raleigh Knitting Mill, Raleigh.
Neuse River Cotton Mill, Raleigh.
Melrose Knitting Mill, Raleigh.
Royall Cotton Mill, Wake Forest.
C. J. Lassiter, lumber, Six Forks.
Willow Springs Lumber Co., Willow Springs.
K. B. Johnson, lumber, Cardenas.
S. Watts, lumber, Auburn.
J. C. Angier, lumber, Cary.
Jones Bros., lumber, Kelvin Grove.
A. J. Blalock, lumber, Myatts Mill.
Thomas Turner, lumber, McCullers.
L. J. Gulley & Sons, lumber, Gulley's Mill.
G. B. Alford, lumber, Holly Springs.
Lee & Bros., lumber, Raleigh.
R. C. Mitchell, lumber, Hartsville.
B. Ferrell, lumber, Wakefield.
C. D. Jones, lumber, Rolesville.
T. Lee, lumber, Eagle Rock.
B. Harrison, lumber, Shotwell.
Millard Mial, lumber, Shotwell.
R. C. Patrick, lumber, New Hill.
Mills Mfg. Co., lumber, Raleigh.
J. C. Allen, lumber, Auburn.
S. M. Turner, lumber, Garner.
W. R. Mills, lumber, Holly Springs.
Page Bros., lumber, Holly Springs.
J. A. Sexton, lumber, Raleigh.
Penny & Sorrell, lumber, Raleigh.
Ellington, Royster & Co., lumber, Raleigh.
J. B. Makepeace, lumber, Apex.
J. R. Franklin, lumber, McCullers.
J. B. Johnson, lumber, Willow Springs.
Ellington Lumber Co., Raleigh.
Caraleigh Brick Yard, Raleigh.
Raleigh Brick Co., Raleigh.
Zachary & Zachary, brick, Raleigh.
Johnson & Johnson, brick, Raleigh.
H. J. Brown, casket, Raleigh.
G. A. Strickland, casket, Raleigh.
M. R. Haynes, cabinet, Raleigh.
Boyd Furniture Co., cabinet, Raleigh.
J. W. Evans, carriage, Raleigh.
S. W. Holloway, carriage, Raleigh.
Norwood Cigar Co., Raleigh.
A. D. Royster & Bro., candy, Raleigh.
Carolina Ice Co., Raleigh.
Jones & Powell, ice, Raleigh.

WARREN.

Jno. Pender, harness, Warrenton.
W. J. Norwood, lumber, Warrenton.
W. A. Overby, cannery, Macon.
Warrenton Furniture Factory, Warrenton.
D. A. Fishel, lumber, Vaughan.
J. H. Harris, lumber, Vaughan.
B. D. Moore, lumber, Ridgeway.
D. F. Morris, lumber, Vaughan.
J. B. Davis, brick, Warrenton.
Jere Draper, casket, Warrenton.
J. M. Ransom, carriage, Warrenton.
W. E. Davis, carriage, Warrenton.
J. R. Paschal, lumber, Wise.
L. Wilker, lumber, Embro.
E. F. Wallett & Co., lumber, Odell.
T. V. Allen & Co., casket, Warrenton.
T. P. Jones, lumber, Brodie.
N. M. Jones, lumber, Vicksboro.

WASHINGTON.

T. B. Wolfe, brick, Plymouth.
H. Peal, carriage, Plymouth.
Plymouth Mfg. Co., flour, Plymouth.
J. L. Roper, lumber, Roper.
Roanoke R. R. and Lumber Co., Plymouth.
Walker & Myers, lumber, Plymouth.
G. R. Bateman, carriage, Plymouth.
W. J. Jackson, casket, Plymouth.
W. T. Nurney, casket, Plymouth.

WATAUGA.

Willington Swift, lumber, Reece.
Green & Sherrill, lumber, Sweetwater.
John Johnson & Co., lumber, Sweetwater.
J. K. Perry & Co., lumber, Sweetwater.
W. G. Reece, Beech Creek.
W. F. Biten, lumber, Beech Creek.
J. M. Presnell, lumber, Beech Creek.
W. S. Romenger, lumber, Watauga Falls.
J. A. Edmiston & Bros., lumber, Dark Ridge.
Mast & Dougherty, lumber, Hale.
W. V. Caloway, lumber, Shull's Mills.
J. E. Greene & Bros., lumber, Blowing Rock.
Hampton & Bros., lumber, Aho.
S. N. Bingham, lumber, Horton.
J. R. Reece, lumber, Zionsville.
L. L. Critcher, lumber, Sands.
John Ward, lumber, Watauga Falls.
Carinder & Sons, lumber, Matney.
Byrd & Lourance, lumber, Valle Crucis.
J. C. McGhee, brick, Boone.
C. A. Church & Sons, brick, Valle Crucis.
Call & Smith, locust pin, Stoney Fork.
R. L. Proffit & Co., locust pin, Triplet.
J. L. Kincaid, cabinet, Boone.
W. E. Dugger, cabinet, Boone.

WAYNE.

H. Weil & Bro., brick, Goldsboro.
H. L. Grant & Son, brick, Goldsboro.
Wayne Brick Works, Goldsboro.
Allen Moore & Co., carriage, Goldsboro.
Goldsboro Buggy Co., Goldsboro.
R. E. Jones Buggy Co., Goldsboro.
Goldsboro Undertaking Co., casket, Goldsboro.
Moore & Robinson, casket, Goldsboro.
Arnold Sasser, casket, Goldsboro.
Goldsboro Oil Co., Goldsboro.
Southern Cotton Oil Co., fertilizer, Goldsboro.
Wayne Agricultural Works, foundry, Goldsboro.
Dewey Bros., foundry, Goldsboro.
Acme Machine Works, foundry, Goldsboro.
Goldsboro Furniture Co., Goldsboro.
J. W. Lamb, harness, Goldsboro.
Goldsboro Ice Manufacturing Co., Goldsboro.
Enterprise Lumber Co., Goldsboro.
G. E. Grantham, lumber, Grantham.
B. B. Grantham, lumber, Cogdell.
J. M. Wood, lumber, Goldsboro.
W. D. Adams, lumber, Elroy.
Ira Hatch, lumber, Dudley.
G. W. & J. B. Lane, lumber, Faro.
W. D. Price, lumber, Mt. Olive.
E. J. Martin & Son, lumber, Mt. Olive.
J. R. Bell, lumber, Mt. Olive.
Wm. Potts, lumber, Mt. Olive.
A. T. Griffin, lumber, Goldsboro.
Tucker & Co., marble, Goldsboro.
Jos. Isaacs, mattress, Goldsboro.
Royall & Borden, mattress, Goldsboro.
Royall Felt Co., mattress, Goldsboro.
Carolina Rice Milling Co., Goldsboro.
A. T. Griffin, shingle, Goldsboro.
Allen Moore & Co., woodworking, Goldsboro.
J. F. Tyson, woodworking, Goldsboro.
J. A. Haynes, woodworking, Goldsboro.
Goldsboro Table Co., Goldsboro.
Y. H. Knowles, casket, Mt. Olive.
W. P. Kornegay, casket, Mt. Olive.
B. W. Southerland, harness, Mt. Olive.
J. R. Bell Lumber Co., Mt. Olive.
J. H. Shackleford, carriage, Fremont.
Scientific Chemical Co., medicine, Goldsboro.
Wayne Cotton Mill, Goldsboro.
Borden Mfg. Co., cotton, Goldsboro.
Jacobs & Hatch, turpentine, Dudley.
M. O. Summerlin, casket, Mt. Olive.
E. J. Martin & Son, harness, Mt. Olive.
J. R. Smith, medicine, Mt. Olive.
Flower Bros., lumber, Fremont.

WILKES.

Pat Fox, brick, Wilkesboro.
Henderson Lewis, cannery, Wilkesboro.

J. L. Webster, carriage, Wilkesboro.
R. A. Spainhour & Co., harness, Wilkesboro.
Call & Combs, lumber, Wilkesboro.
W. B. Henry, brick, North Wilkesboro.
J. L. Turner & Co., casket, North Wilkesboro.
J. V. Wallace, foundry, North Wilkesboro.
Hackett Bros., roller mill, North Wilkesboro.
J. M. Willborn, harness, North Wilkesboro.
A. M. Church & Sons, lumber, North Wilkesboro.
Wilkesboro Mfg. Co., lumber, North Wilkesboro.
Robert Patterson, lumber, North Wilkesboro.
W. M. Absher Co., lumber, North Wilkesboro.
Winchester & Gambill, lumber, North Wilkesboro.
Carolina Marble and Granite Co., North Wilkesboro.
Wilkesboro Tannery, North Wilkesboro.
R. A. Spainhour, locust pin, Wilkesboro.
Clarence Call, locust pin, Wilkesboro.
W. C. Winkler & Co., locust pin, Wilkesboro.
Milton McNeill, marble, Wilkesboro.
R. A. Spainhour & Co., sash and blind, Wilkesboro.
Ronda Pin and Bracket Co., Ronda.
Roving River Mfg. Co., lumber, Roving River.
Henry & Terry, brick, Wilkesboro.
D. E. Smoak, medicine, Wilkesboro.
American Medicine Exchange, medicine, Wilkesboro.
D. G. Brookshire, brick, North Wilkesboro.
P. C. Jones, brick, North Wilkesboro.
Wilson Lumber Co., North Wilkesboro.

WILSON.

J. I. Harrison Lumber Co., Wilson.
S. H. Crocker Lumber Co., Stantonsburg.
Silas Lucas, brick, Sharpsburg.
L. F. Lucas, brick, Lucama.
Jno. L. Bailey, brick, Elm City.
Toisnot Improvement Co., brick, Elm City.
Hackney Bros., carriage, Wilson.
Wilson Cotton Seed Oil Mills, fertilizer, Wilson.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., fertilizer, Wilson.
Geo. H. Wainwright, foundry, Wilson.
Davis & Winstead, foundry, Wilson.
Finch Bros., foundry, Wilson.
Hewlett & Ford, harness, Wilson.
W. W. Simms Co., lumber, Wilson.
Davis & Winstead, lumber, Wilson.
Wilson Wood and Lumber Co., Wilson.
J. H. Sheely, foundry, Wilson.
W. S. Pearce, mattress, Wilson.
Wooten, Stevens & Co., mattress, Wilson.
W. W. Simms Co., sash and blind, Wilson.
C. Culpeper, woodworking, Wilson.
G. T. Purvis, woodworking, Wilson.
C. H. Battle, woodworking, Wilson.
C. H. Darden, woodworking, Wilson.
Dennis Simmons Lumber Co., Elm City.
J. M. Weaver Lumber Co., Elm City.
Brame & Morrow, cigar, Wilson.
Wilson Oil Mill, Wilson.
Eastern Tobacco Co., Wilson.
Wilson Cotton Mill, Wilson.
Wooten & Stevens, cabinet, Wilson.
C. H. Darden, cabinet, Wilson.
Wells-Whitehead Co., cigarette Wilson.
Farmers' Oil Mill, Wilson.
Wilson Wood and Lumber Co., Wilson.
Wilson Drug Co., medicine, Wilson.

Southern Remedy Co., medicine, Wilson.
E. F. Nadal, medicine, Wilson.
D. Herring, medicine, Wilson.
B. W. Hargrave, medicine, Wilson.
Lucama Brick Co., Lucama.

YADKIN.

Lone Hickory Buggy Co., Footville.
Geo. Steelman & Co., lumber, Shore.
Allen & Matthews, lumber, Poindexter.
M. W. Evans, lumber, Charity.
L. P. Mathis, lumber, Richmond Hill.
B. & Isaac Shores, roller, Grant.
W. L. White & Bro., roller, Buck Shoal.
Renigar, Steelman & Co., roller, Shore.
J. H. James, casket, Yadkinville.
S. L. Mackie, harness, Yadkinville.
Morse & Wade, cannery, East Bend.
T. A. Smitherman, carriage, East Bend.
J. G. Huff, carriage, East Bend.
J. A. Martin, roller, East Bend.
M. L. Woodhouse & Bro., carriage, Boonville.
Speas & Crumel, roller, Boonville.
P. C. Woodhouse & Co., lumber, Boonville.
N. S. C. May, tobacco, Cross Roads Church.
J. D. Hamlin, tobacco, Yadkinville.
J. E. Zachary, tobacco, Yadkinville.
Geo. Lee Matthews, tobacco, Poindexter.
A. J. Craver, wagon, Boonville.
John Craver, wagon, Cross Roads Church.
E. M. Vogler, carriage, East Bend.
W. A. Hutchens, flour, Yadkinville.
Vestal Bros., flour, Yadkinville.
J. M. Speer, tobacco, Boonville.
S. T. & I. M. Hinshaw, lumber, Yadkinville.
Foote & Miller, lumber, Footville.
Current & Gregory, lumber, Gwyn.
J. L. Johnson, lumber, Hamptonville.

YANCEY.

Byrd, Byrd & Garner, roller, Cane River.
J. W. Cardwell, lumber, Micaville.
Brawley & Smith, lumber, Huntsdale.
W. H. Gardner, lumber, Cane River.
James Ray, lumber, Pensacola.
Briggs Bros., lumber, Wilhite.
Robertson Bros., lumber, Burnsville.
Bald Mountain Lumber Co., Hensly.
Hetty-Ida Milling Co., flour, Cane River.
Green Mountain Mill Co., flour, Green Mountain.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LABOR COMMISSIONERS.

OFFICERS FOR 1903-1904.

PRESIDENT.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT ..... Washington, D. C.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

THOMAS A. SMITH ..... Baltimore, Md.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.

BERT BUSH ..... Lincoln, Neb.

SECRETARY-TREASURER.

JAMES M. CLARK ..... New Castle, Pa.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

LYSANDER H. CARROLL ..... Concord, N. H.
CARROLL D. WRIGHT ..... Washington, D. C.
JAMES M. CLARK ..... New Castle, Pa.
WILLIAM ANDERSON ..... Jefferson City, Mo.
JOHN O'DONNELL ..... St. Paul, Minn.

OFFICIAL STENOGRAPHER.

CHARLES W. MORRIS ..... Washington, D. C.

PLACE OF MEETING FOR TWENTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION, CONCORD, N. H.

CHRONOLOGY OF ASSOCIATION.

Month and Year.	Convention held at	President.	First Vice-President.	Second Vice-President.	Secretary-Treasurer.	Number of Bureaus Represented.
September, 1883	Columbus, Ohio	H. A. Newman			Henry Luskey	6
June, 1884	St. Louis, Mo.	H. A. Newman			Henry Luskey	10
June, 1885	Boston, Mass.	Carroll D. Wright	James Bishop		John S. Lord	13
June, 1886	Trenton, N. J.	Carroll D. Wright	James Bishop		E. R. Hutchins	14
June, 1887	Madison, Wis.	Carroll D. Wright	Frank A. Flower		E. R. Hutchins	14
May, 1888	Indianapolis, Ind.	Carroll D. Wright	Frank A. Flower		E. R. Hutchins	13
June, 1889	Hartford, Conn.	Carroll D. Wright*	Samuel M. Hotchkiss		E. R. Hutchins	17
1890	Des Moines, Iowa †					
May, 1891	Philadelphia, Pa.	Carroll D. Wright	Samuel M. Hotchkiss	Willard C. Hall	Frank H. Betton	20
May, 1892	Denver, Colo.	Charles F. Peck	Lester Bodine	Samuel W. Matthews	Frank H. Betton	16
1893	Albany, N. Y. †					
October, 1893	Chicago, Ill. ‡					8
May, 1894	Washington, D. C.	Carroll D. Wright	B. R. Lacy	George W. Waltz	L. G. Powers	17
September, 1895	Minneapolis, Minn.	Carroll D. Wright	B. R. Lacy	Lee Meriwether	L. G. Powers	12
June, 1896	Albany, N. Y.	Carroll D. Wright	Horace G. Wadlin	Chas. H. Myers	Samuel B. Horne	14
May, 1897	Nashville, Tenn.	Carroll D. Wright	John T. McDonough	Halford Erickson	Samuel B. Horne	16
June, 1898	Detroit, Mich.	Carroll D. Wright	W. L. A. Johnson	Lucas Moore	Samuel B. Horne	13
July, 1899	Augusta, Me.	Carroll D. Wright	W. L. A. Johnson	Lucas Moore	Samuel B. Horne	16
July, 1900	Milwaukee, Wis.	Carroll D. Wright	T. P. Rixey	John McMackin	James M. Clark **	13
May, 1901	St. Louis, Mo.	Carroll D. Wright	David Ross	W. E. Faison	James M. Clark	18
April, 1902	New Orleans, La.	Carroll D. Wright	James T. Smith	W. L. Mackenzie King	James M. Clark	16
April 28, May 2, 1903	Washington, D. C.	Carroll D. Wright	B. F. Johnson	H. B. Varner	James M. Clark	20

*Frank A. Flower presided; Mr. Wright absent. †No meeting. ‡An informal conference; Samuel W. Matthews presided. **Appointed by Executive Committee to fill unexpired term of A. P. Montague, resigned.

CHRONOLOGY OF BUREAUS.

State.	When Organized.	Chief Officers.	Incumbency.	
			Date.	Years.
United States	1884	Carroll D. Wright	1885	18
Dominion of Canada	1900	W. L. Mackenzie King	1900	3
California	1883	John S. Enos	1883-1887	4
		John J. Tobin	1887-1891	4
		George W. Waltz	1891-1895	4
		E. L. Fitzgerald	1895-1899	4
		F. V. Meyers	1899	4
Census Office	1902	Wm. R. Merriam	1902-1903	1
Colorado	1887	C. J. Driscoll	1887-1889	2
		John W. Lockin	1889-1891	2
		Lester Bodine	1891-1893	2
		J. W. Brentlinger	1893-1895	2
		W. H. Klett	1895-1899	4
		Peter Jennings	1899	--
		Jas. T. Smith	1899-1903	4
		W. H. Montgomery	1903	--
Connecticut	1873	James F. Babcock	1873-1874	1
		Samuel J. Starr	1874-1875	1
		Arthur T. Hadley	1885-1887	2
		Samuel M. Hotchkiss	1887-1893	6
		Robert J. Vance	1893-1895	2
		S. B. Horne	1895-1899	4
		Harry E. Back	1899	4
Idaho	1895	J. A. Czizek	1895	8
Illinois	1879	F. H. B. McDowell	1879-1881	2
		John S. Lord	1881-1893	12
		George A. Schilling	1893-1897	4
		David Ross	1897	6
Indiana	1879	John Collett	1879-1881	8
		John B. Conner	1881-1883	1
		William A. Peele, Jr	1883-1895	12
		Simeon J. Thompson	1895-1897	2
		John B. Conner	1897-1901	4
		B. F. Johnson	1901	2
Iowa	1884	E. R. Hutchins	1884-1890	6
		J. R. Sovereign	1890-1894	4
		W. E. O'Bleness	1894-1900	6
		C. F. Wennerstrum	1900-1902	2
		E. D. Brigham	1902	1
Kansas	1885	Frank K. Betton	1885-1893	8
		J. F. Todd	1893-1895	2
		Wm. G. Bird	1895-1897	2
		W. L. A. Johnson	1897	6
Kentucky	1876	C. E. Bowman	----------	--
		C. Y. Wilson	----------	--
		Nicholas McDowell	1892-1896	4
		Lucas Moore	1896-1903	7
		I. B. Nall	1903	--
Louisiana	1900	Thomas Harrison	1900	3
Maine	1887	Samuel W. Matthews	1887	16
Maryland	1884	Thomas C. Weeks	1884-1892	8
		Allen B. Howard, Jr.	1892-1896	4
		Charles H. Myers	1896-1898	2
		J. D. Wade	1898-1900	2
		Thos. A. Smith	1900	3
Massachusetts	1869	Henry K. Oliver	1869-1873	4
		Carroll D. Wright	1873-1888	15
		Horace G. Wadlin	1888-1903	15
		Chas. F. Pidgin	1903	--
Michigan	1883	John W. McGrath	1883-1885	2
		C. V. R. Pond	1885-1887	2
		A. H. Heath	1887-1891	4
		Henry A. Robinson	1891-1893	2
		Charles H. Morse	1893-1897	4
		Joseph L. Cox	1897-1901	4
		Scott Griswold	1891	2
Minnesota	1887	John Lamb	1887-1891	4
		J. P. McGaughey	1891	--
		L. G. Powers	1891-1899	8
		Martin F. McHale	1899-1901	2
		John O'Donnell	1901	2
Missouri	1879	W. H. Hilkene	1880-1882	2
		H. J. Spaunhorst	1882-1883	1
		H. A. Newman	1883-1885	2

CHRONOLOGY OF BUREAUS—*Continued.*

State.	When Organized.	Chief Officers.	Incumbency. Date.	Years.
Missouri	1879	Oscar Kochtitzky	1885-1889	4
		Lee Meriwether	1889-1891	2
		Willard C. Hall	1891-1893	2
		Henry Blackmore	1893-1895	2
		Lee Meriwether	1895-1897	2
		Arthur Rozelle	1897-1899	2
		Thos. P. Rixey	1899-1901	2
		Wm. Anderson	1901	2
Montana	1893	James H. Mills	1893-1897	4
		J. H. Calderhead	1897-1901	4
		J. A. Ferguson	1901	2
Nebraska	1887	John Jenkins	1887-1890	3
		Philip Andres	1891-1893	2
		J. B. Erion	1893-1895	2
		J. H. Powers	1895-1897	2
		S. J. Kent	1897-1901	4
		C. E. Watson	1901-1903	2
		Bert Bush	1903	--
New Hampshire	1893	John W. Bourlett	1893-1896	3
		Julian F. Trask	1896-1899	3
		Lysander H. Carroll	1899	4
New Jersey	1878	James Bishop	1878-1893	15
		Charles H. Simmerman	1893-1898	5
		William Stainsby	1898-1903	5
		W. C. Garrison	1903	--
New York	1883	Charles F. Peck	1883-1893	10
		Thomas J. Dowling	1893-1896	3
		John T. McDonough	1896-1899	3
		John McMackin	1898	4
North Carolina	1887	W. N. Jones	1887-1889	2
		John C. Scarborough	1889-1893	4
		B. R. Lacy	1893-1897	4
		James Y. Hamrick	1897-1899	2
		B. R. Lacy	1899-1901	2
		Henry B. Varner	1901	2
North Dakota	1889	H. T. Helgesen	1889-1893	4
		Nelson Williams	1893-1895	2
		A. H. Laughlin	1895-1897	2
		H. U. Thomas	1897-1903	6
		R. J. Turner	1903	--
Ohio	1877	Harry J. Walls	1877-1881	4
		Henry Luskey	1881-1885	4
		L. McHugh	1885-1887	2
		A. D. Fassett	1887-1890	3
		John McBride	1890-1892	2
		W. T. Lewis	1892-1896	4
		William Ruehrwein	1896-1898	2
		John P. Jones	1898-1900	2
		M. D. Ratchford	1900	3
Ontario, Canada	1900	Robert Glockling	1900	3
Pennsylvania	1872	Thomas J. Bigham	1872-1875	3
		W. H. Grier	1875-1879	4
		M. S. Humphreys	1879-1883	4
		Joel B. McCamant	1883-1887	4
		Albert S. Bolles	1887-1895	8
		James M. Clark	1895-1903	8
		Robert C. Bair	1903	--
Rhode Island	1887	Josiah B Bowdich	1887-1889	2
		Almon K Goodwin	1889-1893	4
		Henry E. Tiepke	1893	10
*South Dakota	1890	Frank Wilder	1890-1891	1
		Robert A. Smith	1891-1893	2
		Walter McKay	1893-1895	2
		S. A. Wheeler	1895-1897	2
Tennessee	1891	George W. Ford	1891-1893	2
		John E. Lloyd	1893-1895	2
		F. P. Clute	1895-1896	1
		A. H. Wood	1896-1897	1
		A. D. Hargis	1897-1899	2
		R. A. Shiflett	1899	4

*Abolished.

CHRONOLOGY OF BUREAUS—*Continued.*

State.	When Organized.	Chief Officers.	Incumbency.	
			Date.	Years.
*Utah	1890	Joseph P. Bache	1890-1898	8
Virginia	1898	A. P. Montague	1898-1900	2
		James B. Doherty	1900	3
Washington	1897	W. C. P. Adams	1897-1901	4
		Wm. Blackman	1901	2
Wisconsin	1883	Frank A. Flower	1883-1889	6
		H. M. Stark	1889-1891	2
		J. Dobbs	1891-1895	4
		Halford Erickson	1895	8
West Virginia	1889	Edward Robinson	1889-1893	4
		John N. Sydenstricker	1893-1897	4
		I. V. Barton	1897	6

*Abolished.

DIRECTORY OF BUREAUS OF LABOR IN AMERICA.

Giving the title of the office, the date of its establishment, the method of publishing its regular reports (annually or biennually), the title of the executive officer in charge, the name of the present incumbent, and his post-office address.

State.	Title of Bureau.	When Established.	Reports—How Published.
District of Columbia	United States Department of Labor	January 31, 1885, *a*	Annually.
District of Columbia	Census Office, *b*	July 1, 1902	
Dominion of Canada	Department of Labor	July 18, 1900	Annually.
California	Bureau of Labor Statistics	March 3, 1883	Biennially.
Colorado	Bureau of Labor Statistics	March 24, 1887	Biennially.
Connecticut	Bureau of Labor Statistics	July 12, 1893, *c*	Annually.
Idaho	Bureau of Labor and Mining Statistics	March 11, 1895	Annually.
Illinois	Bureau of Labor Statistics	May 29, 1879	Biennially.
Indiana	Bureau of Statistics	March 29, 1879	Biennially.
Iowa	Bureau of Labor Statistics	April 3, 1884	Biennially.
Kansas	Bureau of Labor Statistics	March 5, 1885	Biennially.
Kentucky	Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics	March 20, 1876, *d*	Biennially.
Louisiana	Bureau of Statistics of Labor	July 9, 1900	Biennially.
Maine	Bureau of Labor Statistics	March 7, 1887	Annually.
Maryland	Bureau of Industrial Statistics	March 27, 1884	Annually.
Massachusetts	Bureau of Statistics of Labor	June 23, 1869	Annually.
Michigan	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics	June 6, 1883	Annually.
Minnesota	Bureau of Labor	March 8, 1887, *e*	Biennially.
Missouri	Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection	March 19, 1879, *f*	Annually.
Montana	Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Industry	February 17, 1893	Annually.
Nebraska	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics	March 31, 1887	Biennially.
New Hampshire	Bureau of Labor	March 30, 1893	Biennially.
New Jersey	Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries	March 27, 1878	Annually.
New York	Department of Labor	May 4, 1883, *g*	Annually.
North Carolina	Bureau of Labor Statistics and Printing	February 28, 1887	Annually.
North Dakota	Department of Agriculture and Labor	October 1, 1890	Biennially.
Ohio	Bureau of Labor Statistics	May 5, 1877	Annually.
Ontario, Canada	Bureau of Labor	July, 1900	Annually.
Pennsylvania	Bureau of Industrial Statistics	April 12, 1872	Annually.
Rhode Island	Bureau of Labor Statistics	March 29, 1887	Annually.
Tennessee	Bureau of Labor Statistics and Mines	March 23, 1891	Annually.
Washington	Bureau of Labor	June 11, 1897	Annually.
Wisconsin	Bureau of Labor Statistics	April 3, 1883	Biennially.
Virginia	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics	March 3, 1898	Annually.
West Virginia	Bureau of Labor	February 22, 1889	Annually.

a, Established as Bureau of Labor January 31, 1885; made a Department of Labor June 13, 1888; *b*, at convention of 1902 the Director of the Census and his chief statistical staff were admitted to membership in the association; *c*, abolished July 23, 1875; re-established April 23, 1885; *d*, first established March 20, 1876, as a Bureau of Agriculture, Horticulture and Statistics; the duties of the Bureau were enlarged and present name adopted April 2, 1892; *e*, established as a Bureau of Labor Statistics March 8, 1887; enlarged and changed to Bureau of Labor April, 1893; *f*, enlarged March 23, 1883; *g*, enlarged and present name adopted February 7, 1901.

DIRECTORY OF BUREAUS OF LABOR IN AMERICA—*Continued.*

Title of Executive Officer.	Present Incumbent.	Post-office Address.
Commissioner of Labor	Carroll D. Wright	Washington, D. C.
Deputy Minister of Labor	W. L. Mackenzie King	Ottawa, Can.
Commissioner of Labor	F. V. Meyers	San Francisco, Cal.
Deputy Commissioner of Labor	W. H. Montgomery	Denver, Colo.
Commissioner of Labor	Harry E. Back	Hartford, Conn.
Commissioner of Labor	J. A. Czizek	Boise City, Idaho.
Secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics	David Ross	Springfield, Ill.
Chief of the Bureau of Statistics	B. F. Johnson	Indianapolis, Ind.
Commissioner of Labor	E. D. Brigham	Des Moines, Iowa.
Commissioner of Labor	W. L. A. Johnson	Topeka, Kansas.
Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics	I. B. Nall	Frankfort, Ky.
Commissioner of Labor	Thomas Harrison	New Orleans, La.
Commissioner of Labor	Samuel W. Matthews	Augusta, Me.
Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor	Chas. F. Pidgin	Boston, Mass.
Commissioner of Labor	William Anderson	Jefferson City, Mo.
Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics	Thos. A. Smith	Baltimore, Md.
Commissioner of Labor	Scott Griswold	Lansing, Mich.
Commissioner of Labor	John O'Donnell	St. Paul, Minn.
Commissioner of Labor	J. A. Ferguson	Helena, Mont.
Deputy Commissioner of Labor and Industrial Statistics	Bert Bush	Lincoln, Neb.
Commissioner of Labor	Lysander H. Carroll	Concord, N. H.
Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries	W. C. Garrison	Trenton, N. J.
Commissioner of Labor	John McMackin	Albany, N. Y.
Commissioner of Labor	Henry B. Varner	Raleigh, N. C.
Commissioner of Labor	R. J. Turner	Bismarck, N. D.
Commissioner of Labor	M. D. Ratchford	Columbus, Ohio.
Secretary of the Labor Bureau of Ontario, Canada	Robert Glockling	Toronto, Canada.
Chief of Bureau of Industrial Statistics	Robert C. Bair	Harrisburg, Pa.
Commissioner of Labor	Henry E. Tiepke	Providence, R. I.
Commissioner of Labor	R. A. Shiflett	Nashville, Tenn.
Commissioner of Labor	Wm. Blackman	Olympia, Wash.
Commissioner of Labor	Halford Erickson	Madison, Wis.
Commissioner of Labor	James B. Doherty	Richmond, Va.
Commissioner of Labor	I. V. Barton	Wheeling, W. Va.

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